"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy today; Tuesday probably rain; moderate temperature.
For weather report see Page 21.

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PARIS TALKS OF REVISING LEAGUE PLAN; GREGORY GOES WITH WILSON AS ADVISER; PRESIDENT APPROVES NEW JEWISH STATE

MONROE DOCTRINE'S STATUS

Recognized as Needing Clarification; Other Criticisms Noted.

ANXIOUS TO HASTEN TREATY

French Delegates Hope to Incorporate League Provisions in It.

FRANCE STILL UNSATISFIED

Pichon Intimates That He Will Press Amendments for an International Force.

PARIS, March 2, (Associated Press.)—The eighth week of the Peace Conference opens with increased effort by the working commissions to get their projects ready for consideration when President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George, and Premier Orlando return to Paris.

No one is more anxious for prompt action than the French Commissioners, who want to hasten not only the completion of the peace treaty but the adoption of the League of Nations plan as an integral part of it. An opening for a revision of the plan that will not threaten the integrity of the League appears to be broadening. M. Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, has intimated that he will offer amendments relating to an international force.

It is thought that the conference may consider other amendments, such as may be regarded in America as necessary to remove the ambiguity of clauses that might affect the Monroe Doctrine, the right of secession from the League, and the methods of using force against recalcitrant nations. The American delegates, it is said, may consider the presentation of such amendments, but are waiting for the return of the President before defining their attitude.

French apprehension is growing over the danger of anarchy in Germany, and the French delegates, therefore, desire to hasten the conclusion of the peace treaty and incorporate in it measures for the protection which they have expected from the League of Nations. M. Pichon, reflecting this view, said that every one wanted a responsible Government established in Germany with which peace might be concluded.

M. Pichon regards as of prime importance the decision of the Supreme Council to create a financial section of the League of Nations. Some of the delegates have suggested that the Supreme Council has thus transferred to the eventual League of Nations the responsibility for handling the subject of the international pooling of assets and liabilities growing out of the war, which might otherwise have retarded the conclusion of the peace treaty.

Some immediately pressing work has been sensibly advanced, it is thought, by the creation of a Committee on Boundaries, which will take up all reports on frontiers and get them ready for consideration by the end of the week, as directed by the Council of Ten. This task will be facilitated, it is believed, by the decision to deal now only with boundary claims growing out of the war, and not admitting retroactive discussions.

Pichon Sees Newspaper Men.

M. Pichon today had his weekly talk with the newspaper men at the Quai d'Orsay. He said that the question of the disposition of the German fleet had not yet been brought before the Peace Conference.

He also said that questions connected with the Kiel Canal—whether it should or should not be internationalized, or if other measures should be taken to remove the strategic value of the waterway to Germany—had not yet been discussed. M. Pichon regards the disposition of the Kiel Canal as a problem of the highest importance and one that none of the great Powers can view with indifference.

The discussion of Marshal Foch's armistice report by the five great Powers will begin tomorrow, according to M. Pichon. He said that the Economic Council had not yet submitted its report on the blockade question, but that this would be studied soon in connection with the general military conditions which were to be imposed on Germany.

The Supreme War Council at its session yesterday, presided over by Premier Clemenceau, decided to in-

Continued on Page Two.

Gregory Going to Paris With Wilson As General Adviser on Peace Questions

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Thomas W. Gregory, retiring Attorney General of the United States, will accompany President Wilson to Paris as general adviser and assistant at the Peace Conference.

Mr. Gregory's resignation as member of the President s Cabinet becomes effective Tuesday, when he will be succeeded by A. Mitchell Palmer, and the retiring Attorney General will assume immediately his new position of unofficial counselor to the President during his second visit to Europe.

Mr. Gregory's functions have not been clearly defined, but he is expected to advise the President and the American Peace Commissioners on constitutional questions relating to the League of Nations and on many matters of law, and of general policy. There was no intimation here that he would succeed any of the American commissioners now in France.

Mr. Gregory resigned from the Cabinet two months ago, with the intention of practicing law, explaining that the salary of his position was not adequate to meet his personal needs. It is said he still expects to return to law practice when his duties in Europe are completed.

PRESIDENT GIVES HOPE TO ZIONISTS

Tells Delegation He Approves Plan for a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine.

DR. WISE DEFENDS ENGLAND

Says at Mass Meeting League of Nations Means Justice to World's Weakest Peoples.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Approval of the plans of Zionist leaders for the creation of a national Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine was given tonight by President Wilson to a delegation of representative American Jewish leaders who spent an hour at the White House in conference with the President over the international status of Jews around the world. The delegation was headed by Rabbi Stephen Samuel Wise of New York, and also included Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago, Louis Marshall of New York, and Bernard J. Richards of New York, members of the delegation to the Paris Peace Conference recently named by the American Jewish Congress.

Here is the word of promise that was given to the delegation by the President:

"As for your representations touching Palestine, I have before this expressed my personal approval of the declaration of the British Government regarding the aspirations and historic claims of the Jewish people in regard to Palestine. I am, moreover, persuaded that the allied nations, with the fullest concurrence of our own Government and people, are agreed that in Palestine shall be laid the foundations of a Jewish Commonwealth."

The delegation presented to the President a memorial setting forth the present status of the Jews in eastern Europe and the effect upon them of the formation of new and enlarged States — Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Jugoslavia. The delegation also presented the resolution adopted by the American Jewish Congress held in Philadelphia last December which set forth the guarantees considered necessary for securing fundamental human rights to Jews throughout the world.

After the conference the delegates stated that they had found the President, "as always, sympathetic with the incontestable principle of the right of the Jewish people everywhere to equality of status."

Meeting Cheers Wilson's Words.

On leaving the White House Rabbi Wise and Judge Mack went to a mass meeting in the auditorium of the Central High School, the largest meeting place in Washington. Three thousand persons had crowded into it, but large numbers were unable to gain admittance.

Rabbi Wise spoke of the aspirations and hopes of American Jews and of Jewry around the world, told of his recent visit to Paris, in its bearing on the Peace Conference, and discussed the League of Nations, predicting that it would be part of the final Peace Treaty. After making the announcement of the President's attitude toward the Zionist movement and quoting amid the greatest enthusiasm what was said, Rabbi Wise exclaimed:

"I believe that England should be the mandatory for the League of Nations for the Jewish National Commonwealth to be established in Palestine and I, here and now, make the prophecy that Great Britain will accept the mandate over Palestine. He wrongs, slanders, and libels Great Britain who asserts that England in her attitude toward Palestine wants to spread out her dominions. I know whereof I speak, when I assert, following my recent visit to Paris and London, that England will never accept a mandate over Palestine except in response to a mandate of the League of Nations, and when England does accept such a mandate it will mean that the Jewish people of the world have again come into their rightful place in the world.

"The formation of the League of Nations means two things. It means justice from the greatest of the nations

Continued on Page Three.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.—Health in the Pines! 50 miles from New York. Write Township Committee.—Advt.

URGES LENIENCY IN ESPIONAGE CASES

Gregory Advises President to Commute Sentences of Some Prisoners.

NO BLANKET AMNESTY

Retiring Attorney General Finds Justice Was Done Generally —Names Not Divulged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Attorney General Thomas W. Gregory, as one of his last acts before retirement, has sent a letter to President Wilson in which he recommends that leniency be extended in some instances where convictions have been obtained under the espionage law, but adds that, in his opinion, substantial justice was done by the courts in the great majority of cases, and that he does not feel that he can recommend "an indiscriminate pardon of these persons."

Mr. Gregory says in his letter that he has had a review made of all of the convictions under the so-called war statutes, including among them, apparently, the trials of Eugene V. Debs, Rose Pastor Stokes, and others which commanded public attention. He does not, however, give the names of the persons involved in the convictions where he recommends leniency. He refused to discuss the matter tonight on the ground that no individual cases could properly be taken by him pending announcement by the President.

It is understood that Mr. Gregory has been deluged with petitions and letters from sympathizers of many who have been convicted and received long sentences asking him to recommend blanket pardons, because of the signing of the armistice. He does not sympathize with such a course. He denies that persons arrested for obstructing the draft law or otherwise attempting to block the Government's participation in the war are to be classified as "political prisoners." Here is Mr. Gregory's letter:

March 1, 1919.

The Honorable, the President of the United States, the White House:

My Dear Mr. President—During the past month I have received a number of communications from individuals referring to the administration of the so-called espionage law and demanding that I recommend a general amnesty for all persons convicted thereunder—whom the writers of the communications describe as "political prisoners." There has also been some agitation by the press in certain quarters; making in substance the same demands.

The persons convicted and sentenced for a violation of this statute are in no sense "political prisoners," and they have not been convicted for mere expression of opinion. All of them have been convicted upon a trial by jury of a willful violation of a law whose sole aim was to prevent deliberate obstruction in the prosecution of the war. The statute under which they were convicted required in every instance that proof be made of their willfulness and of an evil intent to hinder this country in the conduct of the war; and the assertion that, as a class, these defendants are "political prisoners" is one which cannot be sustained. I cannot recommend an indiscriminate pardon of these persons.

There naturally have been some cases in which the evidence of wilful intent was indirect or circumstantial in character, and it has happened that in close cases of this type injustice resulted to certain defendants because of the all-prevalent condition of intense patriotism and aroused emotions on the part of jurors. By repeated instructions to the prosecuting officers I sought to safeguard the rights of defendants against this danger, and the members of the Federal Judiciary with substantial unanimity

Continued on Page Three.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

Bigger Airplane for Oversea Flight Now Being Rushed at Navy's Factory

A type of naval airplane, which in point of size, power, and carrying capacity greatly exceeds the N C-1, is now under construction at the Navy's League Island aircraft factory in Philadelphia, it became known yesterday when an aircraft designer, who had been at the factory, described its features in detail.

The designer, who would not consent to have his name made public, said that work on the plane was going on night and day in order to have it ready as soon as possible for the contemplated transatlantic flight. Officials of the Navy's Air Service, he said, had great faith in the new flying boat, and believed it would accomplish a trip to Europe with little or no difficulty.

The design of the new super-airplane, which is known as Model T, is similar to the Navy's F-5, now being shown at the Aeronautical Exposition in Madison Square Garden and the 69th Regiment Armory. It has an upper wing span of 250 feet, which is 124 feet more than the N C-1. The lower wing is 25 feet less. The length of the craft over all is 80 feet. The wings are 12 feet broad and 14 feet apart.

The motive power for the new naval airplane will be supplied by five Liberty motors of 400 horsepower each. Three will be tractors and two pushers.

Seventy-five passengers will be able to ride comfortably in the Model T, according to THE TIMES informant, making ample allowance for tanks carrying sufficient gasoline and oil for a flight of 2,000 miles. The N C-1 has carried fifty-one passengers on one of its trips. If the new Model T lives up to the hopes of its builders, it will establish a new passenger-carrying record.

Construction on the machine has progressed so rapidly that its completion is expected in the very near future, according to the aircraft designer who told of its details. He was unable to express himself more definitely as to the date of its completion, he said, because of the many unforeseen difficulties which arise in building airplane of a new type.

FILIBUSTER FAILS; LOAN BILL PASSED

Dawn Sees Collapse of Republican Obstruction After All-Night Senate Session.

MEMBERS ROUTED FROM BED

Viva Voce Vote Ends 20-Hour Struggle—Necessity of Early Extra Session Removed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Following more than twenty hours of ceaseless debate, the Senate, at 6:40 o'clock this morning, adjourned, after passing by a viva voce vote the Victory Loan bill, carrying a loan issue of $7,000,000,000.

The filibuster by the Republican Senators ran out. Only La Follette of Wisconsin and Sherman of Illinois remained to carry it through, and they were tired out.

The Senate's action, taken in the cold, gray dawn, was a victory for President Wilson, who insisted that the Loan bill be passed, and a defeat for Republican opponents and independent Democrats, who contended that the measure ought to be thrown out because of its feature allowing the Secretary of the Treasury to determine what interest the notes should carry.

Senator Lodge, the minority leader, with others of the Old Guard type, declined to engage in the fight to kill the bill. If the Republican caucus had decided to stand against it, Senate leaders say, there is slight chance that it would have been passed.

The failure of the filibuster gives the Senate an opportunity to pass upon other legislation before the session comes to an end next Tuesday at noon. Of the pending measures, it is believed that the only ones of any importance that can be put through are the General Deficiency bill, which carries an addition of $750,000,000 to the Revolving Fund to maintain the railroads under Government control until Congress takes further action; and the Wheat bill, carrying an appropriation of $1,000,000,000 to provide for financing the 1919 wheat crop, so as to maintain the price of $2.26 a bushel to the farmers.

Bills Likely to Fail.

All other important legislation pending, including the Army Appropriation bill, the Naval Appropriation bill, the Sundry Civil bill, with its appropriations for various Government expenditures, the Coal and Oil Leasing bill, and the Water Power bill, are conceded to be dead for this session of Congress.

The Wheat bill was ordered sent to the joint House and Senate Conferees after the Senate adjourned this morning and is expected back on Tuesday. No disposition is manifest to delay it. The Coal and Oil Leasing bill, which was talked out of a vote by Senator LaFollette, yesterday, before the Bond bill came up, cannot have another opportunity at this session.

The Senate, after adjourning about daybreak, went into session again at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when eulogies were pronounced in memory of Senator Husting of Wisconsin and Representatives Davidson of Wisconsin and Comstock of Indiana. This ceremony lasted two hours, tired Senators, who had slept hardly more than three or four hours, delivering the eulogiums. In the House eulogies also were made, the House after that adjourning until tomorrow.

The end of the Senate session came after a period of debate such as had not been witnessed in that body since the United States entered the war against Germany. One feature commented upon was the keen interest manifested by the throngs in the galleries. Until the Senate adjourned there were at least 300 men and women in the galleries, waiting to witness the end of the debate.

Senator La Follette, going into a variable phase of argument on the Victory Loan bill, managed to keep the floor from 12:50 in the morning until 4:15, during which time he kept up a vigorous flow of words, digging into a pile of memoranda before him. The Wisconsin Senator apparently hoped that, after he had finished, other Senators opposed to the bond measure would take up the filibuster.

Sleeping Senators Sent For.

But in that he was disappointed. Mr. Penrose of Pennsylvania, who, with half a dozen other Senators, sat in the chamber at that time, instead of taking up

Continued on Page Three.

HARTSHORNE, FALES & CO., Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 1 Wall St.—Advt.

CHRISTIAN LEAGUE FOR WHOLE WORLD

Deputation from Conference Here Hopes to Unite All Churches in Common Effort.

TO MAKE A VISIT TO ROME

Committee to Sail on Thursday to Seek Support in Europe and the Near East.

A deputation of the World Conference of Churches will leave next Thursday for Europe and the Near East to make plans for a worldwide conference of all Christian churches of all countries. The committee includes Bishop Charles P. Anderson of Chicago, Bishop Brent, the Chaplain General of the American forces; Bishop R. H. Weller of Fond du Lac, Wis.; Bishop Vincent of Cincinnati, the Rev. Edward Parson of California, and the Rev. Dr. B. T. Rogers of Racine, Wis. Bishop Anderson said last night at the Hotel Manhattan:

"The General Church Conference which met in Cincinnati in 1910 undertook to promote a conference of all Christian churches, to discuss the things which separated the churches as well as united them. It was the belief that such a conference would be the first step toward the unity and moral efficiency of the Christian Church.

"The Congress secured the co-operation of all the English churches and all of the leading Protestant churches in the United States and the Non-Conformist churches of the British Empire, as well as that of the Old Catholic churches of Europe. A deputation was about to visit Europe and the Near East when the war broke out. This stopped proceedings in the meantime, but while the war has delayed the work it has created an atmosphere which brings it more nearly within the bounds of practicability.

"This deputation is now about to proceed to Europe and the Near East to take the matter up where it was left off in 1910. At a time when nations are discussing a League of Nations the Christian churches may well consider ways and means of closer co-ordination and co-operation and of giving utterance to the international Christian conscience."

Bishop Anderson said that no plans as yet had been made to see the Pope, but that no doubt the committee would proceed to Rome. When asked if he expected the conference to be able to establish an international church, and if there were not certain creeds that opposed the idea, he answered that extremes were often more compatible than similarities.

Bishop Weller delivered an address in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty-sixth Street, yesterday morning, in which he outlined the forming of the Church League along lines similar to those embodied in the proposed League of Nations, in which Roman Catholic, Greek, Russian, and Protestant "might get together and cooperate in Christian work as brethren."

"The people here may think it impossible for such a league to be brought about," said Bishop Weller. "They may believe us engaged in an impossible task, though hoping that our mission may not be futile. The idea of a League of Nations was laughed at, yet our beloved President Wilson said that it was not an impossibility and the conferees at Paris actually agreed upon a proposed constitution for such a League. Things that seem impossible become possible when men work single-mindedly for the good of their fellows and to the glory of God, so let us humbly beseech Him for His help and guidance, for the presence of his Spirit and the overshadowing of His cloud by day, His pillars of fire by night, that in His strength we may go forward."

Bishop Weller has been working for nine years to bring churches together.

ARREST RED FOOD DICTATOR

Petrograd Bolsheviki Accuse Him of Stealing 50,000,000 Rubles.

STOCKHOLM, March 2.—Advices received here from Helsingfors say that the Bolshevist food dictator in Petrograd, Strijevski, has been arrested, charged with embezzling 50,000,000 rubles.

The advices add that the Bolsheviki during recent days bombarded Narva, using 5,000 shells. They destroyed 175 farms and killed twenty-four civilians. The population of the region is reported to be fleeing.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

GERMAN REPUBLIC'S FALL THREATENED; STRIKE PERIL BRINGS CABINET TO BERLIN; FRANCE DELAYS PLAN TO SUPPLY FOOD

Food Shortage Imperils the German Government; French Rejection of Rationing Plan a Factor

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 2.—A disconcerting situation has arisen over the danger that the plans for feeding Germany will miscarry. German economic conditions are desperate. The last harvest will be exhausted by the end of March, and unless the Allies furnish food the people are bound to suffer extremely.

Americans and others who are acquainted with the situation fear disorders which might lead to the spread of Bolshevism and the overthrow of the Ebert Government, thus leaving no central authority capable of guaranteeing peace terms.

This state of affairs is attributed to the refusal of the French Government to participate in the interallied plan of feeding Germany. It was the understanding that France, Great Britain, Italy, and the United States would provide food for this purpose, furnished on a pro rata basis. France demurred on the ground, it was said at the time, that she wanted no business dealings with Germany, which, according to the plan, would pay for the food supplied. Subsequently the understanding prevailed that France would participate.

The whole situation has now been changed by the refusal of France to consent that payment be made out of any existing German assets. On account of the disarrangement caused by the French attitude a special meeting of the allied financial, blockade, and food experts with the German representatives has been called, to be held at Spa on Tuesday.

The original plan provided that the cost of the food furnished by the Allies should be a lien on German liquid assets in neutral countries. France declines to assent to this for the reason that all German assets must be applied to reparation. It was suggested by France that the United States might furnish France's share of the food and receive payment either directly from Germany after the charges for reparation had been met or accept French long-term notes for liquidation after Germany had made reparation. This suggestion is entirely unsatisfactory to the American representatives, who think that the time has come when the powers should assume equal responsibility in joint financial transactions.

MUST FIGHT REDS, PADEREWSKI SAYS

Premier of Poland Warns That Bolshevism Is Peril for Whole of Civilization.

DEFENDS SIZE OF ARMY

To be Used as Police Force, as American Army Was Used on Mexican Border.

WARSAW, March 1, (Associated Press.)—"Can you oppose Bolshevism with the Bible? That is a question which the world is facing today."

Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Premier of Poland, somewhat nettled at the apparent American opposition to the big Polish army which is being formed while the Peace Conference is sitting, asked this of The Associated Press correspondent today.

"It is not an individual peril," he continued, "but a peril for civilization, for the aim of the entire Christian civilization—peace and work—will not kill Bolshevism as far as we are concerned, because you cannot have peace and organize prosperity with your next-door neighbor advising your workmen not to work and paying agents to destroy your factories as quickly as you can build them. Most people like to get money without working, and that is what Bolshevist Russia offers."

When asked if he was able to reconcile the 350,000 Polish army with the League of Nations plan, M. Paderewski replied:

"Yes, certainly, and I am quite in sympathy with that plan. Poland's army is to be recruited for such time as is necessary to restore order on our frontiers. It will be an army of peace and order, or policemen, if you will, the same as the United States called up to protect its borders along Mexico from outrage.

"We do not seek any quarrel. We shall be delighted to see this pacific plan worked out. It is exactly our ideas as regards Poland's future which are entertained by President Wilson, provided also that an organization can be built up capable of enforcing the mandates of such a court.

"If humanity be organized according to President Wilson's principles an international army will be a corollary, and if the Peace Conference adopts these principles we surely will accept its judgment. We trust the Peace Conference. We are firmly convinced that its final verdict will be that of perfect equity.

"Our attitude is the more justified as the enemy has been organized and is led by German officers, with whom we made an agreement after the allied-German armistice was concluded in November. The country south of Lemberg is half Polish and the rest Ruthenian.

"It is an oil fight from the point of view of a commercial people who see use in fighting only when money is involved. The same applies to the Teschen coal fields. For the Czechs it is a coal fight, for us one of race.

"In the United States, Masaryk (President of the Czechoslovak Republic) told me that there would never be any discord between the two nations about territory. 'However,' he said, 'we need coal. You can have the surface ground, but we want what is underneath.'

"You Americans, now that the war is over, conclude that the Germans are repenting; that they are exactly the same kind of people as yourselves. It is a very disastrous error for use at present.

"It is evident that the Germans consider themselves victors on the Eastern front and are planning the economic domination of Russia by selling arms to the Bolsheviki, which epidemic will cease when it runs its course. The probable end of Russia will be a dictatorship, with some other Trotzky, Lenine, or Hohenzollern type. Your advice to us not to fight is good advice for a dying man, but not for a man who wishes to live and enjoy liberty. We have to protect certain institutions.

"On the whole, I am optimistic about Poland's future."

WEIMAR DEPUTIES FACE ISOLATION

Spartacide Strikers Aim to Paralyze Assembly by Cutting Off Communications.

DICTATORS RULE MUNICH

Threat to Kill Ten of Secret List of Hostages for Each Rebel Shot.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, March 2.—Both in purpose and extent the Spartacide outbreak in middle Germany has assumed a serious character.

In the whole of the mining and industrial area of the provinces of Thuringia and Anhalt, as well as in part of the former Kingdom of Saxony, a general strike has been proclaimed, including the transport and lighting services. Similar measures have been taken as a counter demonstration by officials, doctors and chemists.

The avowed object of the Spartacides is to bring the General Government to a fall and to paralyze the National Assembly by isolating Weimar and Middle and Northern Germany. For the moment this all is achieved, railway communication between Berlin and Weimar is cut off and on several other important lines there are no trains.

The Government appears to be equally powerless as regards the situation in Bavaria. While the Majority and Independent Socialists are trying to agree upon a common policy the Spartacides are administering Munich. Everything they are doing follows the Bolshevist patterns, the latest measure being the allocation of foodstuffs on such a basis that laborers obtain rations double those of the bourgeoisie. Another report from Munich says that the Spartacides have seized the Government banknote printing works and are issuing paper money of their own designing.

Three Dictators at Munich.

The Munich Soviet of twelve members, which has invested dictatorial power in the hands of three men—Nikisch, Sauber, and Gandorfer—is out for nothing less than the separation of Bavaria from the rest of Germany and the transformation of that State into what might truthfully be described as a Bolshevist republic.

This is what in effect was advocated at the recent congress of Soldiers' Councils. Speeches of the most incendiary character were delivered and wildly applauded.

The proceedings of the Congress began with a speech by Chairman Nikisch in memory of the murdered Bavarian Prime Minister, Eisner. It was announced that the Soviet had appointed commissioners whose duty it was to bring various socialistic measures into immediate effect.

"These commissioners," explained the speaker, "have dictatorial powers. One of the most important is the Housing Commissioner, whose task it is to find dwellings for all laborers. Palaces, barracks, and villas now standing empty will be seized for this.

"The Pure Food Commissioner will see to it that every Bavarian gets his portion. Foodstuffs of those who have

Continued on Page Two.

REMEMBER VENUS PENCILS
Remember Venus Pencils.—Advt.

GERMAN DISORDERS GRAVER

Move to Compromise by Giving Reds Share in Government.

EBERT TO CONSULT SOVIET

Believed That Independents Will Join in Outbreak to Force Bolshevist Rule.

REDS GAIN STRENGTH FAST

Elect Two Members of Berlin Workmen's Council—Move for Counterstrike.

LONDON, March 2, (Associated Press.)—The possible fall of the German Government is reported in numerous special dispatches received today from Berlin.

The members of the Government have arrived in Berlin to consult with the Workmen's Council, and a manifesto has been issued. All the correspondents represent the situation as grave.

BERLIN, March 1, (Associated Press.)—Berlin newspapers with the exception of the Socialist organs were prevented from appearing as a result of a sudden strike proclaimed today.

It is uncertain whether this strike is a prelude to a general political strike, for which a large part of Berlin labor is agitating, or whether it is due to trade demands. Fear is expressed in some quarters that the present situation may be a spark in the political powder barrel.

Soviets Urge Fight for Existence.

The next forty-eight hours are likely to determine the situation. The Greater Berlin Soviets have adopted and telegraphed to the Assembly at Weimar a resolution protesting against efforts to abolish the Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils and against the general hostility encountered by the Revolutionary Boards among the State, military, and municipal authorities.

The resolution calls on the Soviets everywhere to fight for existence. At the meeting the convocation of a national Soviet Congress on March 18 was demanded.

The Municipal Council of Greater Berlin today published an appeal to the non-Socialist population of the capital for a general counter-strike in case the Independent Socialists carry out their threat to call a general strike. The Council asks the people to combat force with force. The prestige of this organization, however, is not high.

Bolsheviki Gaining Strength.

That the Bolsheviki are succeeding in their propaganda for Soviet rule is amply evidenced by the Government's indecision with respect to the plan to incorporate the ideas of the Soldiers' and Workmen's organization in the constitution. There is further evidence that Hugo Haase's party, the Independent Socialists, is preparing to make common cause with the Spartacides in a concentrated effort to overthrow the Scheidemann Cabinet by launching a general strike with the purpose of forcing the issue of Soviet rule.

Indication that the Weimar Government is flirting with the latter idea seems to be given by the suggestion now being considered that the Assembly accept an auxiliary chamber comprising members of Soviet boards.

The German Bolsheviki are employing new tactics along political lines. In Friday's elections to the Executive Committee of the Greater Berlin Soviets they captured two seats, their first representation in that body, in which they and the Independents have now an equal vote.

Government Denounces Terrorism.

The Government has issued a long manifesto from Weimar, denouncing the terrorist attempts to get rid of the National Assembly. It proclaims faithfulness to the principles of democracy.

"Greater than the political danger is the economic distress," says the manifesto. "We cannot feed ourselves from our own supplies until the next harvest. The blockade is eating away the vitals of our people. Thousands perish daily from illnourishment."

The manifesto denounces strikes, saying:

"Every strike brings us a step nearer to the abyss. Only work can save us."

The manifesto promises the socialization of suitable industries and the

establishment of industrial councils representative of all the workers and freely elected. It closes with a strong note, asserting the determination of the Government to wage relentless war against terrorism, concluding:

"Whoever assails the life of the nation is our enemy."

Cabinet Disappoints Socialists.

That the political situation in Weimar and Berlin is anything but reassuring is amply reflected in the editorial comments of the newspapers today and by a significant communication in the Vorwärts. This newspaper prints prominently a warning to the Socialist elements of the Scheidemann Cabinet that unless they are able to produce something better than negative results they ought to "withdraw unconditionally, leaving the political wreck as a legacy to the bourgeois parties."

These Socialists are charged with having grossly disappointed the hopes of the workers by neglect to enact even the most elementary emergency legislation bearing on promised social reforms.

The Vossische Zeitung complains that Germany is drifting toward a heap of wreckage, while the speeches delivered at the Weimar assembly deal with the interior decorations of a house not yet built.

Other newspapers comment on the drift of the Majority Socialists toward the Left under pressure from the Independents.

Reds Spreading Propaganda.

Feb. 28.—Spartacide leaders in the strike district of central Germany are sending out propaganda by trains and automobiles into districts not yet affected by the strike there. An unscheduled train of which the Spartacides had obtained control attempted to pass the station at Kothen, but was stopped by station guards, who opened fire on it with rifles and machine guns. One woman was killed and eight civilian passengers were severely wounded.

The Spartacide train crew, including the station master at Halle, a youth 19 years of age, were arrested. The Spartacides had distributed incendiary literature from Halle to Kothen.

At Edderitz the authorities halted an automobile occupied by Spartacides, who were heading for the Anhalt mining region for the alleged purpose of inciting a strike there. The Spartacides were arrested.

Food Outbreak at Thorn.

COPENHAGEN, March 2.—Government troops have entered Hall, Prussian Saxony, which is now quiet, according to a report from Berlin.

Serious food disturbances are reported from Thorn, West Prussia. Soldiers intervened and a mob tried to storm the military jail. A number of persons were wounded before the troops restored order.

Reports from Munich say that the Soviet Congress there has chosen a Ministry headed by Herr Segitz, who also will be Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of the Interior.

OLD GERMAN ARMY "USELESS"

American Expert Believes It Will Soon Be Wiped Out.

COBLENZ, March 2, (Associated Press.)—United States Army officers who have specialized on the question of demobilization and readjustment of the enemy forces, express the opinion that there is no longer any doubt about the complete uselessness of the remnants of the old German Army, now in regimental and battalion departments throughout Germany.

The conclusions of the Americans are based upon a large quantity of detailed information gathered from various sources by the Army of Occupation.

In the American Third Army Intelligence Bureau it is estimated in the summary of an expert that there are approximately 300,000 men, mostly of the 1899 class, who have declined to volunteer for the new army. They comprise the old army of today in the depots, together with the skeletonized staffs of many large and small units.

"There is no fight in these men," said the American expert today. "The events of the last two weeks have demonstrated that they are as useless in the suppression of internal disorders as they are against Bolshevism or the Poles. One has only to read the newspapers of garrison towns and to note the extent of horse stealings by garrisons, all kinds of miscellaneous happenings which would be impossible with disciplined troops, to become convinced of the present uselessness of the remnant of the former army.

"Only in the improbable event of some great and fervent national inspiration would these troops be of any use. It appears to be only a matter of days before Noske, the German Secretary for Military Affairs, will wipe out the old army completely from further existence.

"It is possible that Noske may decide to retain some of the staffs or other elements in order to help the new army organization. The present volunteer army appears to number between 125,000 and 200,000 men."

WARNS GERMAN APPLICANTS.

No Commissions for Them in Our Army, Embassy Announces.

BERLIN, Feb. 28, (Associated Press.)—By a sign placed at the entrance to the American Embassy the Embassy today announced that no applications by German officers for commissions in the American, Japanese, or other foreign armies could be received.

The placard was provoked by persistent reports, which, despite repeated denials and inherent improbabilities, continue to circulate that such employment offered attractive rates. The American correspondents, as well as the American missions and the Spanish Embassy, are daily besieged by swarms of younger officers who are swallowing the rumor.

SPOTTED FEVER IN GERMANY.

Cases Rise from 144 to More Than 500 in a Week.

BERLIN, March 1, (Associated Press.)—The number of cases of spotted fever in Germany rose within the week from 144 to more than 500. Of these eighteen cases were reported in Berlin, where there were three deaths from the disease.

It is reported that the disease was brought to Germany by troops and civilians returning from Russia.

Report Mexico Accepts Ebert Regime

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 10, (Correspondence of Associated Press.)—Senor Garza Peres, Under Secretary of Foreign Relations, is quoted by the newspaper, Excelsior, as saying that the Mexican Government has recognized the new Ebert Government of Germany. No official announcement to that effect has been made.

LAYS GERMANY'S WANT TO IDLENESS

Heim, Peasant Leader, Advises 'Real Work' Instead of Complaints on Blockade.

STIRS WEIMAR CONVENTION

Sabotage Destroying Resources—Wilson Is Praised in Speech on Colonies.

WEIMAR, March 1, (Associated Press.)—The features of this afternoon's session of the German National Assembly were a speech by Dr. Heim, leader of the Bavarian Peasant Party, in which he protested against the continual appeals for the raising of the British blockade and urged Germany to do what was possible to feed herself by a little real work, and a lively controversy between Emmanuel Wurm, former Food Minister, and Herr Bauer, Independent Socialist Labor Minister.

Dr. Heim startled the House by referring to sabotage as being more pertinent than the blockade. He said:

"Do you know how much grain has gone to waste on account of strikes? In the meantime we are standing on the verge of a precipice. Death by starvation is facing us.

"Undoubtedly the Spartacides will live the longer, but all could live if they worked. If something comes from abroad, well and good, but let us do something ourselves."

Dr. Heim concluded:

"Why cannot the Government see that in the country's interests industry must be democratised and socialized?"

Herr Bauer said he would not challenge the good faith of Herr Wurm, but it was a fact that every agreement with the strikers had been broken by the strikers themselves.

The Assembly rushed through several bills at the morning session in an effort to get back to and finish the discussion of the national Constitution, but the Deputies again fell afoul of the transition law bill on which discussion was deferred yesterday.

The House quickly passed a bill to shorten the length of election investigations, which heretofore had been choked with red tape, the former Reichstag having adjourned before an investigation was concluded.

A measure concerning the future of the German colonies was sponsored by the Colonial Minister, who declared that President Wilson in his fourteen points had unequivocally spoken for justice.

The Minister said that Germany was willing to submit the Colonial question to any impartial and non-partisan commission on the basis of President Wilson's fourteen points. He protested against the alleged unjustified charges of German mistreatment of natives in the German Colonies. The accusations, he said, either were based on mistakes or made with malice. He then proceeded to laud President Wilson.

The Assembly rapidly passed bills providing safeguards against money going abroad, revising the 1917 law dealing with foreign securities, and requiring the transmission and printed matter and securities and cash be sealed before being sent abroad.

The Assembly also adopted a bill to reimburse the enemy armies in the occupied districts of Germany.

WARNS BRITISH PEOPLE OF INDUSTRIAL WAR

Thomas, Labor M. P., Counsels Prudence in Dealing With Problems of Retrenchment.

LONDON, March 2.—Addressing a mass meeting at Watford today, the Right Honorable James Henry Thomas, Labor Member of Parliament for Derby and General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, said:

"The next three weeks may determine whether our country, after emerging successfully from the world war, can avoid an industrial dispute whose consequences may be almost as dangerous as defeat by Germany. It is essential that all classes shall understand the situation, and, without class prejudice or bias, recognize their responsibility, which they cannot escape.

"For four years the industrial life of the country has been conducted on borrowed capital, which has created an atmosphere fatal to sound economic progress. You will have to do what the nation must do—retrench and build up your losses as soon as possible."

Regarding the railway situation, Mr. Thomas said that three courses were open—the shareholders must have less, the public must pay more, or the State must subsidize the concern. The real difficulty of the moment was to find a permanent standard, owing to the variable and abnormal cost of living.

There must in a democracy be justice for all classes. A fatal mistake would be made by either side assuming that because the consequences were so terrible, the other side would give way.

WEIMAR DEPUTIES FACE ISOLATION

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

too much will be taken away from them.

Death Threat to Hostages.

"The press was the real murderer of Eisner and it will be kept under a strong censorship. The town proletariat is now being armed and next will come the peasants."

In the meantime a list has been prepared of fifty persons, possibly of a terroristic character, for the list is kept secret and the identity of the victims is only known to the agents who are charged with authority to carry out the arrests. The speaker said in explaining this scheme:

"These hostages will only be seized when the occasion arises. Therefore their names must be kept secret. If one revolutionary is killed by the reactionaries ten of the hostages will be shot dead."

The announcement by Nikisch was followed by a speech from Sauber, another of the three dictators.

"We are beginning a second revolution against capital," he said. "Parliamentarism must be done away with."

Then came the revolutionary official who has a dictatorship over the Munich press. He asserted the necessity of turning the bourgeoise press into organs of the Soviets, adding:

"I intend to make the Bavarian Courier the newspaper for atheistic propaganda. The newspapers must not only be censored, but compelled to publish all articles sent to them by the Soviets."

The new political program was completed by the well-known Communist, Levin, who proposed the immediate declaration of a Soviet republic for the whole of Bavaria and war against the bourgeoisie.

19,000,000 FOR A REPUBLIC.

Fernau, Author of "J'accuse," Analyzes Recent German Vote.

GENEVA, March 2, (Associated Press.)—Professor Herman Fernau, author of the famous book declaring Germany responsible for the world war, "J'Accuse," analyzes the results of the recent election in Germany in the Journal de Genève as follows:

In favor of a republic, nearly 19,000,000 votes, with 260 Deputies, consisting of majority Socialists, Democrats, and Independents.

In favor of the old régime, nearly 4,000,000 votes, with 63 Deputies, consisting of German Nationalist and People's Party representatives.

The Catholic Centre, the writer says, with nearly 5,500,000 votes and 88 Deputies, continues in an equivocal attitude.

Professor Fernau, in conclusion, says that the Allies must make peace with the German people represented by the 19,000,000 votes, and not with the Government of Scheidemann, the new German Chancellor, and Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the Foreign Minister.

BAN ON COBLENZ CARNIVALS.

German Police, with American Backing, Forbid Them.

COBLENZ, March 2, (Associated Press.).—Carnival festivities among civilians have been prohibited by the Coblenz municipal Government for the remainder of the year. In occupied Germany and unoccupied Germany as well the newspapers for weeks have been publishing columns agitatin against masquerades and similar diversions under present conditions.

In thanking the Coblenz Police Department for having prohibited festivities in Coblenz, the Volkszeitung says: "We also thank the American military authorities, which clearly are determined to suppress excesses by those who are only interested in amusing themselves."

LURID TALE OF ESCAPE OF DE VALERA DOUBTED

Investigation Around Prison at Lincoln Tends to Disprove O'Kelly's Romantic Version.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LINCOLN, England, March 2.—The result of inquiries here casts doubt on the romantic story of De Valera's escape from Lincoln prison as told in Paris by O'Kelly. I have just returned from the prison, a forbidding group of buildings situated a mile or two from the town between two highroads. Not a sentry or guard was visible. The front is flanked by the Governor's house, at present untenanted, and the houses of some of the prison officials. It looks out over a dreary stretch of field fringed by allotments.

An eighteen-foot wall encloses the prison buildings and grounds. At the back one small door alone pierces this formidable wall. Beyond the wall is line upon line of barbed wire. This is the wire De Valera's supposed accomplices are alleged to have cut. Stretching between the stockade and the Wragby Road is plowed land.

I have walked around the prison wall several times without seeing any sign of a military guard. This accords with the sceptical attitude of the townspeople, who say they have never seen a guard outside the prison.

In this connection it is interesting to note that a big military hospital is situated on the other side of the road and runs at the back of the prison. A cursory survey would give the impression that the Royal Army Medical Corps men guarding the entrance of the hospital were guarding the back entrance of the prison, and to a Sinn Feiner with vivid imagination in search of local color the hospital guard would provide a good idea for the story of sirens who enticed the guards from their duty.

In the same way it is impossible to reconstruct with any verisimilitude O'Kelly's story of the singing Irishman who conveyed the news of the requisite plans in a song sung in Erse. There are plenty of allotments in the neighborhood of the prison, but none, with the exception of those back of the prison, which are worked by warders on duty, are in such a position that a singer could throw his voice across the width of road into the prison inclosure where prisoners might be exercising.

I have spoken with many persons whose business kept them in the neighborhood of the prison on the day of De Valera's escape. Some of them remember noticing one car lingering on the road surrounding the prison. None of them noticed decoy cars filled with the Irishmen O Kelly mentions. The local police have no record or any trace of decoys who are supposed to have led the police on a false scene while De Valera got away.

MME. CLEMENCEAU LIVING?

Chicago Hears Premier's Wife, Reported Dead, Will Return to America

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 3.—The mother of Premier Clemenceau's three children, an American woman, long mourned as dead by her friends in this country, is not dead, as they supposed, according to information given to The Chicago Tribune.

Nearly twenty-five years ago the news that Mme. Mary E. Plummer-Clemenceau had died was passed from friend to friend. But neither in France nor in America was there printed an announcement of her death, so far as her friends recall. Nor in the files of press clippings dating back to the time of her marriage is there discovered any authentic story of her death. Her marriage to M. Clemenceau is noted, the separation and divorce are narrated in print, both in French and English, but nothing of her death.

She was living last September, for she wrote a postal card to a friend at Durand, Wis., her former home. The card is now in the possession of E. S. Pattison, a lawyer of Durand, according to a letter written by him to The Tribune.

Mr. Pattison says she will return from Paris this year to the home of her brother, William T. Plummer, three miles from Durand.

In his letter Mr. Pattison says:

"I am in possession of a postal card written by Mary E. Plummer-Clemenceau on Sept. 24, 1918, in her own handwriting and signed by herself, directed to a friend of hers at Durand, stating that Mary E. Plummer-Clemenceau is now living in Paris, and that she never was divorced from said Georges Clemenceau; and that the said Mme. Clemenceau and Georges Clemenceau are still husband and wife, and that they have three children—Madeline, Therèse, and Michel."

In 1892 Paris dispatches to newspapers in this country reported that Mme. Clemenceau had journeyed to New York and obtained a divorce, taking this action because she had been married in this country.

WOULD STRENGTHEN PEACE LEAGUE PLAN

Dr. Butler Suggests Modifications of the Draft Presented to Paris Peace Conference.

OSBORN SEES HELP FOR US

Declares That Under Proposed Covenant Whole World Would Support Monroe Doctrine.

Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, speaking last night before the Men's Association of the Temple Rodeph Sholom, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-third Street, on the League of Nations, declared that the plan under consideration must not be treated as a matter of personal or party politics. He said it was far too important for that and urged that it be considered on its merits.

The other speakers were William Church Osborn, Dr. William F. Slocum, ex-President of the University of Colorado; Maurice B. Blumenthal, and Jacob S. Berliner.

Dr. Butler said it was unfortunate that the proposal had been brought forward as something new, whereas it is old, familiar, "and in complete accord with our thinking, our public declarations, and our established policies." The plan, he said, should be examined with a view to making it better and sounder, and it would not do to oppose it with a flat negative, because the public opinion of the world would grasp at a poor plan rather than have no plan at all.

In the matter of the Monroe Doctrine, there was a real difficulty, Dr. Butler declared. His judgment was that the convenant neither overturned the Monroe Doctrine nor extended it to the whole world. As a practical way of meeting the difficulty Dr. Butler made the following suggestion:

That for the purpose of the League the world be divided into three administrative areas; first, Europe, Africa and the parts of Asia nearest to Asia-Africa; second, the American continents and third, the Orient, including Japan, China, and Siam. Australia and New Zealand would be most conveniently made parts of the first named administrative sphere.

"Given a common code of international law and conduct, the free and law-abiding peoples in each of these areas would then be responsible for the administration of that code within their own area," he declared. "Such an arrangement would preserve the Monroe Doctrine and would avoid any constant participation by America in the affairs of Europe, Asia, or Africa."

Dr. Butler's opinion the following are the strong points of the draft for the League of Nations:

1. That it is based upon the allegiance of free peoples brought about by the war itself, and that it perpetuates and extends that alliance.

2. That it provides real and effective organs for international consultation, international findings, and international recommendation.

3. That is recognizes international responsibility for other matters than law, including conditions of labor and the interests of the more remote and backward races of the world.

4. That it includes a covenant which, if faithfully lived up to, will make international war difficult, if not impossible, through affording time for inquiry and consultation before an overt act is committed.

5. That it has a place for an international court of justice before which questions will be argued, not as matters of interest, but as matters of right and law.

Mr. Osborn took up the objections of Senators Reed and Borah that the League would conflict with the Monroe Doctrine.

"It has often been pointed out, I think, among others by Richard Olney, Secretary of State to Grover Cleveland, that the Monroe Doctrine involves us in readiness to maintain by force the inviolability of the territory of the nations of South America," he said. "If the League of Nations shall fail that responsibility rests upon our shoulders with its full weight. If this League of Nations shall be approved, we have beside our own power for the support of the Monroe Doctrine, the express agreement of the signatory powers who, in article ten, declare that they shall 'respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrities and existing political independence of all States, members of the League.' If the English language means anything that means that the very principle of the Monroe Doctrine is accepted and guaranteed by the signatory powers.

"It is my reasoned belief that on the execution of this agreement we may safely feel much easier about the future of the countries to the south of us than has ever been the case before."

To Senator Borah's assertion that the United States with one vote would easily be outvoted, Mr. Osborn replied that Idaho, the Senator's State, has two Senators for a population of 462,000, while New York has the same number for a population of 10,000,000. He said he had never heard Senator Borah complain of the inequality of New York's representation in the Senate. In conclusion Mr. Osborn said:

"Be not mistaken, the choice is law or war. If we withdraw now, if we permit greed to rule again, if we leave the nascent peoples of the world to alien and hostile tutelage, if the old story be repeated while we doze comfortably by the fire, trusting in our riches and denying our duties, then some night unaware we shall wake from our comfortable slumbers with the thundering knock of war on our doors to seise our unaccustomed arms and face a hostile world."

Dr. Slocum said the three things evident to any student of international history in the present situation are that if there is not a strong and permanent union of the nations of the world in the interest of the higher welfare of all nations there cannot be a stable and lasting peace; second, if the Government of the United States does not give its generous and hearty support to a union of nations it will never come into existence; third, if the work of such a League of Nations is not broadly and permanently constructive it will be a failure even if it is organized.

GERMAN BAIT FOR AUSTRIA.

Rantzau Talks of Union Without Domination by Either.

BASLE, March 2.—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, German Foreign Minister, in an interview to the Vienna Correspondence Bureau, has outlined his views as to a union between Germany and German-Austria, according to Vienna advices received here. He said:

"When President Wilson published his fourteen points and the revolution brought about a collapse of the Dual Monarchy, it was clear to everybody that we had the right, by virtue of the right of self-determination, to be united. If the principle of nationality is henceforth to be the supreme principle, there ought not to be an exception made of the German nation.

"For the union to be fruitful both parties must agree, as in a good household. Austria naturally must not lose her particular institutions. We must learn to understand each other and neither party must dominate the other. We have the advantage of experience in entering upon this task and we shall surmount all difficulties in our path."

MONROE DOCTRINE'S STATUS

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

crease to fifteen the number of members on the financial and economic commissions. Up to the present these commissions have had only one representative from each of the five great powers. In the future each nation will have two representatives, while the other powers with special interests in questions considered by these bodies will elect five members. The additional representatives will be nominated at the meeting tomorrow of the Supreme Council at the Quai d'Orsay, M. Cambon presiding.

It is reported that considerable progress is being made by the commissions studying territorial questions.

FRENCH NEED OF SHIPS.

It Makes Certain Strong Opposition to Proposed Sinking of German Fleet

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 1.—It is beyond a doubt that France will oppose to the utmost the proposal for sinking the German fleet. Indeed, any solution of this problem that precludes the utilization of the ships as ships will meet with hostility of French opinion.

Owing to military needs it has been impossible during the war to maintain French naval construction, especially of big ships, and the desire to strengthen her own fleet by the inclusion of German vessels is widely felt in France. Thus a writer in Le Petit Journal, Pichon's newspaper, says today:

"To deprive us of our legitimate share of the German ships, if we think they can be of good service, and to oblige us to construct new vessels would be purely and simply a rap over the knuckles. I can use no other expression."

In official naval circles two strong reasons are advanced against their destruction.

First, as one authority puts it, "in France it has always been difficult to get sufficient naval credits voted, owing to the great expense of the army. How can we ask the country for, say 50,000,000 francs for the naval construction program when we have just accepted what the public will persist in regarding as the wanton throwing away of 1,000,000,000 francs worth of German ships?"

Second, it is felt that in view of the spread of Bolshevism and labor unrest everywhere, there could be no more deplorable example than wholesale "sabotage" on such a tremendous scale as would be involved in the destruction of the German fleet.

ITALIAN PARLIAMENT OPENS.

Wild Enthusiasm When Orlando Tells of Fiume "Appeal."

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 1.—The Chamber of Deputies presented an imposing sight today while above the Parliament Buildings numerous Caproni triplanes circled. Deputies from all over Italy had arrived in Rome to be present at the opening of Parliament, anxious to hear the Premier's declarations.

Many had hoped to have a more detailed account of the workings of the Peace Conference than has been allowed to appear in the newspapers and also expected that the Premier would touch on the subject of the Jugoslav demand for arbitration, but they were disappointed in this respect.

The Premier simply gave a brief outline of the Italian delegates' work in Paris and Italian aspirations. He caused a wave of frantic enthusiasm when he mentioned Fiume and her will to be reunited with the mother country. Otherwise Signor Orlando dealt purely with internal problems such as demobilization, the labor question, and industry. He showed a sense of the Government's knowledge of its responsibility to cope with postage problems.

It is generally felt here, however, that some points were not explained fully or clearly enough. The sitting was calm.

ROME, March 1, (Associated Press.)—In the reference to Fiume in his speech at the opening of the Chamber of Deputies today Premier Orlando said:

"We remain faithful to the spirit of conciliation which inspired the treaty upon which Italy entered the war, but that does not mean that Italy can remain insensible to the appeal reaching her from the Italian town on the Gulf of Quarnero (Fiume), which for centuries has defended its national character and which is now exposed to the loss of both its nationality and independence."

APPEAL FOR ALBANIA.

Representatives in America Seek Independence for the Home Land.

CHICAGO, March 2.—An appeal for Albanian independence was cabled today to Premier Clemenceau and Secretary Lansing by delegates representing seventy-two Albanian organizations in America. The message was as follows:

"Americans of Albanian descent and Albanian residents of Illinois, natives of Kossova, Dibra, Permeti, and Chameria, respectfully appeal to your Excellency for independence and territorial integrity of Albania, including Provinces of Kossova and Chameria, in accordance with the noble principles enunciated by President Wilson and Allied Powers."

PARIS TOO NEAR FRONTIER.

Viviani's Argument for Extension of French Boundaries Eastward.

PARIS, March 2.—René Viviani, a former French Premier, addressing a meeting of the French Relief Society here last night, said that everybody should see the devastated regions of Northern France. He added:

"Paris is too near the frontier. It is impossible to move Paris from the frontier. Therefore, it is necessary that the frontier be removed from the front of Paris."

RESPECTS LODGE'S ATTITUDE.

But London Daily News Says the World Has Moved Since 1823.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 2.—Commenting on President Wilson's task of winning America's acceptance of the League of Nations as not less formidable or less essential than that which faced him in Paris, The Daily News says:

"The League today is in its second reading—not its committee stage. Its main principles approved, then there will be full opportunity to revise its provisions in detail.

"The objections of Senator Lodge and his fellow conservatives are intelligible. The Monroe Doctrine has meant much to America, and if to some shallow minds it has been in danger of becoming a fetish, its observance has brought to the United States both peace and prosperity. Humanity moves onward, as an American poet has reminded his people, and the policy of 1823 is not of necessity the beacon star for 1919. Whatever America's decision today, there will be a date more conspicuously marked in her future histories than 1823. That date is 1917. In that year a great resolve was taken, which, while it did not relegate the Monroe Doctrine to the scrapheap, profoundly and permanently modified the scope and bearing of that doctrine.

"The time for invoking the Monroe Doctrine against the League of Nations was before, not after. America had thrown all she was and all she had into the struggle for the supremacy of right. America came to Europe. Her valor and her infinite resources made victory certain. Right was vindicated. It has now to be maintained forever in the place where it has been set. For America to declare that it is no task of hers is as though Virginia or Massachusetts had declared in 1788 that they had no concern with the Union of States whose independence their sacrifice and resolution had gone to establish."

PARIS PAPER SUSPENDED.

L'Information Printed Detailed Forecast of Armistice Terms.

PARIS, March 2.—The newspaper L'Information has been suspended for a week. The Temps says no reason for the suspension was given.

Another evening newspaper, however, asserts that the proscription was due to L'Information publishing a too detailed forecast of the new military armistice conditions.

PEACE HOPE IN TWO NATIONS

Rev. Frederick Lynch Says It Rests with America and England.

LONDON, March 2.—Speaking at the Whitefields Tabernacle today, the Rev. Frederick Lynch of New York City, who is connected with a number of American peace societies, said it was perfectly true that the destinies of the world for the next twenty-five years were in the hands of the British and American peoples. It was almost pathetic at the Peace Conference, he said, to see the way in which the other nations looked to the British and American delegates, and especially President Wilson, as voicing the English-speaking aspirations of the world.

The speaker said it was Great Britain and America who framed the idea of a League of Nations, who insisted on national unselfishness, and who, with France, had the only really stable Governments of the world. Mr. Lynch paid high tribute to the British delegates at Paris, from whom, he said, he had never heard a selfish demand and who approached every problem with the idea of what was right and best for the future.

The League of Nations, according to Mr. Lynch, would not function unless there was behind it the conception of nations living for the rest of the world rather than for themselves alone. The speaker said that he wanted to see Great Britain and America standing at the Peace Conference firm and immovable for the new idealism of loyalty to the whole world.

TAFT ON LEAGUE CHANGES.

Doesn't Think New Clause on the Monroe Doctrine Is Necessary.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 2.—Enthusiastic over his reception in cities where he had delivered addresses in support of the League of Nations, former President Taft arrived here tonight adn will speak before the Chamber of Commerce tomorrow.

"Do you think there would be objection to the insertion of a clause, as in The Hague convention, recognizing the Monroe Doctrine?" Mr. Taft was asked.

"The situation is now the same in this instance and there is really no necessity for such a clause," Mr. Taft replied. "One of the most powerful weapons in the League is the economic boycott. It is a double edged sword. It not only applies to the offending nation, but reaches out to those who give aid and comfort to the offender. That is something which should prove sufficiently effective without force in most cases."

Mr. Taft said he had no objection to amendments to the constitution of the League of Nations which do not strike at the vital principles of the League.

PEOPLE FOR LEAGUE, MORGENTHAU'S VIEW

Former Ambassador to Turkey, Back from Tour, Says Nation Upholds Wilson.

APPROVAL WHOLE-HEARTED

Tells Audience at Free Synagogue Germany Was Not Defeated, but Beat a Retreat.

In the absence of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, who was called to Washington, Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, spoke yesterday before the members of the Free Synagogue, summarizing the results of his transcontinental trip in the course of which he urged the necessity of the United States joining the League of Nations. Mr. Morgenthau was enthusiastic over the manner in which the audiences he addressed expressed themselves on the subject of the League of Nations.

Mr. Morgenthau said in part:

"I have just returned from a trip across the entire continent, the object of which was to discuss with the people of this country the advisability of the United States entering into a covenant with the nations of the Eastern Hemisphere for the purpose of making a determined effort to solve the almost impossible problem now before us. Our party consisted of ex-President Taft, President Lowell of Harvard, Dr. Henry van Dyke, Dr. Brown, Dean of Yale Divinity School, Dr. Wilson, Professor of International Law at Harvard and the Naval Academy; Mr. Filene, and myself. Having discussed the matter from all points during our trip with one another and with the representative men and women assembled at these various congresses, we have unanimously arrived at the conclusion that these typical audiences, picked at random from the various districts surrounding the metropolitan cities at which we stopped, can be taken as the voice of America.

"It was astonishing how bewildered they all were at this problem, and with what intense interest they listened to the argument, and how all of them became persuaded of the duty of America to feel resolved that it is a great privilege to be the Samaritan for the Eastern Hemisphere. There was no hesitancy or half-heartedness in the approval given by all of them. Their resolutions of approval were passed with enthusiasm and unreservedness, and from the depths of their souls.

"It was a repetition of what had occurred in all the demands made upon America, whether for the purchase of Liberty bonds, subscriptions to the Red Cross, or in joint war activities. All that had to be done was to present the needs to the public, and over the top they went, so that we all feel greatly encouraged, and, in fact, positively assured, that a referendum to the people on the League of Nations question would meet with sweeping, unmistakable approval.

"For quite a while the majority of the citizens of this country thought that this was a mere internal squabble in Europe, and that we would eventually be the great peacemakers between them. We did not recognize that the gladiators in this struggle were autocracy and democracy. We woke up over night, and the peace-loving population of this country became one hundred million incipient members of the greatest armed force that the world has ever produced.

"Our entrance into the war and the demonstration that the 2,000,000 were only a sample of the millions that would follow, and the economic blockade, convinced the Germans that they could not end the war with a military victory, and they therefore beat a successful retreat. They were not defeated militarily, and they know it and pride themselves upon it. That is one of the things we must constantly keep in mind. Hindenburg is still Commander in Chief of a substantial army. Fortunately the terms of the armistice are such that there is no fear of an immediate resumption of hostilities, but it now behooves the world, and particularly the international thinkers of the world, calmly, dispassionately, and in a nonpartisan manner, to survey the present conditions of the Eastern Hemisphere. Autocracy has had to hide its head.

"Four great empires—Russia, Germany, Austria, and Turkey—are disintegrated. The European countries lie in a welter of blood. Those that are not disorganized are in a semi-exhausted condition and in great debt. The reins of government will be gathered in the hands of extremists in Europe, and not in the hands of judicious thinkers, unless the League of Nations is established.

"It is now or never that the great effort must be made to give the peoples of the world the right to govern themselves. If the United States abstains from giving its aid, in a short time the chaos in Europe will reach us and we will be unprepared to resist and to conquer it in our own midst. It is a daring prophecy to make and cannot be demonstrated, but deep reflection will convince most thinkers that unless the disease prevailing in the Eastern Hemisphere is cured it will infect us.

"I have looked into the eyes and through them into the souls of over 200,000 Americans. I know how they feel. They are not a selfish, self-centred nation. Collectively, they are the finest character that has ever been developed on this planet. They are altruistic and unselfish. They have thoroughly enjoyed and latterly appreciated the liberty that has been given them under our Constitution. They have responded to the cries of their brethren abroad whose liberties were endangered. They have come to their rescue with all they owned, ready for supreme sacrifices, and they are rapidly rising to a full understanding of their duty in this great hour of trial, and their response will be as unanimous as it was in the various calls made upon them."

Abram I. Elkus spoke after Mr. Morgenthau. He declared that there will probably be war as long as man lives, but the chances of it must be minimized. In his advocacy of the League of Nations, Mr. Elkus followed the same lines taken by the previous speaker.

MEMORIAL TO DEAD FLIERS.

To Erect Monument in Cemetery at Toul, Where Many Lie.

With nearly $2,000 already pledged, the creation of a fund to commemorate the American airmen who made the supreme sacrifice in the war was announced last night by the Aero Club of America. It is planned to place a memorial in the famous cemetery at Toul, where are buried Major Raoul Lufbery, Hobey Baker, Blair Thaw and other American aces, the plan to mark the memory of the nation's dead pilots having been suggested by Captain Eddie Rickenbacker at the Aero Club's annual dinner recently.

Captain Rickenbacker has been chosen Chairman of the Memorial Committee and the subscriptions so far obtained are:

Aero Club of America	$300
Aerial League of America	500
Alan R. Hawley	100
Henry A. Wise Wood	100
Henry Woodhouse	100
Charles Jerome Edwards	100
J. Parke Channing	50
C. R. Corning	50
John Hays Hammond, Jr.	50
Augustus Post	50
G. Douglas Wardrop	50
Evan J. David	50
Captain Herbert S. Mapes	50
K. M. Turner	50
Lieutenant M. Gilbert Whitman	25
Lieutenant Granville A. Pelton	25

The Aero Club's announcement reads as follows:

"It is requested that subscriptions to this fund be addressed to Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, Chairman Airmen's Memorial Fund, Aero Club of America, 297 Madison Avenue, New York City. Checks should be made payable to The Airmen's Memorial Fund.

"Captain Rickenbacker's appeal for a memorial to his dead comrades was most touching. He said:

"'I recall a little graveyard just outside of Toul, which is probably the most famous graveyard as far as Americans are concerned. Such men as Lufbery, Hobey Baker, Lieutenant Blair Thaw, and probably one dozen others are quietly resting there. And for that reason I think in some way we should look into the future and plan for a memorial to these men, as they were the real heroes after all, the men who were the inspiration to us boys who were more fortunate, and who had the good fortune to come back and receive the admiration and the ovation of the multitudes of people of the dear old United States of America.

"'I remember I had not arrived in Columbus but a few moments, when going up the main street of the town I saw a temporary memorial, "To the boys of Columbus," with their names inscribed on it. Something which will be made permanent to live for centuries thereafter will be erected there. And I thought this evening would be a good time to bring up and suggest such a memorial for this little graveyard just outside of Toul, which we all know so well; and something to perpetuate the memory of the boys left behind. I hope one and all of you will try to think now and then of these boys, and not overlook the fact that we here are not entitled to all of this applause—there are others!

"'If I had my way about it, the parents of the boys left in France, the mothers, would have the decorations which I have today. In years to come we can say with a clear conscience that those who gave their all for the cause which brought us fame are the men whose memories shall stand out, and the future generations of America's air fleet, America's eagles, will look back with that realization in mind.

"'I do not want you to feel that I am trying to bring back something that you want to forget. I do not believe any one of you is trying to forget all of the horrors of this war, yet it is a part of the makeup of the American public to want to forget too soon. Consequently, I suggest again that the Aero Club of America and each and every one of you present will do your share and bit in contributing to this memorial to "The men who shall not come back."'

"The matter of putting up a suitable memorial to dead airmen in the United States has been given consideration by the club since the beginning of the war. It was realized at the time that instead of having a monument for each aviator it would be better to wait and have one memorial for all the aviators who lost their lives in the fight for humanity and civilization. Therefore a resolution was adopted to that effect and a committee with Admiral Peary as Chairman was appointed to outline the plans for such a memorial.

"Two suggestions made by the committee, which have been approved are being carried out, are:

"(1) To ask every State and every city to present and dedicate a flag to each aero squadron and balloon company whose members were in preponderance from that State or city. The flag is to bear the insignia of the State or of the city, as well as the insignia of the squadron itself. This plan has received the enthusiastic approval of the aviators to whom it has been submitted for an expression of opinion.

"(2) To place the names of all the airmen who lost their lives during the war on a permanent honor roll, to occupy a prominent place in the clubhouse of the Aero Club of America. This plan also has been approved and is being carried into effect."

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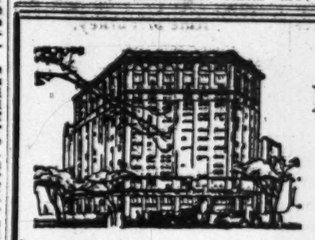

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PLAN WORTHLESS TREATY WITH ALLIES

Governor of Petrograd Openly Avows Intentions of Bolsheviki at Prinkipo Conference.

TO TIDE OVER FOOD CRISIS

Raising of Red Army and Propaganda Abroad Will Go On, Zinovieff Tells Soviet.

ARCHANGEL, Northern Russia, March 1, (Associated Press.)—Governor Zinovieff of Petrograd in a recent speech to the Petrograd Soviet Council explaining why the Bolsheviki were willing to attend a conference on Princes' Islands, in the Sea of Marmora, to consider a compromise with the Allied Governments, declared that any treaty the Bolsheviki made with the Allied powers would be considered a scrap of paper. As quoted in the Northern Commune, the official organ of the Petrograd Soviet, Zinovieff said:

"We are undertaking this move toward peace with a clear realization that in the course of time this peace will be profitable to us and not to our enemies.

"Comrades, it seems to me this has been proved up to the hilt by our experience with the Brest-Litovsk peace. It is not the Russian workmen and peasants who suffered for the Brest-Litovsk peace, but someone else—William the Second and his band of robbers, the German bourgeoisie and Scheidemann and his crowd, all of whom were rubbing their hands in glee over the Brest-Litovsk peace a few months ago. Now, everyone of them is in a far from enviable position. But we were able to pass it on to the scrap-heap of history and already are beginning to forget it.

"The signing of such a peace with the Allies would not mean that we would even for a second stop building our red army. It would only mean that we put no trust whatever in the bit of paper which we would have signed. We would continue to build our army but at the same time would allow the workmen and peasants to draw a few free breaths."

Throughout his speech Zinovieff emphasized that the Soviet leaders were not seeking peace with the Allies because of the military situation, which, in fact, he said, was good from the Bolshevist point of view, but only because the food situation was bad.

The Governor declared the Soviet Government could afford to make an unfavorable peace on any terms insisted upon by the Allies, because "no matter what mistakes we make now we shall conquer in the end. No matter how cleverly the Imperialistic bourgeoisie may push its pawns it will inevitably perish within a few years.

"We should be bound to accept these conditions," Zinovieff continued, "in the full assurance that history is working for us, and that every hour brings us nearer to the final ruin of our enemies; that we should use this breathing spell so obtained in order to gather our strength. The mere continued existence of our Government would continue on a grand scale the propaganda which Soviet Russia has been carrying on for more than a year."

Sazonoff Tells of Anti-Red Russia.

PARIS, March 2, (Associated Press.)—Forty million Russians in organized Governments are now co-operating in a movement for a reunited Russia. These Russians are working and fighting, dying by hundreds and even by thousands daily, in an effort to save Russia from complete destruction, and all this is being done without a thought of political ambition," said Sergius Sazonoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Denikine Government, who also is the representative in Paris for the Omsk Government. In an interview today the Foreign Minister said:

"In addition to the Russians fighting Bolshevism through and outside the Governments, there are also hundreds of thousands of Russians within the Bolsheviki battling daily against the efforts to defeat a reunited Russia.

"In the many months I was in Ekaterinodar, (capital of the Province of Kuban,) working with General Denikine, Admiral Kolchak and other patriotic leaders for the reconstruction of the Russian State, I heard no talk of politics. The sole idea of those men is to save Russia from the forces of destruction—to turn it back united to the Russian people to do what they wish with it.

"Socialistic and other liberal elements are taking a very prominent part in the movement for a reunited Russia, especially in the south. In the Crimea and in the Don and Kuban Governments the progressive men of all parties have joined hands. There is not the slightest chance that autocracy will ever return in Russia. Nobody, so far as I know, wants it, and it would be folly to suggest such reaction.

"Friends of a reunited Russia much regret the effort made by certain propagandists to create the impression that the Southern Government, the Omsk Government and the Archangel Government are led by men who would favor a return to the old order of things. I am sure men like General Denikine and Admiral Kolchak have no desire to turn back the wheels of progress in Russia, and I do not believe they seek personal aggrandizement.

"The effort to split Russia into many independent Governments also is a misguided movement. Scores of small Governments cannot live independently. The larger Governments bowl them over by their sheer weight and Russia, which finally will resume her place among the important nations, must be a great united Russia directed by the majority of the Russian people and not by any one class or section.

"Russia has such undeveloped and unlimited resources that she is able to pay her way, and the Entente will be amply rewarded for any help they may extend to patriotic Russians in their effort to overthrow anarchy and restore peace in a country that has been disrupted by Bolshevism."

PREDICTS 'PHONE CALLS NEW YORK TO LONDON

Marconi Official Believes Wireless Service Will Soon Be Operating.

LONDON, March 3.—Experiments in a new type of wireless telephony are so far advanced that it is hoped within a few weeks it will be possible to speak between London and New York, while the establishment of a regular commercial service by wireless telephony between London and New York early next year is expected by the Marconi Company, according to a statement by Managing Director Godfrey C. Isaacs of the Marconi Wireless Company to a correspondent of The Daily Mail.

It may be necessary at first to make calls to central offices, Mr. Isaacs says, but the company hopes to introduce methods to enable the relay of messages over private wires, so that subscribers in America and Great Britain may carry on desk-to-desk conversations as by ordinary telephones.

An early realization of the often discussed portable pocket wireless telephone is also foreshadowed by Mr. Isaacs, who says that experiments have led him to believe that the pocket wireless will be in every-day use at no distant date. Thus, a person walking on the street may hear a bell ringing in his pocket and, putting a receiver to his ear, hear the voice of another, who, perhaps, may be traveling by airplane at a hundred miles an hour as far as Warsaw from London.

PLAN TO WIPE OUT OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Paris Commission Would Free All Nationalities from the Rule of Turkey.

PARIS, March 2, (via Montreal.)—The Commission on Greek Affairs yesterday debated at length the new situation to be created in Asia Minor.

The general plan adopted for the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire is the total elimination of that empire, the internationalization of Constantinople and the Straits, the creation of a Turkish State in the centre of Asia Minor, and the liberation of all nationalities from the rule of Turkey.

As regards Asia Minor, the commission agreed in principle that the strip of the coast between Avali and Cos, including Smyrna and Ephesus, shall be assigned to Greece as full owner or as international mandatory.

GOVERNORS BEGIN CONFERENCE TODAY

Eighteen Expected in Person at White House, Others Sending Representatives.

LARGE PARTY OF MAYORS

President and Members of Cabinet to Address Gathering on Reconstruction Problems.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—President Wilson's conference of Governors and Mayors, who have been asked to exchange views with Federal officials on pressing problems of reconstruction and unemployment, will open its three-day session at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning in the East Room of the White House. Secretary of Labor Wilson will deliver the address of welcome. President Wilson will address the conference at 10:45 o'clock, and at 11:30 Secretaries Baker and Daniels will speak on Government contracts. After a recess the conference will meet again at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, with various members of the Cabinet in the chair, and Governors telling of conditions and needs of their States.

Governors who will attend the conference are:

John G. Townsend, Jr., Delaware.
Sidney J. Catts, Florida.
L. W. Harding, Iowa.
R. G. Pleasant, Louisiana.
E. C. Harrington, Maryland.
C. Collidge, Massachusetts.
C. E. Milliken, Maine.
John H. Bartlett, New Hampshire.
James M. Cox, Ohio.
William C. Sproul, Pennsylvania.
Robert A. Cooper, South Carolina.
A. H. Roberts, Tennessee.
John J. Cornwell, West Virginia.
R. D. Carey, Wyoming.
Augustus O. Stanley, Kentucky.
Westmoreland Davis, Virginia.
Albert E. Sleeper, accompanied by Andrew H. Gree, Jr., Michigan.
R. Livingston Beeckman, Rhode Island.

Other Governors will send representatives. Governors Dorsey of Georgia, Lowden of Illinois, and Allen of Kansas will be represented by their respective Lieutenant Governors. Governor Withycombe of Oregon will be represented by the Mayor of Portland. Mayor Charles W. Jewitt of Indianapolis will represent Governor Goodrich of Nebraska. Governor Phillip of Wisconsin will be represented by Chief Engineer John G. D. Mack, and Governor Brough of Arkansas by Adjutant General Lloyd England. Other States whose Governors have wired naming representatives are Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Missouri, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Verginia, Utah, Washington, South Dakota, and Texas.

A large delegation of Mayors will be present. These cities are expected to be represented:

Akron, Ohio.	A Atlanta, Ga.
Buffalo, N. Y. Bridgeport, Conn. Baltimore.	B Boston. Brockton, Mass.
Canton, Ohio. Charlotte, N. C. Columbus, Ohio. Chicago. Cambridge, Mass. Chelsea, Mass.	C Charleston, S. C. Columbia, S. C. Charleston, W. Va. Camden, N. J.
Dayton, O. Denver, Col.	D Davenport, Iowa. Duluth, Minn.
Erie, Penn. Elmira, N. Y. Easton, Penn.	E East St. Louis, Ill. Elizabeth, N. J. East Orange, N. J.
Fort Wayne, Ind.	F Fall River, Mass.
Grand Rapids, Mich.	G
Holyoke, Mass. Harrisburg, Penn.	H Houston, Texas. Highland Park, Mich.
Indianapolis.	I
Jamestown, N. Y. Jacksonville, Fla.	J Johnstown, Penn.
Kenosha, Wis.	K
Little Rock, Ark. Lawrence, Mass. Lowell, Mass. Lancaster, Penn. Lynchburg, Va.	L Lacrosse, Wis. Lincoln, Neb. Lansing, Mich. Lynn, Mass. Lorain, Ohio.
Macon, Ga. McKeesport, Penn. Milwaukee, Wis.	M Minneapolis, Minn. Manchester, N. H.
Norwalk, Conn. New Bedford, Mass. New Castle, Penn. Newport, R. I. Nashville, Tenn.	N Norfolk, Va. Newark, N. J. New York City. New Rochelle, N. Y.
Ogden, Utah. Oshkosh, Wis.	O Omaha, Neb.
Pueblo, Col. Portland, Me. Pittsfield, Mass. Philadelphia. Pittsburgh. Pawtucket, R. I.	P Providence, R. I. Portsmouth, Va. Perth Amboy, N. J. Passaic, N. J. Portland, Ore. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Quincy, Mass.	Q
Reading, Penn.	R Roanoke, Va.
Sacramento, Cal. San Francisco. Stamford, Conn. Savannah, Ga. Shreveport, La.	S Salem, Mass. Scranton, Penn. Salt Lake City, Utah. St. Joseph, Mo. Somerville, Mass.
Taunton, Mass. Trenton, N. J.	T Troy, N. Y.
Wilmington, Del. Woburn, Mass. Waterloo, Iowa. Worcester, Mass. Wilkes-Barre, Penn. Williamsport, Penn.	W Waco, Texas. Woonsocket, R. I. Watertown, N. Y. Wilmington, N. C. Winston-Salem, N. C.
York, Penn. Youngstown, Ohio.	Y Yonkers, N. Y.

READY TO RECEIVE WILSON.

Tickets Finally Allotted for Meeting at Metropolitan.

The final arrangements for the League of Nations meeting at the Metropolitan Opera House tomorrow night, at which President Wilson and ex-President William Howard Taft will speak and Governor Alfred E. Smith will preside, were completed yesterday. The committee in charge of the meeting, Alfred E. Marling, President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, Chairman; Abram I. Elkus, ex-Ambassador to Turkey, Vice Chairman, and George R. Van Namee, Secretary to the Governor, have had a most difficult task in making allotment of tickets, so that the attendance may be made as widely representative as possible.

"This work kept the committee in continuous session all day Saturday and all of Saturday night until 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, and we believe that the allotments have been made to bring together as representative a body as it is possible to do in so brief a time," said a member of the committee last night. This further report and the list of the Vice Presidents for the meeting were announced by the committee as follows:

A. M. Anderson,
Lawrence Abbott,
James Alexander,
F. R. Appleton,
John G. Agar,
Chellis A. Austin,
H. De F. Baldwin,
August Belmont,
Irving T. Bush,
Theo. E. Burton,
Franklin G. Brown,
E. Reading Bertron,
Peter J. Brady,
Gen. Chas. H. Berry,
Ellis Parker Butler,
A. C. Bedford,
Geo. Gordon Battle,
William C. Breed,
Edwin F. Boyle,
John McE. Bowman,
Dr. Alexis Carrel,
T. L. Chadbourne, Jr.,
Frederick R. Coudert,
Lincoln Cromwell,
Maurice E. Connolly,
R. Fulton Cutting,
Francis G. Caffey,
Paul D. Cravath,
M. J. Casshal,
Joseph J. Callahan,
Salvatore Cotillo,
Edgar M. Cullen,
Charles L. Craig,
Wm. N. Dyckman,
Victor J. Dowling,
Frank L. Dowling,
Harris A. Dunn,
James S. Davis,
Cleveland H. Dodge,
Charles F. Donohue,
Robert E. Dowling,
Bernard Downing,
Coleman du Pont,
Maurice F. Egan,
Guy Emerson,
Henry Evans,
Abram I. Elkus,
Allen B. Forbes,
Walter Frew,
Samuel W. Fairchild,
James A. Foley,
John J. Fitzgerald,
J. N. Francolin,
H. A. Gildersleeve,
Charles L. Guy,
Samuel Greenbaum,
Francis P. Garvan,
James W. Gerard,
Daniel Griffin,
John F. Gilchrist,
Charles Dana Gibson,
Francis L. Hine,
Charles H. Hayden,
James P. Holland,
Edgar I. Hannah,
A. A. Healey,
Norman Hapgood,
Francis B. Harrison,
Herbert S. Houston,
Edward S. Harkness,
Lamar Hardy,
John F. Hylan,
Robert U. Johnson,
Alfred J. Johnson,
Pierre Jay,
W. B. Joyce,
Darwin P. Kingsley,
William Kelley,
David H. Knott,
Otto H. Kahn,
Robert L. Luce
Adolph Lewisohn,
Robert S. Lovett,
Chester S. Lord,
Manton B. Metcalf,
Dwight W. Morrow,
Francis J. Martin,
V. Everit Macy,
William F. Morgan,
Robert Moran,
Alfred E. Marling,
Henry Morgenthau,
Edgar I. J. Merrill,
H. Snowden Marshall,
John G. Milburn,
Gates McGarrah,
J. P. Morgan,
Emerson McMillan,
A. G. Milbank,
Col. G. M. P. Murphy,
Charles D. Norton,
Stephen J. Nugent,
De Lancey Nichol,
William R. Nichols,
E. H. Outerbridge,
William C. Osborne,
Morgan J. O'Brien,
Seward Prosser,
Max Pine,
George H. Putnam,
Alton B. Parker,
Charles M. Pratt,
George F. Peabody,
Edgerton Parsons,
Francis J. Ryan,
Daniel J. Riordan,
James B. Regan,
E. P. Riegelman,
Theodore Rousseau,
Jacob H. Schiff,
R. A. C. Smith,
Henry Seligman,
John A. Stewart,
C. D. Sullivan,
Nelson S. Spencer,
Charles H. Sabin,
S. M. Schatzkin,
Charles A. Stone,
Charles H. Strong,
Benjamin Strong,
John Godfrey Saxe,
Wm. J. Schieffiln,
William L. Saunders,
Thomas F. Smith,
John B. Stanchfield,
E. V. R. Thayer,
Howard Taylor,
Frank Trumbull,
D. J. Theothiapos,
Henry R. Towne,
Henry W. Taft,
William H. Todd,
Theodore N. Vail,
Dr. Henry van Dyke,
Calvin D. Van Name,
G. H. Van Namee,
Gen. C. Vanderbilt,
Dr. G. E. Vincent,
Martin Vogel,
Daniel Willard,
George T. Wilson,
Albert Wiggin,
Rodman Wanamaker,
James N. Wallace,
William Woodward,
James J. Walker,
Robert F. Wagner,
Alfred T. White,
Charles S. Whitman,
C. E. Whitman,
C. E. Whitmore,
H. H. Westinghouse,
Dr. Talcott Williams.

All the seats and the standing accommodations permitted by law have been assigned. Nearly 100,000 applications had been made to the committee, either by telegram, telephone or letter. Since the seating capacity is only 3,426 and only 500 are allowed by law to stand, it is obvious that the committee could not honor all of the requests made to it.

The doors will be open at 7 o'clock, and ticket holders are earnestly requested to be in their seats before 7:45 o'clock. No person will be allowed within the police lines without a ticket.

The Port of Embarkation Band, consisting of ninety pieces, will play patriotic music, and there will be singing by the audience before the opening of the meeting, under the leadership of Francis Tyler of the War Camp Community.

FOR HOME DEMOBILIZATION.

Welcome Committee Sees Danger in Present Practce.

The Independent Citizens' Committee of Welcome, in a letter sent Secretary Baker yesterday, said:

"The Independent Citizens' Committee of Welcome of New York strongly urges the discharging of the returning soldiers and sailors at their home towns. Under the present system it is not incumbent on them to return to their homes and many of them who wish to do so foolishly spend their money in the ports of debarkation and then are unable to return home. It is of the greatest importance that the men who are leaving the army and navy should re-enter civil life in the manner best calculated to promote their welfare and rehabilitate the industrial interests of the country. After thoroughly investigating conditions among the discharged soldiers and sailors in New York, it is the opinion of this committee that the best result to the men would be to have them finally discharged by the existing draft boards. If this were done we feel that the inequalities ad hardships almost inevitable to the great task of demobilization would be considerably lessened.

"The smooth working out of the vast change of demobilizing the troops depends, as much as any one thing, upon the recognition by all the nation that it is a national matter, and a national task in which every one can help and is bound to help.

"In this great work we predict that the Chairmen of the various draft boards throughout the country would willingly help this tremendous problem and thus show their patriotism and gratitude to the returning men.

"The local boards know the industrial needs of their respective localities, and they are more able to answer questions arising in connection thereto before the whole process of demobilization is completed.

"We hope you will give this mattter your most earnest consideration."

LEMBURG TRUCE END IN FAILURE

Poles and Ukrainians Unable to Agree and Negotiations Are Broken Off.

ALLIED MISSION LEAVES

Report in Warsaw That Fight for East Galician Capital Will be Resumed.

WARSAW, March 2, (Associated Press.)—Negotiations at Lemberg between the Inter-Allied Mission and the Poles and Ukrainians have been broken off, it being found impossible to get the Ukrainians and Poles to agree on a line of demarkation between their forces. Hostilities are about to be resumed, it is reported. The inter-Allied Mission is expected here tomorrow.

Major Gen. Francis J. Kernan, United States, and Sir Esme William Howard, Great Britain, representatives of the Inter-Allied Mission to Poland, arrived at Posen yesterday on a special train. They were greeted officially by the National Council of Posnania.

Immense crowds thronged the streets to cheer the members of the mission and the city was even more brilliantly decorated than on the occasion of the visit there of the Paderewski mission.

The Inter-Allied representatives will spend a week in Posen conferring with the German authorities, the first meeting beginning Monday.

Colonel William R. Grove of the American Peace Mission has just visited Grodno, having encountered no such interference from the Germans as was offered last month when he was not permitted to pass through Bialystok, between here and Grodno. He traveled to Grodno on a special train from Bialystok on the present visit.

He found about three hundred German soldiers, under command of Colonel Schultz, who, it is said, was embarrassed by the arrival of Colonel Grove. He explained, however, the need of food in the city and offered to have a "citizen's committee" explain the details of the situation. When this committee appeared, it was found to consist of six stalwart men of the German type, dressed in ill-fitting civilian clothes. One of them is said to have been a German Colonel who had hastily taken off his insignia and who tried to pass himself as a citizen of Grodno. Another man, who said he was President of the Town Council, is declared to have shown close acquaintance with the "goose step" used in the German army.

Members of the committee told Colonel Grove how they had been forced to trade salt to the Bolsheviki to get food and save themselves and their families from starvation.

Polish troops are now within twenty miles of Posen.

ARMENIAN LEADER DIES.

Haroutyoum Tiryakian was Physician of Persia's Shah for Nine Years.

Dr. Haroutyoum Tiryakian, one of the leaders in most of the Armenian movements in this country in recent years, and known as "the Grand Old Man of the Armenians," died yesterday afternoon at the Manhattan Square Sanitarium following an operation. He was 73 years old, and had lived in this city for the last twelve years, his home being at 706 Riverside Drive.

Born in Turkey, Dr. Tiryakian received his education in Constantinople, and was graduated at the Paris University of Medicine in 1874. Returning to Turkey he became the leading spirit in the Armenian naturalization movement, serving as President of the Armenian Political Chamber of Constantinople. In 1894 he was arrested and confined in prison as a political prisoner, but escaped two years later, a short time before the Armenian massacre of 1896. Going to Persia with his family he was appointed physician to the Shah, Mozaferredin, which post he held for nine years.

FIGHT WESTERN STYLE.

Two Men Taken to Hospital After Exchanging Fifteen Shots.

After they had fired fifteen shots at each other at Eighth Avenue and Fiftieth Street early this morning, standing several paces apart, while a woman said to have been the cause of the fight stood a short distance away, William G. Hern, 42 years old, a United States Deputy Marshal, living at 200 Madison Avenue, and George A. Lewis, 51 years old, a salesman, of 781 Seventh Avenue, were taken to Roosevelt Hospital prisoners, charged with felonious assault. Hern was shot in the right arm and Lewis in the right thigh. In the excitement of the fusillade of shots the woman disappeared.

According to witnesses, the three had been drinking in a saloon and when they reached the place of the shooting, as if by prearranged plan, they separated, and when a short distance apart drew revolvers and began firing at each other. Both men, the police say, loaded their revolvers twice.

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URGES LENIENCY IN ESPIONAGE CASES

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

endeavored to protect defendants from the ill results of any such conditions. That injustice did result in certain cases of this type must be conceded—it could hardly be otherwise. For the same reasons it is apparent that in certain individual cases the severity of the sentences imposed would sometimes be out of proportion to the intrinsic character of the offense committed.

Having these considerations in mind, some three months ago I caused a review to be instituted by several of my most trusted assistants of all cases in which men have been convicted under the Espionage law or other so-called war statutes. In making this review we have borne in mind the necessity for correcting any mistakes such as I have described, as well as the danger of interfering arbitrarily with that administration of the law for which our civil courts have deserved such high praise during the critical days of war.

The result of this careful analysis and review of each individual case satisfies me that in most cases of conviction substantial justice was done defendants by the conduct of the trial, the character of the evidence and the sentences imposed. In other cases, however, I am satisfied that the ends of justice do not now require that the sentences imposed by the court during the war need be enforced with full severity.

I, therefore, have the honor to submit herewith warrants of commutation embodying my recommendations to you for the exercise of Executive clemency to the extent indicated in each particular case. The work of reviewing all convictions has not been completed, and I shall later take the liberty of submitting recommendations in some of the remaining cases.

The same practice of careful scrutiny and analysis is being followed out with respect to all cases now pending under the Espionage Act, in order that, so far as possible, only those cases shall be prosecuted which have substantial merit and are clearly prima facie violations of law.

(Signed) Respectfully,
THOMAS W. GREGORY,
Attorney General.

342 A

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THE DICTAPHONE

PRESIDENT GIVES HOPE TO ZIONISTS

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

and justice to the weakest of the peoples of the earth. I am almost terrified by some of the formidable arguments against the League of Nations I have heard in the last few days. We have been told that if we want peace all we have to do is to come back from Europe and let Europe fight it out without any League of Nations being formed.

"We tried that once. We tried that from August, 1914, until we entered the war in April, 1917, when we had to make up our minds that when the liberty of the world was invaded the liberty of America also was threatened. We would go to war tomorrow under the same circumstances, only if we had the same circumstances tomorrow in the light of recent history, we would go to war a little earlier.

"The real question now is whether we will form a League of Nations, whether we will stay where we are and help keep the peace of the world, or come back here and have to go back and make war again. Instead of going there again to make war let us stay there and make peace. I prophesy here and now that the Peace Conference will not adjourn without making provision for a League of Nations. I am not undertaking to say whether we should undertake a mandate under the League of Nations. But I am not willing to say, as an American, that we should accept all the advantages flowing out of a League of Nations and not be willing to assume our responsibilities under such a League.

America and Armenia.

"I firmly believe that if the League should turn to America and point to Armenia, wounded, broken, and helpless, and ask us to take Armenia and bind up her wounds until such a day as she was able to stand alone, America would accept such a mandate."

Rabbi Wise said the Jews of the world would have to thank America and the Allies for the creation of a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine. It was not his idea that all the Jews could or would go to Palestine. Palestine, he said, could not begin to find room for the Jewry of the world.

"Perhaps," he said, "little more than a fourth of the Jews of the world will be able to go there. When the national home is established for the Jews in Palestine it will be a home for the homeless, wronged and disinherited Jews and a radiating centre of light and inspiration to all the Jews of the world. The rebuilding of Zion will be the reparation of all Christendom for the wrongs done to the Jews."

Dr. Wise resented the imputation in connection with the Overman investigation, that Russian Bolsheviki and Russian Jews were synonymous.

Bolshevism, he said, was not a Jewish phenomenon. Admitting that a considerable number of Jews held office under the Bolsheviki, it must be remembered that these Jews who had returned to Russia included many of the "all but crucified exiles." He asserted, on authority of Kerensky, that 80 to 85 per cent. of the millions of Jews in Russia "are implacably opposed to Bolshevism, as they ought to be."

"I consider it a grave wrong against a whole people to speak of Bolshevism and the Russian Jew as if these were interchangeable terms," continued Dr. Wise. "Even though a handful of Bolshevist leaders may be perfidious outcasts, the great leaders among the Russian Jews are against Bolshevism. Are all Jews to be damned because a few Jews are damnable? I have not thought that that was the real Christian or American way. Russian Jewry and half of the world Jewry are broken for a time. The responsibility rests with the American Jewry."

The four members of the delegation headed by Rabbi Wise, who will leave for Paris soon, arrived in Washington this morning and spent most of the day in conference with Louis D. Brandeis, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, who has been very actively supporting the Zionist movement.

WASHINGTON, March 2, (Associated Press.)—In his speech at Washington High School tonight Dr. Wise, referring to an unpublished document placed in the records of the Senate Committee, which he said he understood purported to be a list of Jews in India, Russia and elsewhere who were used as agents by the German Government to stir up social unrest in those countries, declared the information in the document was erroneous. He described its author as "either a madman or a foul and loathsome knave."

ACTION OF CONFERENCE SATISFIES ZIONISTS

Dr. Weissmann Says Palestine Will See First Fruits of League of Nations.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—"We are very well satisfied with the reception given by the Peace Conference to the Zionists' claims," said Dr. Weissmann, Chairman of the British Zionist Committee, who has been the central figure of the organization in Paris. "The principal Allied statesmen have shown sympathy with Zionist aims, and yesterday's hearing set the seal of the formal approval of the Conference as a body.

"We have obtained full recognition of the historic title of the Jewish people to Palestine and of the Jews' right to reconstitute their national home there. By national home I mean the creation of such conditions as will enable large numbers of Jews to travel to Palestine, to settle there on a self-supporting basis, to found their own schools, universities and other institutions—in short, to establish an administration that will carry out our program and ultimately make Palestine as Jewish as America is American.

"For the present that is the limit of Zionist aims. We want it understood that the immediate formation of a Jewish State or Commonwealth is not contemplated. Today, and doubtless for some years to come, Jewish settlers in Palestine will actually be in a considerable minority as compared with the non-Jewish inhabitants of the country. There can be no question of that minority imposing its will on the majority. Our position will be the first great experiment of the League of Nations' mandatory system by which people not yet ready for independent self-government will gradually rise thereto under the tutelage of the great powers.

"We have asked that the British should be appointed. For centuries the Jews have been scattered among the nations of the world, and we know which are our friends. First among them are the English-speaking peoples, educated on the Bible, just as the Jews have been. We chose Great Britain partly owing to the doubt as to whether the United States would be willing to accept obligations in the Near East, partly in view of geographical considerations and because of Great Britain's great and varied experience with all kinds of races and constitutions. Under her direction the whole of Palestine from the Lebanon Province to the Egyptian frontier and from the sea to the Hedjaz Railway will be open to Jewish settlements, which will ultimately develop into an autonomous Jewish commonwealth.

"Thus the League of Nations has made it possible to give expression to the centuries-old desire of the Jewish race. Jews everywhere are ardent supporters of the League, and owe a deep debt of gratitude to President Wilson for his advocacy of the principles by which our return to our ancestral home will be brought about.

"We have asked that Great Britain shall place Palestine under a suitable political administration and economic conditions, shall promote Jewish immigration and settlement on the land, and shall seek the co-operation of a Jewish council representing the Jews of Palestine. Concessions for the benefit of Palestine will be granted by Great Britain to this council with a proviso that the latter be prohibited from using them for private profit.

"Finally, we have agreed to accept the original stipulation of the British Government as follows:

"'It is clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in other countries.'

"You see our aims for the present are modest and cautious. Later an independent Government of Palestine will be a natural outgrowth of the new circumstances and conditions."

FILIBUSTER FAILS; LOAN BILL PASSED

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

the debate surprised opponents of the Bond bill by moving an adjournment. As there was no quorum, his motion, under parliamentary procedure, could not prevail. Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee, in charge of the Bond bill, asked that the presiding officer send out for absentee Senators.

At this time the Capitol had been nearly deserted by the Senators, most of whom thought the filibuster would go on until Tuesday, and that there was no reason for their staying. The bells were sounded, but only half a dozen sleepy Senators responded. The Sergeant-at-Arms was thereupon commanded by the presiding officer to send out to the homes of missing Senators and bring them back. From 4:34 until 5:57 o'clock the Senate waited, while most of the Senators present went to the dining room. Others sat back in their chairs and went to sleep.

In the meantime Senators began returning to the chamber, until, at 5:50, there lacked only three of a quorum. Three minutes later Senator Page of Vermont walked in, having been aroused from his bed. Then in came Senator Smith of Arizona, and after him Senator Smith of Georgia, both of whom had come in taxicabs to the Capitol, a Sergeant-at-Arms having awakened them from their slumbers.

It was then 6 o'clock. Just before that Senator Owen of Oklahoma had asked the presiding officer if it was not possible to compel Senators in the chamber to answer their names on roll call. He had seen "the Senator from Illinois" in his seat, he said—meaning Senator Sherman—and the Senator had not answered to his name.

The presiding officer looked over toward Senator Sherman, who appeared to be fast asleep, with his overcoat collar drawn up. But it developed that Mr. Sherman had answered the roll call, and Senator Owen's protest went for nought.

Sherman's Final Effort.

Senator Sherman took the floor at 6 o'clock and talked for eighteen minutes in opposition to the Bond bill. When he had finished, Senator Simmons asked for a vote on the bill. As no roll call was asked for, the Senate adopted the bill by viva voce vote. This was at 6:27 o'clock. On motion of Senator Martin, the majority leader, the Senate went into executive session, and at 6:40 adjourned.

When the Senate meets tomorrow, it will have before it the General Deficiency bill as its calendar business. In addition there are speeches scheduled on the League of Nations, including one by Senator Sherman in opposition to the project.

The appointment of A. Mitchell Palmer as Attorney General will come before the Senate for confirmation in executive session either tomorrow or Tuesday. Senator Penrose, chief antagonist of Mr. Palmer, made his fight against Mr. Palmer in committee, and it is stated that the opposition will not come up in the Senate and that Mr. Palmer will be confirmed.

The question of confirmation of John Skelton Williams for another term as Controller of Currency, which has been thrashed out in the Judiciary Committee for two weeks, is also to come up in Executive session. Bitter opposition exists to Mr. Williams's confirmation, both by Democrats and Republicans, and there is considered to be some doubt whether the nomination will be approved.

No expectation of an extra session of Congress until June, at the earliest, exists in the minds of Senators. The President, having won his fight for the Victory Loan, will, it is believed, allow Congress to have a holiday until the peace terms are concluded at the Paris conference. Several investigating committees will remain in session at the Capitol, for a time, at least. But the real work of Congress will cease until Summer.

Defeat of Bond Bill Amendments.

WASHINGTON, March 2, (Associated Press.)—At the long night session of the Senate several efforts of Republicans to amend the Bond bill failed. Without record votes, the Senate rejected an amendment by Senator Penrose to reduce the war finance corporation's fund from $1,000,000,000 to $500,000,000. The same fate met an amendment by Senator Sherman to reduce the short term notes authorized from $7,000,000,000 to $5,000,000,000.

The Senate rejected an amendment by Senator Kenyon, Republican, proposing that the vignette of Theodore Roosevelt appear on the new securities, and another by Senator La Follette to prohibit coercion in the sale of the notes. Mr. La Follette referred to numerous instances of alleged coercion by local Councils of Defense. Senator Gore of Oklahoma, Democrat, also declared that soldiers and sailors had been "compelled" to subscribe for Liberty bonds.

The conference report having been adopted without amendment, the Bond bill now goes to the President for his signature.

Desperate efforts to save many bills from defeat are planned by their advocates, but congestion in the Senate and dispositon there of Republican leaders to hold certain legislation for the next Congress tonight gave little prospect of enactment of scores of measures. Suffrage leaders admitted today that there was no possibility of Congress acting upon the compromise equal franchise constitutional amendment resolution at this session. Chairman Jones of the Senate Woman Suffrage Committee said a survey showed that opponents of the measure would filibuster against it if an attempt were made to call it up.

Prohibition leaders tonight still were undecided whether to urge action before adjournment of Congress on pending legislation for enforcement of wartime prohibition, which becomes effective July 1. They said no decision would be made until they could confer tomorrow with Congressional leaders on the general legislative situation.

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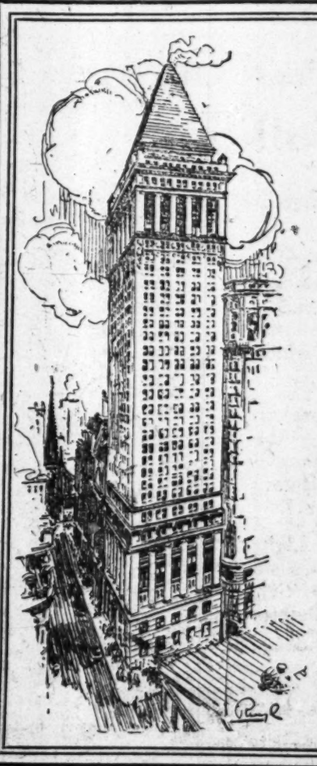

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THREE SHIPS BRING TROOPS

Nurses Who Have Seen Long Service and Airmen Released from German Prisons Arrive.

Three steamships arrived from France yesterday—the America, Niagara and Abaranges—with 3,042 troops and sixty-nine nurses who had been tending the wounded in the military hospitals back of the western front.

The vessels were met down the bay by the police boat Patrol, and the bright sunshine which shone on the returning soldiers, with the cheers of the men and women of the Welcome Committee, made them feel that it was a real homecoming. The convalescent wounded stood out on deck and listened to the police band play "Home, Sweet Home," with other airs.

At the piers there were plenty of women workers of the Red Cross, K. of C., Y. M. C. A. and Salvation Army waiting to distribute cigarettes, chocolates, candies and hot coffee.

Father Brady's Citation.

Chaplain John J. Brady of the 5th Regiment of Marines was among the 842 officers and men who returned on the French liner Niagara and landed at Pier 57, North River, foot of West Fifteenth Street. He had the much coveted D. S. C. in his pocket, with two citations. The first citation which was dated "Germany, Dec. 6, 1918," read:

"Recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross—Chaplain John J. Brady of the United States Navy for his devotion to duty and utmost disregard of personal safety during the attack of June 6, 1918, in the Bois de Belleau. Father Brady exposed himself fearlessly throughout the attack, passing up and down the front lines, cheering the men and caring for those who were wounded. His presence on the front lines did much to keep the men in good spirits during such a trying attack."

His second citation dated Jan. 8, 1919, read:

"For extraordinary heroism in action near Château-Thierry, June 18, 1918. Chaplain Brady made two complete tours of the front lines under severe fire, and administered to the men under trying circumstances. He continued to expose himself to carry cigarettes to the men in the line who had no other opportunity to get them."

Father Brady did not wish to talk about himself yesterday, but admitted that he had listened to the dying confessions of more than thirty Germans, and buried over 200 soldiers on the battlefield.

"I would not refuse the last rites of the Church to the enemy, but I refused to help in carrying their wounded off the field," he said. "There were plenty of shells flying about the front all the time I was there, but they missed me somehow. Don't talk about my grit, but let me tell you about the bravery of the American soldiers that played a major part in bringing the Germans to terms.

"There was a young marine in our regiment who went to a well at 2 o'clock in the morning with canteens tied to a stick and slung over his shoulder. As he strode along jauntily the tins rattled together and made such a noise that the Germans in the trenches opposite heard them, and presently their mortars and machine guns opened fire, as they imagined that a surprise attack was coming. The shells and bullets whistled round the marine but none touched him. To those who were listening to the racket he seemed to bear a charmed life.

"When he got back safely with the water I said to him: 'Why did you make such a noise with your canteens? Don't you know the Huns might have laid you out?' He replied: 'Oh, shucks, Father! What's the use of being scared of those fellows? They can't hit anything.' And that's the spirit of the average American lad who went across the water to take part in the great war for democracy."

Had Several Narrow Escapes.

The chaplain was nearly killed himself more than once, according to some of the men of his regiment who related some of the escapes he had had. Last St. Patrick's Day Father Brady was riding in an automobile with three French officers when it was struck by a shell which smashed the car and killed the Frenchmen, while the chaplain escaped with a slight shaking up after being thrown about fifteen feet across a deep ditch into a beet field.

Among other adventures, Father Brady was lost three times among the battlefields at the western front while searching for wounded marines belonging to his regiment who had been reported missing. One cold, rainy night he crawled across the shell and machine gun bullet swept field to a listening post to hear the confession of a soldier who was stationed there. He reached the place safely, and after administering communion the chaplain crawled back again to the trenches while the machine gun bullets came so close that two of them ripped through a part of his leather overcoat.

Father Brady's home is at 2,019 Morris Avenue, the Bronx, and he has been a chaplain in the navy for three years, since graduating from Manhattan College. When America entered the war he asked to be transferred to the Marine Corps and was sent to France with the Fifth Regiment.

There was another chaplain on the Niagara, Father Paul Ferrand of Montreal, who had served with the 154th Division of the French army. He had the Croix de Guerre with three citations for administering the last rites of the church to the dying under heavy shell fire. The Niagara left Bordeaux on Feb. 17 and was delayed two days by the strong gales and head seas.

The troopship Abangarez, which arrived last night from Bordeaux after a stormy sixteen-day voyage, had on board twenty-five medical officers and sixty-nine nurses from Base Hospital No. 6, near Bordeaux, where they have been for twenty months. Several members of the unit were attached to the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston before they went to France in the Summer of 1917.

The Italian steamship America, which came from Marseilles and docked at the foot of West Fifty-sixth Street, had 2,163 officers and men, who were mostly attached to the 35th and 36th Artillery Brigades. There were also 103 casual officers and 143 Italian-American citizens who have been fighting among the snow-clad Alps.

Among the casual officers were Lieutenant Park Edwards, who won the Croix de Guerre, and Lieutenant Carl Payne of Belmont, Mass. They were attached to the 20th Aero Squadron and worked with the first day bombing group. While out bombing on Nov. 5 last Lieutenant Payne was wounded after being attacked three times by enemy machines.

They continued operations until a shell from an anti-aircraft gun ripped off the tank on their machine when they were up 14,000 feet. They managed to land safely behind the German lines and were sent as prisoners to Carlsruhe, where they were kept in a camp with little to eat for fifteen days, and then released to make their way back to the American lines the best way they could.

Shot Down Four Times.

Lieutenant Leslie McClurg of Albany, another passenger, was a member of the 12th Aero Squadron. He has four planes to his credit, has been brought down four times, and has been decorated with the D. S. C. and the Croix de Guerre, carrying four citations. McClurg went to France in January, 1918, and trained at Tours. He made his first flight in action in the Vosges at night. On July 10 three American planes, one of which he piloted, encountered a "circus" of six Germans.

"I got one of that circus, and, believe me, was a proud man, because it was my first machine," he said. "Then my engine was hit, and from a height of 300 metres my machine dashed to the ground. It was smashed to pieces, and the miraculous part is that I was unhurt. My next experience where there was a great deal of excitement was on Sept. 28 at St. Mihiel. I went to Metz as an observer to direct artillery fire when I was overtaken by six Hun planes. I got one, but here again at the height of about 300 metres I was brought down. I put in seven months in the first observation group, and of thirty-two pilots who took part in the Chateau-Thierry fight only six are left, of which I am one."

The transport Great Northern and the United States cruiser Frederick, both bringing troops, are due to arrive at Hoboken this morning.

27TH WELCOME PLANS.

Dinners and Vaudeville in Hotels to Follow Parade.

When the 27th Division comes to New York for its triumphal parade and welcome its 27,000 officers and men will be the guests of the city for two days and two nights under plans formulated yesterday at a conference between officers of the advance party and members of the Mayor's Committee of Welcome to the Homecoming Troops. In addition many of the regiments and smaller units in the division will have their own entertainments for the soldiers either before or after the official city reception.

On the night they arrive in the city from Camps Mills and Merritt all the men will be invited to attend vaudeville shows in the armories where they are quartered. Soldiers who have families in this city will not be required to spend the night in the armories, but will be permitted to take twelve hours' leave to go to their homes. Those who represent replacements or who are members of units from other parts of the State will sleep in the armories.

After the parade on the following day the men will be assigned to hotels and restaurants where elaborate dinners will be prepared for them. At the meeting yesterday it was decided that the dinner could not be served properly in the armories because of the lack of facilities, and Charles E. Gehring, of the Hotel Men's Association, told the committee that all the members of the organization were anxious to aid in providing the entertainment for the soldiers. Probably about twenty hotels and halls will be used.

A uniform menu has been adopted and will be served in all the hotels. This will include olives, pickles, vegetable soup, roast chicken, sweet potatoes, peas, fruits, apple pie, ice cream, coffee, cigarettes, and beverages. While the men are dining vaudeville entertainments by volunteer performers will be given. It is expected that this will occupy the entire evening.

No date has been set yet for the parade, but it was agreed by officers of the advance party yesterday that the parade ought to start at 10 o'clock in the morning so that the officers would have time to assign the men to the places of entertainment for the evening. The date of the parade will be announced in a few days.

Lieutenant Frank P. Crasto, Jr., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the First Field Artillery of the New York Guard, announced yesterday that a dinner and party would be given in the armory for the members of the 104th Field Artillery on a date to be announced later. All the members of the command will be the guests at an entertainment in the Hippodrome on Sunday afternoon, March 16. The program is being made up by Marie Dressler and the proceeds from the sale of seats and boxes that remain after the guests have been cared for are to be used for the regimental relief fund.

It was announced yesterday by the Mayor's Committee that the fleet of boats to carry relatives down the bay to meet the Leviathan when she arrives, probably on Thursday, would sail from their piers as soon as word had been received that the ship had passed Sandy Hook. More definite announcement of the time will be made later.

MT. SINAI TO RESUME ITS PEACE PROGRAM

Work Will Begin on New Buildings Next Spring, with Hope of Completing Them in 1920.

REPORT ON WAR SERVICES

President Blumenthal Tells of Year's Finances and Warns of Dangers in New Legislation.

The annual meeting of the Society of the Mount Sinai Hospital was held at the hospital yesterday morning. George Blumenthal, the President, made his annual report, and addresses were made by Colonel Howard Lilienthal, in charge of Base Hospital No. 3, the Mount Sinai Hospital Unit in France, and Major Edwin Beer, his assistant, in charge of surgical work, in which they told of the work of the hospital unit in France.

"The war being over, it is our intention to resume the construction program at the very earliest possible day," said Mr. Blumenthal. "We hope to begin actual work in the Spring of 1920, and to complete the new buildings before the end of the following year."

Mr. Blumenthal said that Base Hospital No. 3 had had a very active service abroad, as many as 2,800 patients being taken care of at one time. The expenses of Mount Sinai for the year were $852,835.79, and were covered, he said, by receipts of a similar amount, $213,388.45 of which was contributed by the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropies.

Mr. Blumenthal reported that the experimental stage of the Cardiac Clinic had been passed and it had been regularly incorporated as a part of the dispensary and had been installed in quarters especially designed for it in the Children's Clinic.

"There is a bill now pending in the Legislature, which, if adopted, will materially affect hospital work throughout the State," he continued. "I refer to the Health Insurance bill, under which not less than 90 per cent. of the population of the State, including many persons now receiving free treatment, would become paying patients, the cost of their medical care and hospital maintenance being assumed by district or establishment funds to which employers and employes would be obliged to contribute. Many arguments have been advanced for and against health insurance. If the proposed legislation is to be enacted, as seems likely, hospitals should endeavor to have the law so framed and administered that the medical advice and treatment which workers and employes and their families receive is improved, or at least not affected injuriously. This means that the best features of hospital organization must be preserved."

POLICE TO GUARD MILLS.

Lowell Foreign Operatives Threaten to Strike Today.

LOWELL, Mass., March 2.—Arrangements were made tonight for policemen to be on duty at the gates of all the cotton mills in this city tomorrow morning, to guard against trouble in a strike called by a newly formed organization of foreign workers. The organization demands a forty-four-hour week and a 25 per cent. increase in wages. The Greek operatives, numbering about 10,000 and forming the largest single element in the mills, voted last night not to join the strike.

AWARDS FOR HEROISM.

Many Officers and Men Receive the Distinguished Service Cross.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Commander in Chief, in the name of the President, has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to the following named officers and soldiers for the acts of extraordinary heroism described after their names:

Lieut. Col. E. E. LEWIS, 102d Infantry.—For the following acts of extraordinary heroism in action near Beaumont, France, Nov. 10, 1918, a bar, to be worn with the Distinguished Service Cross, awarded Nov. 6, 1918, is awarded. Lieut. Col. Lewis, commanding his regiment, personally led the advance of his front line, under a heavy artillery and machine gun fire, and gained the absolute confidence of his troops by his example of courage and coolness. Home address, Mrs. E. E. Lewis, wife, Wardman Courts West, Washington, D. C.

Captain H. K. FOSTER, 26th Infantry.—A courageous and inspiring leader at all times. During the fighting near Soissons, France, July 22, 1918, he particularly distinguished himself for bravery and judgment by charging and capturing a machine gun nest that threatened his advance, although wounded during that action. Next of kin, Dr. Foster, father, 211 Centre Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.

First Lieutenant A. B. De LACY, 166th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action near Haumont, France, Sept. 27, 1918. Leading a patrol into the town to ascertain whether or not it was still occupied by the enemy, Lieutenant De Lacy came under heavy machine gun fire. Against greatly superior numbers he continued forward and, entering the town, took two prisoners from whom he gained valuable information. Home address, George B. De Lacy, father, 220 East 179th Street, New York, N. Y.

First Lieutenant JAMES A. MOSELEY, deceased, 166th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action near Suippe, France, July 15, 1918. When two others had failed, one killed, and the other wounded, Lieutenant Moseley left his shelter during a most intense enemy artillery bombardment, searched for and located a wounded Corporal of his platoon, bringing him a distance of more than 400 yards to safety. Next of kin, Mrs. Anna Moseley, mother, 56 Douglas Road, Glen Ridge, N. J.

Private ELMER E. BARTLETT, Jr., Company C, 2d Engineers. (A. S. No. 3405377.)—For extraordinary heroism in action near Medeah Farm, France, Oct. 9, 1918. Crawling forward under heavy machine gun fire, Private Bartlett assisted in bringing a wounded comrade to safety. Home address, Mrs. Elmer Bartlett, mother, 59 Second Street, Florence, N. J.

Other awards are:

Captain Conrad Wesselhoeft, Medical Corps, 102d Infantry, Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. Mercer G. Johnston, Y. M. C. A., Baltimore; First Lieutenant Robert Rapry, 167th Infantry, Abbeville, Ala.; First Lieutenant Peyton V. Deese, (deceased,) 167th Infantry, Skipperville, Ala.; First Lieutenant George L. Goodridge, 101st Infantry, Melrose, Mass.; Second Lieutenant Patrick Collins, 167th Infantry, Ireland; Mechanic William F. Bolack, machine gun company, 104th Infantry, Springfield, Mass.; First Sergeant Mack C. Byrd, Company D, 2d Engineers, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Sergeant Henry C. La Morder, headquarters company, 166th Infantry, Waitsfield, Vt.; Sergeant Roy Holcomb, Company H, 166th Infantry, Chillicothe, Ohio; Sergeant Gustus H. Carlson, Company B, 104th Infantry, Framingham, Mass.; Sergeant Charles E. Nichols, Company D, 2d Engineers, Boerne, Texas; Corporal Fred M. Schultz, Company M, 16th Infantry, Bay City, Mich.; Corporal Ralph Ball, Company M, 16th Infantry, Millbrook, N. Y.; Corporal Daniel C. McAuliffe, Company M, 16th Infantry, Butte, Mon.; Corporal Clarence E. Davis, Company D, 168th Infantry, Clarence, Iowa; Corporal William H. Hill, Company A, 166th Infantry, Columbus, Ohio; Corporal James D. Meffin, Company B, 104th Infantry, West Springfield, Mass.; Corporal Louis F. Marquette, Company B, 104th Infantry, Springfield, Mass.; Corporal Onal M. Cope, Company C, 2d Engineers, Arrowsmith, Ill.; Corporal Charles W. Garr, Company D, 2d Engineers, Spiro, Okla.; Private (first class) William A. Pitts, Company M, 167th Infantry, Anniston, Ala.; Private (first class) Edwin E. Shepard, Company C, 2d Engineers, Waterbury, Conn.; Private Harry Foley, Company E, 125th Infantry, Detroit; Private Thomas Price, Company B, 16th Infantry, Abingdon, Va.; Private George Strawbridge, Company B, 2d Machine Gun Battalion, Flaxton, N. D.; Private James V. Schairer, (deceased,) medical detachment, 147th Infantry, Benton Harbor, Mich.; Private George Brenstuhl, Company L, 166th Infantry, Lancaster, Ohio; Private Carl S. Lund, 102d Machine Gun Battalion, Everett, Mass.; Private Paul E. Blust, Company C, 2d Engineers, New Orleans; Private John A. Doogs, Company C, 2d Engineers, Branchville, Ind., and Private Layton A. Boyd, medical detachment, 2d Engineers, Bartlesville, Okla.

An Exceptional Sale at Saks To-day

1000 Men's Derbies and Soft Hats
Very Special At $2.85

These hats are perfect in every particular, and are offered at this remarkable price because of an unusual trade opportunity which came our way.

The Styles are those approved for Spring — the variety being so extensive as to reduce satisfactory selection to a certainty.

The Colors are Light Brown, Olive Green, Slate and Dark Green in Soft Hats. Black only in Derbies

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

RUSSEK'S
FIFTH AVENUE
NUMBER THREE SIXTY TWO
Between 34th and 33th Street

Three-Tier Cloth Day Wrap with large Friar Collar
$69.50

With their irresistible charm of originality and youthfulness, the style creations from RUSSEK'S naturally appeal to all women of taste and are withal most reasonable in price

NOW EXHIBITING
Three New Model Suits
39.50 75.00 125.50
Three New Model Capes
45.00 69.50 115.00

Small Sable Scarfs of one or two Skins will be the acme of good taste this coming Summer Season.

Thirty Thousand Defaulters!

Since its incorporation in 1884, the American Surety Company of New York has dealt with thirty thousand defaulters.

It is now dealing with an average of ten defaulters every day.

The losses occasioned employers by defaulters are enormous in the aggregate.

Many employers, apparently without realizing the hazard involved, carry this risk themselves. Others transfer the risk to surety companies by bonding their employees.

The employer who bonds his employees in this Company has the security of a Company abundantly able and willing to meet promptly its obligations and capable through long experience of dealing with every default situation that can arise.

And the employee bonded by this Company may properly consider that he has the highest endorsement.

American Surety Co.
of New York (Founded 1884)
Home Office, 100 Broadway
Telephone Rector—9625

METROPOLITAN BRANCH, 100 Broadway, Telephone Rector 6860.
BROKERS' BRANCH, 63 William St., " John 4590.
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, 100 Broadway, " Rector 9625.
BROOKLYN BRANCH, 189 Montague St., " Main 1450.
NEWARK BRANCH, Essex Building, " Mulberry 3420.
JERSEY CITY BRANCH, Fuller Building, " Montgomery 484.

F. W. LAFRENTZ, President.

Fidelity—Surety—Contract—Judicial—Burglary

FOUNDED 1880 LONDON

RIDING, GOLF, MOTORING and STREET CLOTHES for YOUNG LADIES

A young lady from 14 to 19 must have learned to ride, drive a car, and golf, if, later on, she is to enter fashionable society.

De Pinna sports clothes, riding habits, and tailored street dresses have been the standard for years among the younger members of New York society.

Our models for young ladies express in their lines the beauty of the youthful figure and are made of exclusive imported fabrics.

Tailored street suits in hand loom Canadian homespuns, Scotch tweeds and English woolens.
Separate skirts for sports wear in new and exclusive patterns.
Top coats and great coats for street and sports wear.
Tailored skirts and blouses in washable silks and other fabrics.
Riding habits in cross saddle and side saddle models.
Tailored hats.
"Anniped" shoes and riding boots.

DE PINNA
Fifth Avenue at 50th Street

105th INFANTRY

It is hereby announced that the Steamer Grand Republic will meet the Transport LEVIATHAN to welcome the 105th Infantry (the old 71st Infantry). Particulars at the Armory, 34th Street and Park Avenue.
[Signed] J. HOLLIS WELLS,
Colonel 71st Infantry.

Baco RUBBERS
Dry feet were never so important. Baco Rubbers never so much in demand.
A. J. BATES & CO., INC., NEW YORK
RED AND BLACK SOLES

CONCRETE WHITE
FIRE PROOF CONSTRUCTION CO. NEW YORK

ARROW FORM-FIT COLLARS
ARE CURVE CUT TO FIT THE NECK AND SHOULDERS.

PAWN TICKETS BOUGHT
CASH PAID IMMEDIATELY
for Pawn Tickets, Diamonds, Precious Stones and Jewelry. Appraising free. Strictly confidential. (Call or write.)
FORGOTSTON'S
503 Fifth Ave., New York
N. E. Cor. 42d St. Tel. 6331 Vanderbilt.

URGE MODIFICATION OF PRIMARY LAW

"Appeal to the People" Issued by Sponsors for Walton-Fearon Bill.

ACT CALLED ABJECT FAILURE

Proposal to Restore Convention for Nomination of State and Judiciary Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 2.—An "Appeal to the People," which was the method employed by Charles E. Hughes when, as Governor, he fought to have a direct primary law enacted, is now being used in this effort to have that law repealed insofar as it applies to candidates for State and Judiciary offices, by Senator Charles W. Walton of Ulster and Assemblyman George R. Fearon of Onondaga, sponsors for a bill contemplating that change in present election methods. The Walton-Fearon bill provides that candidates for the United States Senate, the House of Representatives, the State Senate and Assembly and all local offices shall continue to be nominated by direct vote at the primaries.

There is no doubt that with very few exceptions the lawmakers here are convinced that the direct primaries, far from proving the blessing they once were thought to be, have wallen woefully short of their purpose. Nevertheless, the Walton-Fearon bill has remained bottled up in committee since its introduction early in February.

The introducers believe that, if the idea prevalent at the Capital that direct primaries are popular with the voters can be dispelled, they will be in a position to press their bill to final passage. For that reason, Senator Walton and Assemblyman Fearon have issued a State-wide joint appeal, urging the people generally to express their views on this subject in letters to their representatives in Senate and Assembly, or to the introducers of the bill.

The "Appeal to the People" reads in part:

"Those who contended that the abolishment of the State Convention would eliminate the so-called boss made a grave error, for it has since been shown that it is much easier today for a few leaders of the thickly populated centres or cities to unite on one man and nominate him than it was when party conventions were in order.

"Under the present election machinery it is almost an utter impossibility for a man in moderate circumstances, unless he is backed by the leaders, to reach the people. In beginning a contest, if he were to send out a single letter to every enrolled voter of his party it would amount to a figure far beyond his means, and to travel from one end of the State to the other would add to his expenditures, and in the aggregate touch such a figure that only a man of substantial wealth could assume. Now the only way a man of the middle class can expect to obtain a nomination for any State office is to have the leaders 'in his corner,' whereas the man who is without their stamp of approval in ninety-nine cases out of every one hundred is lost. Occasionally some individual may arouse the people, but this happens only infrequently and is the exception.

"With the prevailing direct primary law in force few people take any concern in primary elections and those who do seldom, either before or after election, ever see the candidates. Unknown quantities, or men who have had no training whatever, have in some instances been nominated, and, which is worse, some of them, not owning their nomination to anybody, as they believe, are wholly irresponsible, and they run on no platform and stand for no principle.

"The bill which we have introduced fixes responsibility on both parties and restores only State and judicial conventions, but does not change the method of nominating candidates for Congress, State Senator or member of Assembly.

"We maintain that there are good and all sufficient reasons for a change in the law, chief among them being that the direct primary is an abject failure."

The New York Bar Association, the Union League Club, the Republican Club of the City of New York, the Republican County Committees throughout New York City and most of the Republican county organizations upstate have adopted resolutions urging the abolition of direct primaries as too costly both to the candidate and to the taxpayer.

The Republicans have a majority in both Senate and Assembly sufficient to pass the Walton-Fearon bill without Democratic aid, but they lack the two-thirds majority necessary to enact measures over the Governor's veto.

Governor Smith, who soon after election said that he would give his approval to a bill restoring the State convention in the event of its passage, appears to have changed his views on the subject. In a recent statement he indicated that he regarded any change of such far-reaching character in the election law as untimely.

Prior to the 1917 Mayoralty election, before the direct primary plan had been put to a test in New York Mayoralty elections, the Tammany Democrats in the Legislature were outspoken in declaring that the direct primary law, which was put upon the statute books while Martin H. Glynn was Governor and both the Senate and Assembly were controlled by the Democratic party, was defective and should be repealed. Since the election of Mayor Hylan showed how ideely the law lent itself to the working out of Tammany's purposes in city elections, the attitude of the Tammany lawmakers appears to have undergone a complete change.

Senator James A. Foley, leader of the Democratic minority in the upper house, who only a couple of years ago was sponsor for a bill repealing the direct primary law, does not now believe that the convention should be rehabilitated as the vehicle for nominations, but that party designations should be made at State conventions, subject to approval at primaries to follow.

JAIL COBLENZ SMUGGLERS.

Americans Also Fine Them $25,000 for Efforts to Bring in Brandy.

COBLENZ, March 2, (Associated Press.)—Sentences of six months' imprisonment and fines of 100,000 marks each have been imposed upon Mathias Scheid and Jacob Ring, German wholesale liquor dealers who were charged with bringing brandy into the American occupied area by misrepresentations. The imposition of the penalties was announced today at Third Army headquarters.

The cases had been on trial for four days of last week, the testimony being heard by a military commission headed by Brigadier General Harry Bishop. The findings of the court were approved Saturday by Major General Dickman.

Scheid and Ring were convicted on two charges, violation of the navigation regulations of the Inter-Allied Waterway Commission and falsely representing the cognac as wine. The prosecution asserted that the defendants had conspired to bring to Coblenz by boat from Oppenheim a cargo of 700 cases of cognac valued at 1,000,000 marks, the shipment being without a manifest or proper bill of lading. The Government counsel maintained that the cognac was intended for American soldiers, and that the defendants were seeking to evade the military police and the fleet of Rhine police boats with the shipment. The sale of cognac is prohibited by general orders.

Scheid and Ring are wealthy. They have been in business in Coblenz for years. This was the first military commission case tried in the occupied area, and the sentences were the heaviest imposed since the Americans took over the Coblenz bridgehead.

Very Special!

Genuine Cowhide Brief Cases, $5.95

Regulation 12x16 model, with adjustable lock. Splendid for lawyers, insurance men and school teachers.

Broadway **Saks & Company** *at 34th St.*

"In the Heart of New York"—Direct by Subway, Tube and "L"

Wavy Grey Switches at $5.95

Exceptional value. Made of selected natural wavy hair. Experts assure perfect matching.

Third Floor

An Exceptional Opportunity!

250 Women's Afternoon and Street Frocks at $18.50

Regularly $25 and $29.50

These smart frocks comprise a very special purchase from a well-known manufacturer, together with broken assortments of dresses from our regular stock that have been selling at higher prices.

They are fashioned of Satin Taffeta, and of Taffeta combined with Georgette Crepe, some tastefully trimmed with hand-embroidery. The colors are:

Navy Blue, Taupe, Pearl Grey, Tan, Green, and Black. Sizes 34 to 44. Two Styles *Pictured*.

On Sale Today and Tuesday

Two of the Very Newest

Dolman Cape-Coats and Street Coats

Skilful Reproductions of Costly Imports

At $48

Paris has created no models more graceful or more becoming to the American woman.

The Cape Coat is of Silvertip Bolivia, beautifully lined with Peau de Cygne or figured silk, and may be had in French Blue, Reindeer, Mole, Taupe, Tan—*illustrated* at left.

The Coat is developed in Crystal Cord—one of Spring's best fabrics—lined throughout with plain or fancy silk. To be had in Tan, Alpine Blue, Chinchilla Grey, Reindeer, Sand and Beaver. *Illustrated* at right.

Your Opportunity!

Final Clearance of High Boots

for Women and Misses

At $6.95

Formerly $10 and $12. Boots of a very high order in make and finish, in a variety of the most successful lasts for present wear. Splendid selection of leathers, including—

Patent Coltskin, Gun Metal, Black Glace Kidskin, and Dark Brown, Mouse Brown, and Grey Kidskin, with Worumbo or Buckskin Tops in contrasting colors.

All styles of heels. Every size and width

In the New Location on the Fourth Floor

The Second of a Series of Introductory Sales—

Children's White Dresses Very Special $2

Sizes 2 to 6 years. Cute little Dimity Frocks, beautifully trimmed with smocking and hand-embroidery. Some are in all White, others may be had with Pink or Blue collars and cuffs. Wonderful values. *Two styles pictured.*

Infants' Hand-Made Long Dresses Special at $2

In six distinct styles. A mother herself could not design prettier models, or be more careful in finishing them. Trimmed with hand feather stitching, exquisite floral sprays or neat little tucks. Finished with Val. Lace. Unequalled!

Hand-Scalloped Nightingales Very Special at $2

Handsome Japanese Silk Crepe Nightingales, beautifully hand-embroidered in Rose or Cherry designs. Finished with hand-scalloped edges, and beautifully silk lined. Only by actually seeing them can you fully realize the beauty of these exquisite garments.

At Decided Price Reductions Monday

Women's Smart Novelty Undergarments

All new, recently arrived underthings at prices that will be possible only until present assortments are depleted.

At $1.50—Dainty Envelope Chemises of Pink or White Batiste with novelty trimming.

At $1.50—Pink or White Batiste Nightgowns with ribbon trimming, or hand embroidered edging.

At $2—Charming Pink Batiste Nightgowns with heavy Satin Ribbon tops *(as illustrated)*.

At $2—New Overseas Blue Cotton Crepe Nightgowns in smart tailored model, finished with hemstitching.

At $2—Pink Cotton Crepe Nightgowns—very practical—elaborately trimmed with hand feather-stitching.

At $2—Pink Batiste Pajamas in Billie Burke Style with Satin Ribbon top or hand-embroidered in colors.

Satin Striped Voile Undergarments

Tastefully Hemstitched—Priced Very Low

Nightgowns	$1.50
Pajamas	$2.00
Envelope Chemises	$1.50
Bloomers	$1.00

Nurses' and Maids' Uniforms

In Regulation model with convertible collar, made of good quality Striped Chambray or Seersucker. *Wonderful value at*

$3.00

Red Cross Aprons

In smart belted styles with shaped neck and long sleeves. Made of fine quality Cambric. *A rare value at*

$1.45

REDUCED!

All Our Misses' Winter Coats

Formerly $25 to $50

Now

$12.95, $19.75, $25.00

Smart fur-collared and plain tailored coats in a variety of styles. Good selection of materials in Taupe, Reindeer, Burgundy, Navy, and Black. Lined with plain or Novelty Silks. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Second Floor

Spring's Newest Tailored Suits

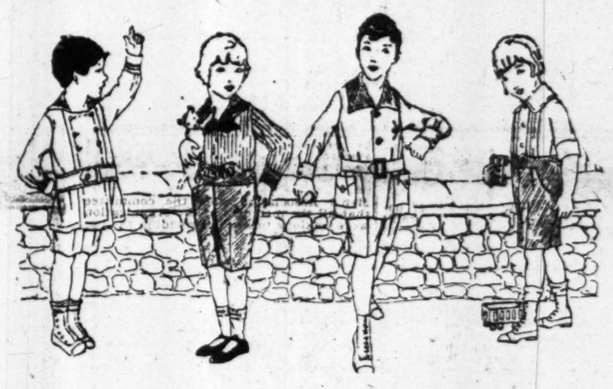
for Women Will Be Offered in an Unusual Sale Today on the Fourth Floor

at $39.50

These suits are exact reproductions of very costly imported models, and are absolutely without competition at this low price. Handsome Blouse Styles, Smart Belted effects, and a host of distinctive Sports models are represented in

Fine Quality Tricotine, Poiret Twill, Men's Wear Serge, Gabardine, Tweeds, and Worsted Checks

with waistcoats of Rajah, Pique, or Silk Tricolette. Sizes for small, average and large figures—34 to 50½ bust. Three styles *pictured*.



The Four Little Suits Pictured Give Just an Inkling of the Many Styles Included Today in a

Sale of Boys' Wash Suits at $3

All new, fresh, crisp little suits in a host of clever styles, many exclusive with Saks & Company, tailored in the best Wash Fabrics loomed. Some are in All White, others are in smart combination Stripes and plain colors. Sizes 3 to 8 years. Without question—exceptional values.

Second Floor

Select Your Furs Today for Next Season at a Big Saving

Only One-Third Need Be Paid Now

The balance when you take your furs from storage next Fall

Raw Furs are advancing as never before the world over. It seems that all of Europe is wanting furs and ready to pay the price.

Labor, too, is going up and up, and so it's safe to say that by next Fall—when you are ready to buy your furs—you will have to pay the highest prices ever recorded.

Buy Your Furs Now—in this sale—and you will find that you have saved from 30% to 50% on every dollar you now invest.

Mink Coat	Formerly	$1,350	Reduced to	$1,050
Mink Coat	Formerly	$750	Reduced to	$625
Squirrel Coat	Formerly	$495	Reduced to	$415
Squirrel Coat	Formerly	$615	Reduced to	$545
Seal Coat	Formerly	$575	Reduced to	$475
Nutria Coat	Formerly	$195	Reduced to	$165
Hudson Seal Coat	Formerly	$250	Reduced to	$215
Hudson Seal Coat	Formerly	$425	Reduced to	$365
Skunk Scarfs	Formerly	$75	Reduced to	$55
Skunk Muffs	Formerly	$50	Reduced to	$35
Hudson Seal Muffs	Formerly	$30	Reduced to	$20
Mink Muffs	Formerly	$65	Reduced to	$45
Fox Scarfs	Formerly	$50	Reduced to	$35
Fox Scarfs	Formerly	$75	Reduced to	$50

Furs Listed as Hudson Seal Are Seal-Dyed Muskrat

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Store Opens 9:00 A. M. and closes 5:30 P. M.

Of Course It's Monday

when the great tenor sings with a popular soprano and as the curtain goes down, the lights go up, eyes flash around from box to box and your part of the performance starts.

Silhouette seems to be the word of fashion and in no clothing does line count for more than in evening suits.

As Beau Brummel would say:

"make it of burlap if you must, but cut it with an elegant distinction."

Full Dress Suits

$34.50, Coat and Trousers.

Excellent quality unfinished worsteds, Silk lined throughout.

Others up to $54.25

Tuxedos, too, are usurping many a place and purpose previously restricted to full dress clothes.

$34.50 Coat and Trousers.

Full Dress Vests

Tailored deftly to a form-fitting flexibility. White Pique, mercerized materials and silk mixtures.

$3.75 to $6.75

Tuxedo Vests

feature black and white stripes. Black Moire and Brocade. V shape.

$4.75 to $6.75

Tortured for Glory

is sometimes a result of dress shirts, but pride and comfort combine in these

Pique Dress Shirts

at $2.24

Bosoms of imported Pique. Bodies of shirting cambric. Cuffs of either Pique or plain.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

"Nothing for Tonight"

It's a disappointment which might be averted. Our Public Service sells seats for many of the leading attractions at BOX OFFICE PRICES.

Seats may be purchased till 5:30 for evening performances and until 1 P. M. for matinees.

Macy's—Main Floor, Balcony, 34th St.

NAVY CHAPLAIN IN DEFENSE OF BREST

Writes Secretary Daniels Conditions Were Not Nearly So Bad as Painted.

SAYS TENTS SAVED LIVES

W. B. Ayers Praises Work of Doctors and Nurses—Thousands Had Influenza on Transports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels made public today a letter from Chaplain W. B. Ayers, one of the Navy's best known chaplains, who has just returned from France, in which the clergyman points out that conditions in the Army embarkation camps, near Brest, are not nearly so bad as painted. For the last eight months the Chaplain has been on duty at Brest. He states that he writes "in the interest of accuracy and justice."

"Upon my return to America," he writes, "I find the newspapers filled with recrimination and widespread criticism concerning conditions at Brest. I happen to have a personal interest in Brest and some knowledge concerning the condition of both the Army and Navy at that base.

"If no word is spoken in defense of the authorities, of our forces in Brest, the public mind will be filled with apprehension and misconception concerning the welfare of the American boys. I maintained an office in Brest through the worst period both regarding climatic and military conditions. I made it my business to acquaint myself, so far as possible, with all matters of welfare pertaining to the Army and the Navy. Being a clergyman not connected with regular military service, I have naturally no reason for covering up any of the mistakes of the military. Being vitally interested in welfare work in behalf of both civilians and soldiers, I think I can be trusted to discriminate as between what is for their benefit and their injury

"When the navy moved into Brest two naval hospitals were established, Base Hospitals No. 1 and No. 5. Notwithstanding the fact that we were living in a city not equipped as American cities are, with modern sanitary arrangements to which we are accustomed, it will be difficult to find, in the average American town, hospitals better equipped in essentials or better conducted. * * *

With the army, on the other hand, it is pointed out by Chaplain Ayers, the situation presented in France was entirely new. It moved to France as "a huge new organization breaking virgin soil." It was about as prepared to go into France as the French were prepared to receive it. It was impossible to produce buildings and barracks "by the waving of a wand." "We moved into Pontenazen because it was the only place available." Lumber was about the scarcest thing in France and it was impossible to bring it from America because every inch of transport space was needed for troops and supplies.

"As soon as the crisis was past," the clergyman continues, "ships were filled with lumber and barracks were in process of construction. Meantime conditions were not half so bad as they have been painted, not half so bad as they seemed in prospect.

"Some folks seem to think that it is terrible because our boys are living in tents on the hills around Pontenazen, yet those of us who have had their wellbeing in mind have thanked God that the boys had the tents instead of wooden barracks. The tendency is always to crowd the barracks and invite disease thereby. Influenza is a crowd disease. We saved the lives of thousands of boys by getting them into the tents. Of the boys who slept in tents we lost very few. The healthiest men were the occupants of the tents. Pontenazen was a camp through which men passed quickly, seldom remaining there more than a few days. Any man who understands the military game would rather pitch his own tent than to sleep in a barracks through which multitudes have been passing."

In September, October, and November, Chaplain Ayers states, about 2,000 soldiers died at Brest from influenza, and that "practically all of these men were brought ashore from the transports with the disease. Men who were brought ashore dying told me that they knew before embarking in America that they had influenza, but that they hid the fact and pretended to be well for fear of losing their chance to get to the front.

"Those we lost were too far gone; there was not a chance, with any treatment. Those we saved were brought through because of the unremitting toil and self-sacrifice of doctors and nurses. The great marvel is the number we saved, rather than the number lost. In the midst of the influenza in the rear a great drive was on at the front and the streams of the wounded began to flow in. In a very special sense Brest was the place where these two fronts met. We had a kind of a hell there, but it was only because death stalked everywhere, and in so many cases we did not seem to have a fighting chance.

"Kerbaun, a new base hospital, was in process of construction when the influenza reached us. It is a large assembly of wooden barracks constructed to care for the wounded Americans who were to be evacuated to America. It was not designed as a hospital for the sick and for contagious diseases, but it had to be pressed into this service, and the small unit of doctors and nurses who had come over to bandage and dress the wounded faced the appalling demands of several thousand influenza cases. In one of our American newspapers recently I saw a bitter attack on this hospital. This article was an alleged interview given by a Red Cross worker. Many of her statements were utterly inaccurate.

"After accusing the surgeons of neglect, heartlessness and indifference, this Red Cross worker, who is not a nurse, asserts that our dead were loaded on to trucks, carried out into the country and buried witnout ceremony. Without religious services of any kind they were dumped into the ground and their coffins taken back to the hospital to be used again.

"At the first there was no chaplain at Kerbaun. Naturally, I offered to help. I went with the burial officer into the country to find a site for a cemetery. We secured a field on a small hill overlooking the distant bay, where the boys who died since have been buried. These boys have been ministered to when dying, first by the chaplains of the navy, Catholic and Protestant, whom we sent out there whenever they were called for, and often daily whether called for or not.

"It is true that bodies were placed on trucks, the only available means of transportation, and at the time when the influenza raged most terribly there was not a coffin to be had in that whole district nor the lumber to build them.

"Not having so many deaths in the navy, we were able to provide coffins and good ones, metal lined, for the bluejackets. We gave caskets to the army till they were exhausted. It became finally necessary for the army to face the prospect of burials without caskets. That very day about five hundred bodies in the Brest district awaited burial. It had become impossible to keep ahead of the race with death, and these bodies were becoming a menace to the health of others. So each body was swathed in canvas or sheeting, completely covered."

K. of C.'s Plan to Aid Passion Play.

Representatives of all the Knights of Columbus Councils in this city at a meeting of the New York Chapter yesterday afternoon appointed a committee to aid the passion play, "Veronica's Veil." W. Bourke Cockran, a member of the Executive Committee of the play, which enters on its fifth season at West Hoboken, N. J., explained the play and its purpose, and compared it with the passion play produced at Oberammergon every ten years, which he has seen twice.

TIFFANY & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE & 37TH STREET

PEARLS DIAMONDS JEWELRY SILVER
CLOCKS WATCHES CHINA STATIONERY

SEEK JOBS FOR MEN OF 77TH DIVISION

U. S. Employment Service to Open Special Office to Aid Division Association.

5,600 LOOKING FOR PLACES

They Have Not Been Assured of Work by Former Employers—Index Gives Their Vocations.

The United States Employment Service announced yesterday that one of its representatives would take offices this morning at 280 Madison Avenue, with the employment bureau of the 77th Division Association, to aid in finding jobs for the 5,600 men in the unit who have not received assurances from their former employers that their jobs would be open to them upon return. The records of these men have been given to Gordon L. Sawyer, the Government representative.

"The first step in finding jobs will be to send letters to their former employers, and this is expected to eliminate part of the 5,600," said the announcement. "The rest will be classified according to trades and the cards placed on file in the employment bureau of the 77th Division.

"For this purpose the men will be asked to fill out an occupational card based on the trade specifications index used by the United States Army, which will show at a glance exactly the type of work which each man can do. The occupational cards are now on their way to France and will be turned over to the Employment Service when the division returns."

A canvass of the city for jobs for the soldiers already has been begun by the United Council for Re-employment, composed of the war welfare organizations aiding the Employment Service. Employers who wish to hire any of the veterans of the 77th Division are urged to write to the headquarters of the 77th Division, at 280 Madison Avenue, or to the United States Employment Service, at 469 Fifth Avenue.

Cards on file in the headquarters show that the men who wish jobs have had experience in many different vocations. In addition to the usual number of bookkeepers, accountants, draughtsmen, mechanics, clerks, masons, carpenters, and printers, there are listed fishermen, sheepherders, social workers, dressmakers, milliners, bartenders, horse dealers, woodsmen, deck hands, organ tuners, curtain installers, milkmen, florists, coffee samplers, hotel managers, aluminum beaters, silver spinners, longshoremen, junk dealers, publishers, beekeepers, parquet floor layers, valets, ballplayers, fur hair pickers, entomologists, bootblacks, professional golfers, and undertakers.

A canvass of banks and other institutions in the financial district showed that most of them were anxious to take back their soldier workers even if it were necessary to dismiss part of the emergency force hired during the war. The number of soldiers returning to their work thus far has not made this action necessary and some of the employers think that business expansion will make it possible to keep all the workers.

Many have found the new workers, and especially the girls, energetic and efficient. Companies operating ranches and farms in the West and in other countries are seeking men who will not desire to return to desk work. The Guaranty Trust Company, one of the largest employers in the financial district, already has re-employed 160 of its 548 men who went to war. Of 700 emergency employes about seventy-five have left in the ordinary turn-over of labor.

FOR ROOSEVELT EXHIBITION

Columbia University to Show Objects of Memorial Interest.

A Roosevelt Memorial Exhibition will be held in the Avery Library Building, Columbia University, from May 1 until June 4, it was announced yesterday by Professor W. A. Braun, Secretary of the Memorial Committee. The exhibition will consist of objects of every description connected with the life of Theodore Roosevelt, including manuscripts and mementoes lent by friends of Colonel Roosevelt.

Frederic R. Coudert will be Treasurer of the Memorial Committee. The other members of the committee will be William Fellowes Morgan, Frederick Coykendall, Colonel Walter Sherwood, and Professors J. J. Goss and J. R. Crawford.

Among the personal friends of the late Colonel Roosevelt who will assist the committee are Otto H. Kahn, Stephen Baker, Benjamin B. Lawrence, Clarence Mackay, A. Barton Hepburn, and Felix Warburg. All suggestions and offers of material should be addressed to W. A. Braun, Secretary of the Committee, Columbia House, 419 West 117th Street.

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Beginning Today
A Special Sale of
Women's and Misses'
Pumps and Oxfords

At $5.75

2,000 pairs of smart, desirable early Spring styles in a variety of stylish lasts and patterns.

Featured in **patent coltskin, dull calfskin, black kidskin, gray kidskin, gray nu buck, brown kidskin, bronze kidskin and tan calfskin.**

Louis XV Heel Oxfords | Military Heel Oxfords
Louis XV Heel Pumps | Military Heel Pumps
Cuban Heel Pumps

To Close Out
1100 Pairs Women's High Shoes
Mostly narrow widths. $3.95 *A variety of styles.*

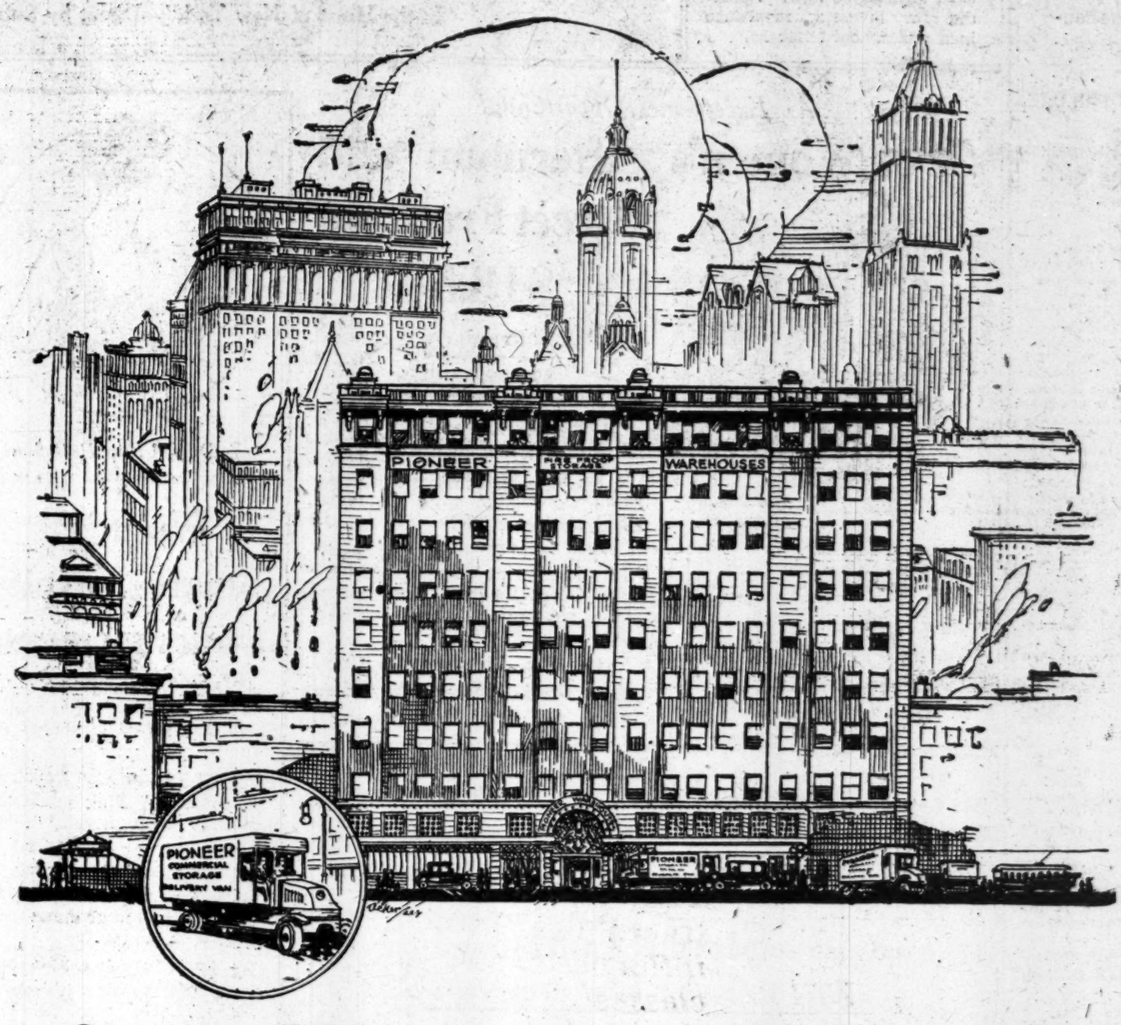
GIMBELS SHOE SHOP—Second Floor

CONVENIENCE

Sixty-seven conveniently located Liggett Drug Stores in New York City, stocked with the best drug store Merchandise, and determined to render satisfactory service makes it unnecessary for you to experiment elsewhere.

There is one near you.

THE SAFE DRUG STORES Liggett's



Seven Minutes from Wall Street and One-Third the Rental!

WHEN absolute protection for your valuable business papers and records can be obtained for ⅓ the cost of even inferior protection in lower Manhattan—When this protection is only seven minutes from Wall Street—right at Nevins Street Subway Station—thereby adding accessibility to economy—When you consider that floor space is hardly to be had in lower Manhattan at any price, isn't it unwise, dangerous and uneconomical to overlook Pioneer?

STORE YOUR
BUSINESS RECORDS
ACTIVE—SURPLUS—DUPLICATE
AT
PIONEER

A modern, absolutely fireproof building, protected day and night by an armed watchman's patrol, supplemented by automatic National District Telegraph signal boxes, reporting every three minutes.

Your record clerks (male or female) may work, at any hour of the day or night, in complete privacy, in an office built to your specifications and surrounded by every modern office convenience—perfect ventilation, electric lighting, elevator and janitor service, steam heat and private telephone.

These are some of the advantages that have led more than 150 big, nationally known financial institutions and business houses to store their records at Pioneer, where they are kept safe at small cost, rather than have them in business buildings where floor rental costs ⅔ more and where loss is always a menace.

Economy without safety is poor business. But economy with absolute security is imperative to big business.

Follow big business! Keep your records at Pioneer, where safety reigns supreme and where space rents for ⅓ the rate of lower Manhattan.

Economy and wise expenditure are the order of the day.

Rentals as low as $5 per month

Our efficiency experts can solve any record problem you may have. A consultation carries no obligation, and may save you time, worry and loss. Our low rentals carry a message to large and small business alike.

PIONEER FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES
Only 7 Minutes from Wall Street *14 Minutes from 42d Street*
41 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, New York
OUR 40TH YEAR
Phone MAIN 6900 *Today!*

Buy W. S. S.

Under Oath

Henry Ford's Expert Witnesses Prove

The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

In his million-dollar libel suit against The Chicago Tribune, Henry Ford called as witnesses in his behalf two advertising experts of national fame: Charles A. Brownell and E. LeRoy Pelletier. What these men said about The Chicago Tribune is quoted on this page. One is Advertising Manager of the Ford Motor Co., the other is a close personal friend of Ford.

Shrewd advertising men these, men of vast practical experience, men who—weighing their words in the solemnity of court procedure—only said the least their experience and conscience permitted them to say concerning The Chicago Tribune. Bearing in mind that favorable admissions from an adverse witness are the most weighty form of evidence, note what these Ford witnesses testified to concerning The Chicago Tribune.

Charles A. Brownell

called as a witness in a hearing at Detroit, Michigan, on behalf of Henry Ford, being first duly sworn, testified in part as follows on direct examination by Mr. Lucking, attorney for Mr. Ford:

Q. *What is your business, please?*

A. Advertising manager for the Ford Motor Company.

Q. *How long have you occupied that position?*

A. Three years and a half.

Q. *Previous to that time had you been in the advertising business?*

A. Thirty years.

Q. *Without going any further into details, we may say that you have had perhaps as long an experience as an advertising man as anybody in these parts now?*

A. I think I have the longest experience. They call me the dean of the advertising fraternity here for that reason.

Q. *Well, it has been your province, has it, to place such advertising as the Ford Company desired in newspapers and periodicals during these last few years?*

A. Yes, to make up the selection of the media.

Q. *That is, with the particular papers?*

A. Yes, the selection of whether we should use newspapers, billboards, street cars, or do it direct by letter.

Q. *Has the Ford Motor Company, during your connection as advertising manager, used The Chicago Tribune as an advertising medium of its product?*

A. We never put out a campaign of newspaper advertising that did not include The Chicago Tribune.

Q. *In the placing of that, however, I understand that you yourself selected or approved The Tribune, among others, as the advertising medium?*

A. We made the selection absolutely without consulting anybody outside of our own experience.

Q. *And by that you mean primarily yourself?*

A. Myself.

Q. *In selecting The Tribune as one of the newspapers in which advertising of the Ford Company should be placed, what did you have in mind?*

A. The leading newspaper in the city of Chicago, with a large circulation and an influential circulation; as well as a large circulation in the territory in which we have a number of live, progressive agents: states of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Michigan, especially the northern section of Michigan, which is not reached by the Detroit metropolitan papers, or in a large volume by the Grand Rapids papers.

Q. *What do you mean by the northern section?*

A. I mean west and northwest of Grand Rapids, the Traverse Bay territory, and the Northern Peninsula territory.

Q. *You mean resort territory, so to speak?*

A. Well, resort territory, and then the Northern Peninsula. You see, the Chicago papers come into Marquette, and in through that territory, what we call the Northern Peninsula territory, and cover it, and our Michigan papers, very few get in there. That territory is literally covered with the Chicago papers, particularly The Chicago Tribune—that is, the element we wish to reach.

Q. *Are you able to state the relative position of The Chicago Tribune as an advertising medium of automobiles in the territory you previously named, as compared with other Chicago newspapers?*

A. I considered it by far the best.

Dominating Influence in Many States

They testified under oath that The Chicago Tribune has altogether extraordinary merit as an advertising medium—that it is *a dominating influence in many states*—that it is read and respected *by the best classes of people*—that *actual sales produced for their clients had demonstrated to each of them its pre-eminence.*

Note that E. LeRoy Pelletier said that The Chicago Tribune was regarded as a **"NATIONAL MEDIUM."** This, in the technical language of advertising men, meant that he considered it on a par with the big national magazines *swaying public opinion through a wide territory* and not alone in the city of publication

Note that Charles A. Brownell *never* placed a newspaper campaign of advertising for the Ford Motor Co. that did not include The Chicago Tribune, which he considered *"by far the best"* medium in its territory.

Note that he considered it *more influential* in large sections of Michigan than the biggest papers published in Michigan.

Note that Mr. Pelletier cited as typical of The Chicago Tribune circulation the big business man *in the capital of the state of Michigan* who read The Chicago Tribune and *The Chicago Tribune only*

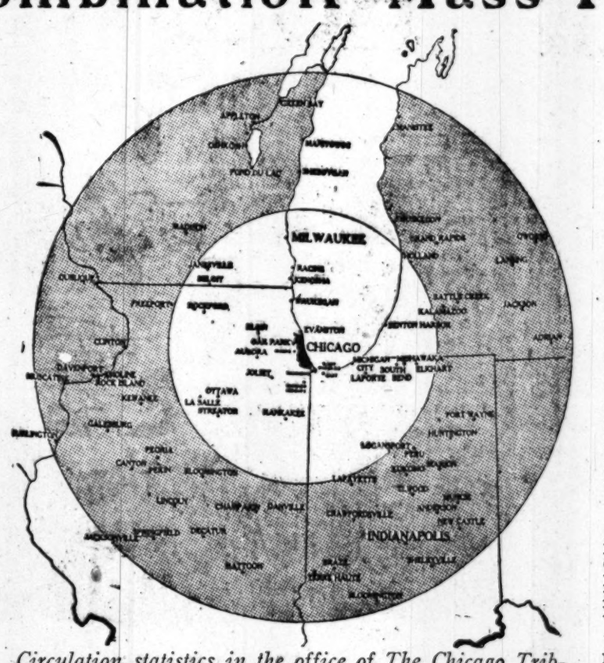
Unique Combination—Mass Plus Class

Cities Within 100 Miles of Chicago

City	Families	Tribunes
ILLINOIS		
Chicago	509,440	278,914
Aurora	6,959	3,401
Chicago Heights	4,572	1,011
Elgin	5,712	2,502
Evanston	7,860	4,935
Freeport	3,968	1,863
Joliet	7,709	3,528
Kankakee	2,854	1,719
La Salle	2,466	1,024
Oak Park	5,563	5,164
Ottawa	1,907	1,117
Rockford	11,347	4,904
Streator	2,862	1,354
Waukegan	4,183	1,765
	575,407	313,201
INDIANA		
East Chicago	6,057	470
Elkhart	4,054	1,737
Gary	11,000	2,320
Hammond	5,403	2,215
LaPorte	2,714	1,313
Logansport	4,247	1,676
Michigan City	4,382	1,295
Mishawaka	3,416	631
South Bend	14,193	3,787
	55,849	15,444
MICHIGAN		
Benton Harbor	2,213	1,307
	2,213	1,307
WISCONSIN		
Beloit	3,709	1,700
Janesville	2,882	1,338
Kenosha	6,566	2,402
Milwaukee	89,001	10,850
Racine	9,493	1,197
	111,653	17,487
	745,169	347,439

Cities in the Zone Between 100 and 200 Miles of Chicago

City	Families	Tribunes
ILLINOIS		
Bloomington	5,492	3,170
Canton	2,729	901
Champaign	3,010	2,405
Danville	6,594	3,803
Decatur	8,297	3,259
Galesburg	4,926	3,401
Jacksonville	3,101	1,032
Kewanee	2,721	1,056
Lincoln	2,398	1,044
Mattoon	2,553	1,055



Circulation statistics in the office of The Chicago Tribune prove that it reaches such a large proportion of the population (in excess of 400,000 daily and 700,000 Sunday) that it OUGHT TO BE an ideal advertising medium. The experiences of advertisers—as related by Mr. Brownell and Mr. Pelletier—prove that IT IS the ideal advertising medium. Their testimony proves that it not only reaches vast NUMBERS, but it reaches the RIGHT KIND of people, and those desirable folks read and RESPOND TO ITS ADVERTISING.

On the map above are noted the cities of more than 10,000 population within two hundred miles of Chicago. In the cities in the gray zone—more than one hundred and less than two hundred miles from Chicago—The Chicago Tribune reaches one family in four. In the city of Chicago The Tribune reaches three families in five."

Cities in the Zone Between 100 and 200 Miles of Chicago

City	Families	Tribunes
ILLINOIS (Continued)		
Moline	5,595	3,544
Pekin	2,194	521
Peoria	14,437	6,148
Rock Island	5,890	3,334
Springfield	12,525	3,713
	82,462	38,386
INDIANA		
Anderson	4,846	700
Bloomington	2,332	152
Brazil	2,094	276
Crawfordsville	2,289	292
Elwood	2,206	282
Fort Wayne	15,603	2,472
Huntington	2,196	575
Indianapolis	56,724	2,579
Kokomo	4,386	1,200
Lafayette	4,296	2,132
Marion	3,986	1,215
Muncie	5,131	530
New Castle	2,829	140
Peru	2,498	640
Shelbyville	2,240	150
Terre Haute	13,472	1,952
	127,128	15,287
IOWA		
Burlington	5,029	2,195
Clinton	5, 36	2,047
Davenport	9,923	4,675
Dubuque	8,019	3,273
Muscatine	3,543	1,006
	32,050	13,196
MICHIGAN		
Adrian	2,314	148
Battle Creek	6,032	1,050
Grand Rapids	26,572	3,063
Holland	2,492	385
Jackson	7,199	996
Kalamazoo	10,082	1,943
Lansing	8,899	1,950
Manistee	2,476	208
Muskegon	5,487	1,912
Owosso	2,065	20
	73,618	11,675
WISCONSIN		
Appleton	3,601	1,017
Fond du Lac	4,297	1,141
Green Bay	6,003	1,681
Madison	6,263	3,603
Manitowoc	2,786	641
Oshkosh	7,310	1,947
Sheboygan	5,781	1,220
	36,041	11,250
Total	351,299	89,794

E. LeRoy Pelletier

called as a witness on behalf of Henry Ford, being first duly sworn, testified in part as follows on direct examination by Mr. Lucking, attorney for Mr. Ford:

Q. *Does The Tribune circulate in the surrounding territory?*

A. O, yes, for some distance, probably covers 14 states.

Q. *What territory, principally, does it cove around Chicago, that you, as an advertising man, are aware of, in placing your advertising?*

A. Well, it covers Illinois and southern Wisconsin, northern Indiana, heavily, I should say.

Q. *Cover any of Iowa?*

A. And Iowa—Eastern Iowa.

Q. *Cover any of Michigan?*

A. It covers several states more thinly; it covers the western part of Michigan pretty heavy, yes, well, in fact, it covers Michigan, I have not the exact figures here, but it has a basic circulation, relatively.

Q. *Has it any value in the resort country, so to speak, north and west of Grand Rapids?*

A. O, yes.

Q. *And up in there, up in the Traverse Bay district?*

A. O, yes.

Q. *Why do you say that, is it from observation?*

A. Observation and experience of several years, probably 12 years or so.

Q. *Is that circulation in through that district of The Tribune of value to advertisers of automobiles?*

A. O, yes, yes.

Q. *Is it recognized by them as such?*

A. O, yes, so much so that the factory always pays half of it, because of its broad distribution, where Chicago papers can only cash in on half or less than half—the Chicago territory which would cover probably ten counties. We consider it in a sense the National media, that is to say, it is one of a few that we consider sufficient to cover nationally.

Q. *You mean a different proportion of expense of advertising in The Tribune is borne by the factory?*

A. Yes, because of the sales we can make outside of the territory of the Chicago district.

Q. *For instance, your Reo people then recognize, as I understand, its value as well as one more experienced, like yourself, does?*

A. Yes.

Q. *Has Mr. Benham ever discussed circulation matters with you?*

A. Yes.

Q. *Michigan circulation of The Tribune?*

A. O, yes, several states. We figure it covers twelve to fifteen states, to some extent. Of course, you get further away from Chicago, the influence is less. I should say, taking Grand Rapids as a sample, it is probably more influential than the Detroit papers.

Q. *Why do you say that?*

A. Because of the class of people who take it. A very excellent class of people buy it, and a considerable percentage of a class of solid business men, to whom we sell automobiles in all those places. For example, take the sales manager of the Reo Company at Lansing, the only paper he reads is The Chicago Tribune, the only one he really reads, and he says he never missed a day, he has told me that several times. Now, he would be typical of a class in Lansing that would read it.

Q. *Would you say the class of people The Tribune reaches is appropriate to the trade of automobile advertising?*

A. A very large percentage of it, a large percentage of it, a larger percentage, probably, of its total circulation than of the Hearst papers.

During This "Year of Opportunity," 1919, Use This Dominating Influence in Many States—Advertise in The Chicago Tribune

EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICES, 251 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

OUR RELATIONS

Our relations with Owners are more congenial than contractual, based more upon the spirit of service than upon the fine-spun technicalities of the law, with the avowed and successful object of transforming temporary clients into permanent friends.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

The Derby Hat is King again and the DUNLAP embodies all the essentials of perfection—color, style and utility. The best at any price

180 Fifth Avenue
181 Broadway
New York
22 So. Michigan Ave
Chicago
Agencies in all Principal Cities

We are Loaning
in Queens and Nassau on improved property. Rates and charges reasonable.
First Mortgage Guarantee Co.
Bridge Plaza, Long Island City, N. Y.

COMES TO COMBAT INDUSTRIAL UNREST

Pomeroy Burton, Manager of London Daily Mail, to Study Situation Here.

FOR EDUCATIONAL BUREAU

Must Inform Public of Menace In Order to Avert Prolonged Distress.

Pomeroy Burton, manager of The London Daily Mail and other Northcliffe newspapers, has come here, he said yesterday at the Ritz-Carlton, to do what he can to aid in checking the spread of labor unrest now developing throughout the industrial world. Mr. Burton spent the greater part of 1918 in Paris doing war work. He has devoted much of his time recently to the study of the labor problem. He was in France during the industrial crisis ended by Premier Clemenceau.

Mr. Burton intends in the course of his visit here, he said, to get first-hand information on phases of the prevailing labor unrest in the United States from both employers and employed.

"It is natural that public interest just now should be centred on the League of Nations controversy," he said, "but in my humble judgment a matter of far deeper import and far greater significance is the wave of industrial unrest which is sweeping over the world today. It is a movement of paramount importance, and it must be dealt with quickly and wisely if a great catastrophe is to be averted.

"After all, whether you call it a League of Nations or something quite different, there is no doubt that some sort of united action on the part of the Allies is going to be taken to prevent war for as long a time as possible in future; that being so, it really is not a matter of any great moment what form such united action takes; all minds are fairly clear and fairly united on that point, and there is, as a matter of fact, little or no doubt as to the ultimate outcome.

"But with the labor situation it is different. That is a really great and far-reaching problem about which such lamentable ignorance prevails that no one can hazard what the outcome will be.

Prompt Action Needed.

"In the first place, I fear that people generally do not realize the menace created by the industrial situation as it exists today. Unless prompt action is taken to put the real underlying facts before the public of this and all the other countries concerned there is likely to ensue a period of prolonged high prices for all the necessities of life, with consequent and inevitable widespread distress.

"It is a surprising fact that among the masses there is a general lack of knowledge of the fundamental economic laws which rule their destiny, the law of supply and demand, the relation of wages to production, of money to goods.

"During the important readjustment stage which is now in progress there is bound to be a certain amount of unevenness in the allocation of work; there will be unemployment here and shortage of help there for some time to come, the unemployment centring chiefly in those sections where wages have reached such high figures that they are no longer economically sound; but all that will not change the fact that generally there is an enormous shortage of the world's goods, and the first and most urgent step toward lowering the present high cost of living is to make up that shortage by increased production. On an economically sound basis as to wages and production, there is work enough, and more than enough, for everybody now. Until this shortage of life essentials is made up, high prices and consequent unrest among the workpeople will surely continue.

"So in considering the far-reaching demand now for shorter hours and higher pay it must be kept in mind that without increased production these things are impossible of realization, and worse, not better, conditions will result if they are unreasonably enforced.

"Higher wages and shorter hours can be secured only on the sound basis of cost reduction and increased volume of production; otherwise, though wages, as we have seen during the war, may be doubled, the purchasing power of wages is certain to be proportionately reduced.

Labor Defeats Own Ends.

"Under these conditions, to strike in order to enforce demands for higher wages and shorter hours, which in turn mean still further increased cost of production and still greater shortage of those goods which the world is now so much in need of, can only result in defeating the very end which the workers have in view, and deepening the feeling of discontent which now prevails.

"There is, unfortunately, a determined feeling among the extremest leaders of many of the present workmen's movements, that the whole force of trade unionism should be exerted now to gain for the workers, without delay and without further parley or discussion, shorter hours, higher pay, more leisure, greater freedom of opportunity, a larger share in the profits of capital, and a larger life generally than they have enjoyed in the past.

"There is great need in both England and the United States for a strongly directed State Publicity Bureau, whose special task it shall be to make the people understand every phase of this whole industrial situation. The work of this bureau should be supplemented by intensive educational activity on the part of all public spirited, non-political organizations throughout the land. This would insure a broad presentation of facts on both sides of the case, coupled with a clear exposition of all the basic economic principles involved."

Pershing at Biarritz.

BIARRITZ, March 2.—General John J. Pershing, the American Commander in Chief, has arrived in Biarritz on a tour of inspection of American recreation stations.

CASUALTIES NOW 274,760

Names of Six Accidentally Killed Appear in Yesterday's Lists

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Three army casualty lists were issued today, which contained 237 names, bringing the total for the army, including 4,504 prisoners released and returned, to 268,954. No Marine Corps casualty list was issued today, but the total previously announced for that arm was 5,766. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 274,760.

Army lists issued today contained the names of 6 died of accident, 26 died of disease, 9 severely wounded, 89 wounded to a degree undetermined, and 107 severely wounded.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported March 2.	Total.
Killed in action	31,320	..	31,320
Lost at sea	732	..	732
Died of wounds	13,189	..	13,189
Died of accident	3,042	6	3,048
Died of disease	20,155	26	20,181
Total	68,438	32	68,470
Wounded	189,440	205	189,645
Missing	6,335	..	6,335
Total	264,213	237	264,450

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DF) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)

Gen. General.
Col. Colonel.
Maj. Major.
Capt. Captain.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Sgt. Sergeant.
Corp. Corporal.
Bg. Bugler.
Mch. Mechanic.
Wagn. Wagoner.
Mus. Musician.
Hrs. Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

CAMPBELL, J. G., 137 West 101st St.(WU)
CINQUE, RALPH, 66 West 10th St..(WL)
DOLOBOFF, REUBEN, 254 Pulaski St., Brooklyn.....(DD)
FAZIO, MICHAEL, 19 Jones St.....(WL)
HUGGETT, JOHN, 2,303 8th Av.....(WL)
MACHIVIENIZ, M., 400 Sheffield Av., Brooklyn.....(WU)
MILLER, G., 806 Columbus Av.....(WU)
MILLER, J. G., 100 Hamilton Place..(WU)
MORSE, L., Brooklyn—Lt.....(WL)
O'LEA, W. S., 470 Sackett St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WL)
O'KEEFE, T., 304 East 44th St.....(WU)
PERRIONNE, B., 327 East 106th St.(WL)
SARGEANT, W. J., 321 East 120th St.—Sgt.....(WL)
SAUTER, C. L., 830 Halsey St., Brooklyn.....(WU)
SCALORA, M., 132 Degraw St., Brooklyn.....(WU)
SHERIDAN, T. J., 201 East 21st St..(DD)
WALLER, E., 37 West 137th St.—Cook.(DD)
ZAFARANO, M., 18 Bremen St., Brooklyn.....(WU)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE

ANGULSKI, VINCENT, Maspeth.....(WL)
BARTELL, ARTHUR C., Albany—Lt..(WL)
CASE, JOHN C., Rochester—Lt.....(WL)
EVERTS, ZEROL J., Delevan.....(WS)
HARRIS, HARRY J., Rochester—Sgt..(WL)
MIEBAUM, JOHN T., Lagrangeville...(WU)
NORTHRUP, R. N., Lisbon Center....(WU)
PETERSON, OTTO B., New Paltz.....(WU)
POLLOCK, JOHN J., Binghamton.....(WU)
SCHAMBERGER, J. H., Albany—Wagn.(WU)
ULSHEN, HARRY, Rockville Center..(WL)
VARDEN, MARTIN M., Syracuse.....(WU)
VOLLBRACHT, F. C., Buffalo.....(DD)

ALABAMA.

BOYD, JOHN, Arkadelphia.....(DD)

CALIFORNIA.

BROWN, EDDIE M., Mch.....(DD)
CALDWELL, V. A., Paso Robles....(DD)
LAWSON, W. H., San Bernardino....(DA)

CONNECTICUT.

COLE, FRANK R., Waterbury.....(WL)
DARKOSKI, W., New Britain—Sgt...(WU)
MEADE, WILLIAM J., Hartford.....(WU)
MUNTZ, GEORGE H., Meriden.....(WL)
PERNATIS, CHARLES, Bridgeport....(WU)
PULVER, SAMUEL, Derby—Corp.....(WU)
STARK, WILLIAM G., Lynn.....(WL)

INDIANA.

BAUMBARDT, T. W., Lafayette.....(DD)

LOUISIANA.

COHEN, JAKE, Logansport.....(DA)

MASSACHUSETTS.

BRICKLEY, ARTHUR J., Charlestown.(DD)

MICHIGAN.

BURNS, WILLIAM J., St. James.....(DD)

MISSISSIPPI.

BOGGS, JACK H., Jackson.....(DD)
HAYES, CHESTER G., Biloxi—Corp....(DD)

MISSOURI.

IGO, MILTON, Lexington.....(DD)
SIEGEL, F. C., Washington.....(DD)

MONTANA.

BRADLEY, ROLAND W., Great Falls—Chauffeur.....(DD)
SIMPSON, DEWEY F., Missoula.....(DA)

NEW JERSEY.

ALLGEYER, GEORGE M., Jersey City.(WL)
BERNESCONI, R. M., Haledon—Mch....(DD)
CHAMPION, MAURICE, Millville.....(WU)
FRASCELLA, ANTHONY D., Trenton...(DA)
HAMMELL, CHARLES A., Absecon....(DD)
JOHANSEN, LUDWIG, Perth Amboy..(WL)
MacARTHUR, ALBERT, Kearny.....(WL)
MURPHY, THOMAS, Absecon.....(WU)
ROONEY, J. F., West New York—Corp.(WL)
TURNER, DONALD B., Basking Ridge.(WU)

OHIO.

AUG, THOMAS P., Cincinnati.....(DD)
REYNOLDS, LEE O., Warren—Corp....(DA)

PENNSYLVANIA.

CHAPMAN, STEVEN M., Corry.....(DD)
EWING, CHARLES R., Apollo—Corp..(DD)
FICKEISSEN, E. W., Philadelphia....(DD)
FINK, ADEN F., Hollidaysburg.....(DD)

SOUTH DAKOTA.

WADDELL, JOHN OLIVER, Lucas.....(DD)

VIRGINIA.

ORE, TOMMIE, Lynchburg.....(DD)

WASHINGTON.

ALBERTSON, E. E., Mt. Vernon—Corp.(DD)

CANADA.

BRENTON, FRANK H., Middle Stewiacke, Nova Scotia—Corp.....(DA)

HOLLAND.

HEEG, ALBERT, Gronenger—Civilian.(DD)

A TURNER FOR $38,850.

"Linlithgow" Brings Highest Price in Camperdown Collection Sale.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 2.—The largest price paid at the sale of the collection of the late Earl of Camperdown last week was $38,850 for a Turner entitled "Linlithgow," showing the Scottish palace on a hill in the middle distance, with a tall tower on the left and several figures bathing in a pool in the foreground under some shady trees.

The next highest price was $33,600 for "A Coast Scene," by Gainsborough, with a group of high rocks on the right, beneath which are four men launching a boat, while in the foreground are two boys with a fishing net, and out at sea two sailing boats in a stiff breeze.

Other sales were as follows:

"Portrait of a Gentleman" and "Portrait of a Lady," by Holbein, on a panel 9½ by 7½ inches. Sold for $3,937.50.

"Portrait of Mr. Vestris," by Gainsborough, a portrait of the celebrated dancing master in blue coat and yellow vest. Sold for $1,522.50.

"A Fete Champetre," by J. B. Pater, in which a party of ladies and gentlemen are reclining in a forest glade. Sold for $14,175.

"Portrait of the Countess de Mauny," by Vigée le Brun. Sold for $1,522.

"Portrait of Lady Elibank," by Sir Henry Raeburn, in which she appears in white muslin dress cut low at the neck and, with brown cloak loosely hanging over her left arm, her right hand touching the head of a collie. Sold for $2,730.

"Portrait of Sir Walter Scott," by Sir J. Watson Gordon, in which the novelist is pictured in his green coat, yellow vest, dark trousers, white collar, and large stock. He is seated leaning his hands on his staff. His staghound Bran is by his side. In the distance is one of the peaks of the Eildon Hills. Sold for $22,050.

"A Reading from Molière" by J. F. De Troy. The interior of an apartment, with a gentleman, seated holding a book; on either side of him also seated are two ladies richly dressed; behind a lady and gentleman stand, resting on the backs of their chairs. Sold for $26,250.

"Portrait of Lady Blackstone," wife of Sir William, by Gainsborough. In blue "décolleté" dress trimmed with pearls; a gray scarf touched with gold over her arms; her left hand raised to her breast; pearl necklace and a string of pearls in her hair. Sold for $7,350.

"Red Riding Hood," by W. Collins. Sold for $2,100.

"A River Scene," by Van Goyen. A laden ferry-boat in front, with church and buildings on the farther bank. Sold for $3,150.

"An Island Near Venice," by F. Guardi. Sold for $9,185.

"A Farm Scene," by Paul Potter, with two figures walking along a road by the edge of a dyke, farm buildings, a boat and two cows in the foreground to the left and a house and windmill in the distance. Sold for $12,850.

"The Piping Shepherd," by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The shepherd in brown smock, with flowing hair, is under a tree with a dog by his side. Sold for $11,550.

"Portrait of the Artist," by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Sold for $29,975.

Sable and Mink Furs

Are again favored by discriminating women of Fashion
Our assortment of these luxurious pelts offers unusual opportunity to match Coats and Sets into the Prevailing Modes at attractive prices.

Clark & Weinberg
634 Fifth Ave Near 51st Street

WONDER-MIST
The Sprayer Polish
Cleans and Polishes your car in 15 minutes

Spray right over the dust, mud, grease, grime or road tar. Wipe off with cheesecloth dampened with water—then polish with a second cheesecloth. A fine-looking car without breaking your back or smearing yourself with grease and grime.

WONDER-MIST not only takes off the dirt, but feeds and protects the finish and maintains the lustre. Contains no acid, alkali, gum or wax. Non-combustible. Will not collect dust.

Buy WONDER-MIST from your auto supply, hardware, or drug dealer.

THE WONDER-MIST MFG. CO.
Boston, Mass.

LONG LASTING

Satisfaction for the sweet tooth.
Aid to appetite and digestion — benefit and enjoyment in lasting form.
The price is 5 cents.

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No way has been found that surpasses patient ageing of tobacco—in Nature's Way—the way VELVET is prepared—two years in wooden hogsheads. Nature's method is slow and expensive, but it's right.

You can taste the good of this two years' ageing in one minute if you'll just fill up your pipe with Velvet.

BREAK one of Nature's Laws an' a thousand Lawyers can't argyfy you out of trouble. An' if you don't cure tobacco Nature's way, no amount of argyfyin' will make it mild and fragrant.
Velvet Joe.

Write to Velvet Joe, 4241 Folsom Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., for his 1919 Almanac. He will send it FREE.

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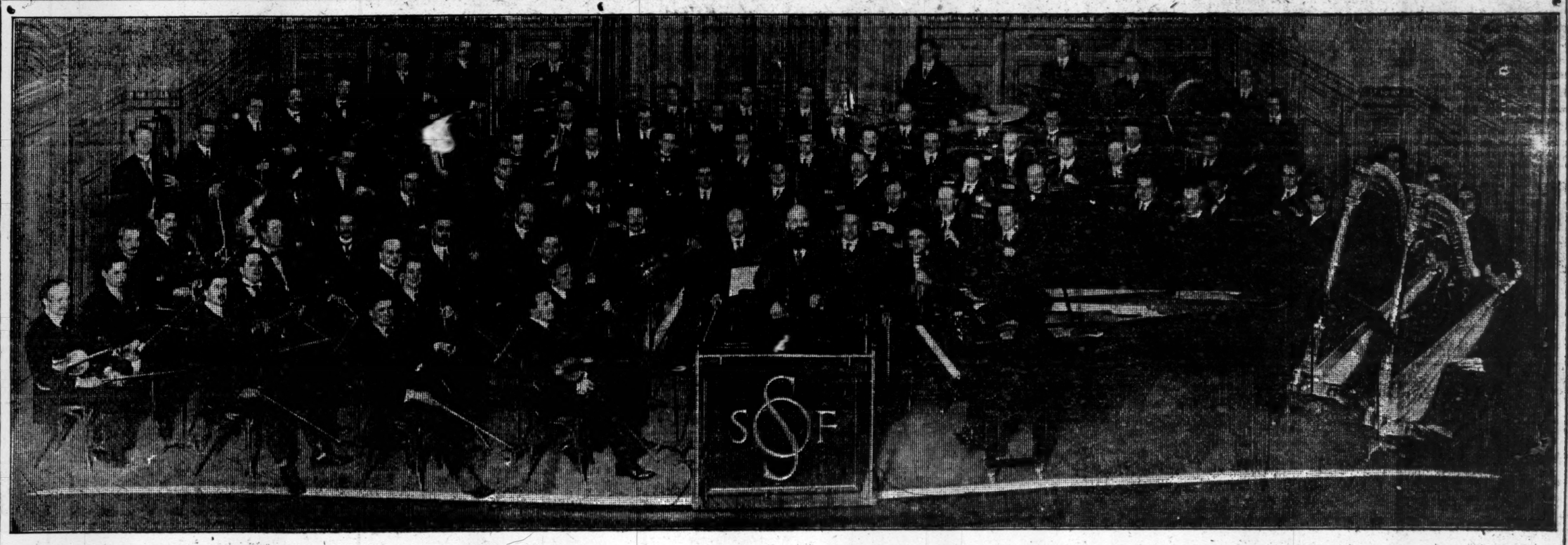

At the regular concerts of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, Friday January 31st, and Sunday, February 2nd, Alfred Hertz conducting, the DUO-ART PIANO took Harold Bauer's place as soloist. The Concert Grand Piano, untouched by human hands, played Harold Bauer's interpretation of a famous Concerto.

THE DUO-ART PIANO

The Great Piano of the Future and Today

LAST month in San Francisco the Duo-Art Piano again took its place on the concert stage as soloist with a leading Symphony Orchestra. Four times this has occurred within a year. First with the New York Symphony Orchestra under Walter Damrosch. Next with the Philadelphia Symphony under Leopold Stokowsky. Then with the Chicago Symphony under Eric De Lamarter. And now with the San Francisco Symphony under Alfred Hertz.

The press criticisms of each one of the concerts have been strikingly similar in the opinions expressed. Each shows a critic roused to spontaneous enthusiasm. Each speaks of an audience tumultuous in its applause.

No musical messages ever given to the public *compare* in interest and importance with the vital meaning of these announcements. For the Duo-Art Piano is a *home piano*, never designed for the concert stage.

It has been used on the concert stage in these instances and by these famous conductors to demonstrate its extraordinary, its revolutionary powers. Damrosch, Stokowsky, De Lamarter, Hertz and the orchestras they conduct, live by music.

A medium that brings music to the public, that increases popular appreciation of music of the finest, highest type, wins their enthusiastic approval and support. And the Duo-Art Piano is that medium *par excellence*.

A piano for the home, a piano that serves every purpose of the regular piano, but which in addition brings to every home in which it is installed the playing of Paderewski, of Hofmann, of Bauer, of practically all the great pianists of the present age, has an inestimable value to music, to those who live by music and to those who love it.

* * *

The Duo-Art Piano has been brought prominently before the public in the past few months. In December was published the announcement that Paderewski had signed an agreement to make record-rolls *exclusively* for the Duo-Art in the future. This was followed by a similar announcement concerning Josef Hofmann, and then by one concerning Harold Bauer.

These great masters of the piano—these and practically every other famous pianist before the public today, are making the record-rolls of the Duo-Art Piano. How this instrument plays their rolls, with what absolute fidelity in every element of pianism and personality it reproduces their performances, is now a public record attested by the greatest pianists, the greatest conductors, the greatest musical organizations of the world.

Prominent Pianists who are making Duo-Art Records

Adriano Ariani	*Alfred Cortot*	*Percy Grainger*	*Tina Lerner*
Harold Bauer	*Walter Damrosch*	*Enrique Granados*	*Guiomar Novaes*
Caroline Cone-Baldwin	*Carl Friedberg*	*Mark Hambourg*	*Ignace Jan Paderewski*
Carolyn Beebe	*Arthur Friedheim*	*Victor Herbert*	*John Powell*
Magdeleine Brard	*Ossip Gabrilowitsch*	*Josef Hofmann*	*Rosita Renard*
Ferruccio Busoni	*Rudolph Ganz*	*Ernest Hutcheson*	*Camille Saint Saens*
Winifred Byrd	*Heinrich Gebhard*	*Alberto Jonas*	*Ernest Schelling*
Charles Wakefield Cadman	*Aurelio Giorni*	*Alexander Lambert*	*Arthur Shattuck*
Teresa Carreno	*Leopold Godowsky*	*Raoul Laparra*	*Xaver Scharwenka*
George Copeland	*Catherine Goodson*	*Ethel Leginska*	*Mana Zucca*

and many others

A TELEGRAM FROM HAROLD BAUER TO ALFRED HERTZ

"Musical history contains no marvel to be compared with this. I am playing Tschaikowsky Concerto with Philharmonic in New York at the same moment as Saint Saens Concerto in San Francisco. My detached spirit embodied in the Duo-Art is with you and all my good friends present at today's performance for which I hope and anticipate greatest success. Many thanks for splendid accompaniment and receive my warmest greetings and regards."

Harold Bauer.

What the San Francisco Critics said

Walter Bodin in San Francisco "Bulletin"

The piano played the rich concerto perfectly and the orchestral accompaniment could have been no better had Mr. Bauer been seated at the instrument with his fingers on the keyboard. A spontaneous crash of applause went up from the curiously elated audience. Most remarkable of the remarkable features of the performance was the masterly manner in which Mr. Hertz conducted the Orchestra in accompaniment.

San Francisco "Daily News"

The performance did not represent a triumph of mechanical invention over art. It proved that it is possible for art and mechanics to be combined without injury to art. Through the Duo-Art Piano the genius of Harold Bauer has been preserved to posterity.

Roy Harrison Danforth in Oakland "Tribune"

I do know that essentially it was Bauer's playing. There was that superior command of tone quality which he constantly achieves by blending, and contrast of loudness and duration.

Mollie Conners in Oakland "Enquirer"

The Duo-Art Piano strikes a great keynote in the inventions of the age. It is the soloist, carrying faithfully every musical note—the finest shading, the softest pianissimo, the brilliant bravuras, the superb technique of a magnificent pianist such as Harold Bauer.

A TELEGRAM FROM ALFRED HERTZ TO HAROLD BAUER

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 1

Harold Bauer
Care Aeolian Co., 42nd St., New York, N.Y.

Thanks so much for your kind telegram. Your performance here was a tremendous success. It was as always a real pleasure to accompany your masterful interpretation. My only regret was that I could not conduct for you also in New York at the same time. How long will it be till such a thing will be made possible. Cordial greetings and sincerest congratulations.

Alfred Hertz.

What the San Francisco Critics said

Walter Anthony in San Francisco "Chronicle"

** * * of more importance than this accuracy of rhythm, which in co-ordination with the orchestra, was more reflective of credit on Conductor Hertz than on the absent Bauer—more important than dynamic variation of tone wherein all shades of vigor of which Bauer is capable were revealed; most important I should say was the presence of the subtle qualities of touch wherein the essence of Bauer's style are disclosed. This performance of yesterday was a Bauer performance. I know nothing of the miracle of the mechanism that does this thing but I would gladly lay a bet of next year's wages against a Duo-Art Piano that, placed behind a screen with the instrument out of sight, no one could tell when Bauer sat at the keyboard if he played intermittently between movements of his own recorded interpretation.*

Ray C. B. Brown in San Francisco "Examiner"

The performance was one of superlatively brilliant technique, if one may be allowed to compliment the Duo-Art as one would an artist, and was remarkable both for its record of achievement and its rich promise of what may be accomplished in the way of storing permanent records of artistry.

Alma Reed in San Francisco "Call"

The Duo-Art interpretation was vibrant with the power and human charm of the Bauer personality, full of subtlety and light and shade. To find the unrivaled artist himself absent from the pianoforte was a shock and a surprise when the full realization of the fact dawned.

Every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoon at three o'clock, Duo-Art Recitals are given in the beautiful Salon on the Fourth Floor of Aeolian Hall. The Aeolian Company extends a cordial invitation to all music-lovers to attend one of these recitals and hear the Duo-Art Piano reproduce the playing of Paderewski, Hofmann, Bauer and the other famous pianists who are recording their interpretations for this wonderful instrument. Comparison recitals are held on Tuesday afternoons. Private demonstrations at your convenience.

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EIGHT AMERICANS SLAIN BY TAMPICO BANDITS

115 Raids Listed in a Record Submitted to the State Department.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A chronological statement of bandit outrages in the Tampico oil fields, compiled from official sources, has been submitted to the State Department.

The statement deals with the period from Aug. 15, 1917, to the present and records the killing of twelve men, including eight American citizens, the wounding or otherwise seriously injuring of thirty-one persons, including nine women, some of them Americans; the theft of more than $180,000 in American gold, the destruction of property valued at more than $50,000, and the theft of much live stock.

In all 115 raids, attacks, hold-ups, and battles are listed in the record, which includes the depredations perpetrated upon the properties and employes of fourteen oil companies.

The record of the killings as given in the statement follows:

Feb. 21, 1918.—Paymaster House, American citizen. Three Americans and one Mexican were wounded at the same time.

March 15, 1918.—Two Mexican firemen hanged by bandits.

June 29, 1918.—Alfred Esparola, L. R. Millard, L. A. Dunn, and H. M. Cooper, all American citizens, and a Mexican foreman.

July 24, 1918.—Porto Rican foreman killed and an American citizen wounded.

July 31, 1918.—A. W. Stevenson, American citizen, shot in the back.

Dec. 17, 1918.—J. M. Franklin and W. H. Rose, American citizens, killed.

Officials said today that with few exceptions these depredations occurred in territory occupied and controlled by the loyal Mexican forces sent to the oil fields in an effort to dislodge the bandit Pelaez and that in many cases the regular Mexican soldiers were involved. By a local law foreigners are not allowed to carry arms, so that little resistance could be made when the bandits attacked.

The paymasters of the companies, it is said here, are compelled to notify Mexican officials at Tampico of the time when they propose to go to the outlying districts to pay employes and the amount of money they will take. In several instances, it is also said, the bandits were not satisfied with the amount of money offered them when they held up the paymasters and their escorts and demanded the exact sum previously declared by the company to the Tampico officials. This has led to charges of collusion being formally filed with the Mexican Government.

PARTING GIFTS IN CONGRESS

Clark, Kitchin, Mann, and Weeks Will Be Remembered.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Parting gifts to Congress leaders this year by their colleagues will be more magnificent than ever.

The retiring speaker, Champ Clark, who returns to the floor with the advent of a Republican majority, is to receive a large silver tureen with cover and a beautiful chased silver coffee service. Chairman Kitchin of the Ways and Means Committee of the House will receive a silver service with ivory trimmings and polished tray to match, while Minority Leader Mann will receive a chest of silver.

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, who retires March 4, will receive a silver tray from the Massachusetts delegation.

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MR. FAMILY MAN:

Why Spend So Much Money on Shoes?

Here is what Tracy Munson of Joplin, Missouri, says of Neōlin Soles: "Judging from my own experience, they wear four times longer than other soles and have the additional advantage of being waterproof and slip-proof."

Why continue to wear extravagant old-fashioned soles when you can get these money-saving, long-wearing soles on new shoes in any style you like for any member of the family? Good shoe stores everywhere carry them.

And don't throw away your old shoes. Have them re-bottomed with Neōlin Soles and enjoy the comfort of a re-soled shoe which is not stiff or clumsy. Neōlin Soles are a discovery of Science, and are made by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, who also make Wingfoot Heels—guaranteed to outwear all other heels.

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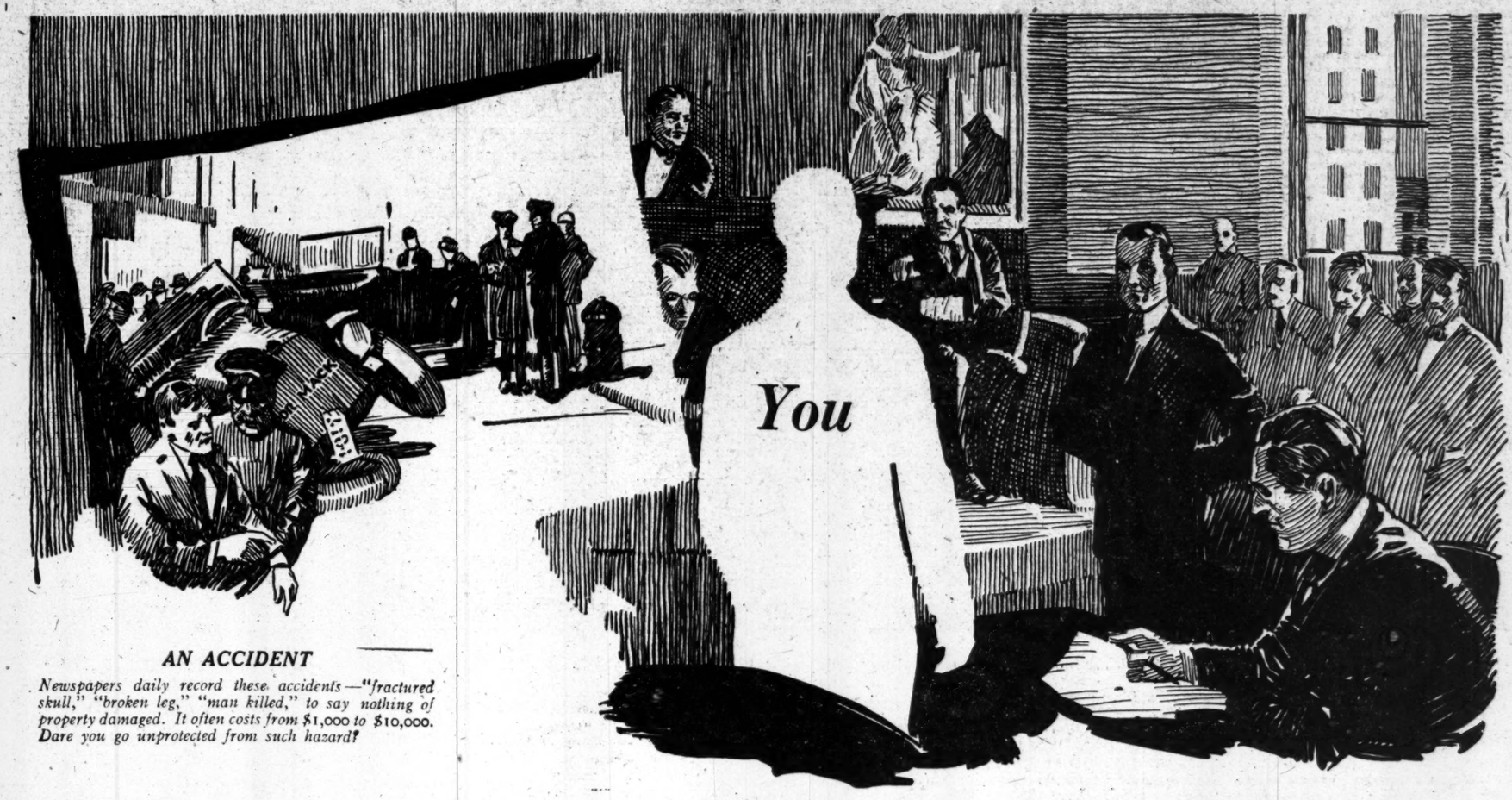


AN ACCIDENT

Newspapers daily record these accidents—"fractured skull," "broken leg," "man killed," to say nothing of property damaged. It often costs from $1,000 to $10,000. Dare you go unprotected from such hazard?

He Said He Would Insure "*Some Day*" But the Accident Didn't Wait

THE peril of accidents always rides with every man who drives a car. When, where, and how will calamity occur?

Will *your* accident be trifling or serious---a little bump or a big smash?

None of these things can you tell in advance.

But you do know that no individual and no automobile is immune from accident.

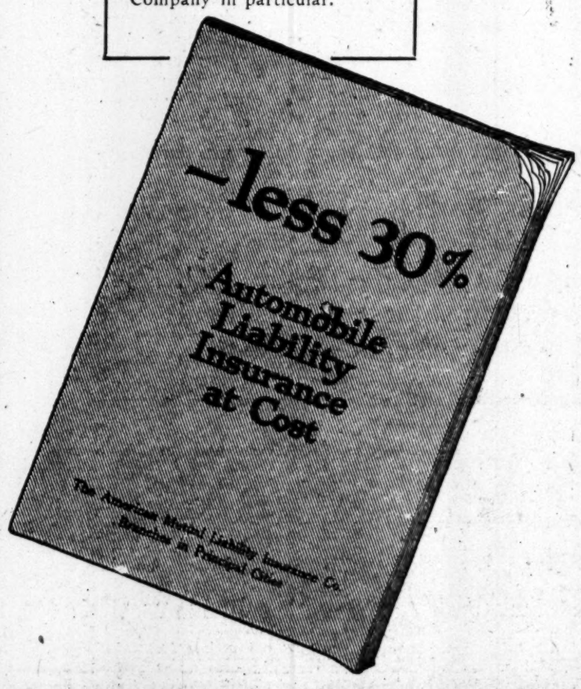
Suppose you were the man pictured above---suppose it was your machine that had smashed into the doctor's car. Do you know what you would be up against?

Damages could be awarded against you, in favor of the doctor, on three different counts---*personal injury, property damage and loss of use* ---to say nothing of the *damage sustained* to your own car.

Could you stand such a loss? An adverse judgment of a substantial amount would mean ruin for the average automobile owner.

Workmen's Compensation and Employer's Liability Insurance

SINCE our organization we have returned over $4,500,000.00 to policyholders. In no year has this been less than 30% of all mutual casualty insurance—with 50 other mutual casualty companies doing business. An American Mutual policy affords complete protection for employer and employee *at the cost to protect*. Write for "The Return of 30"—a non-technical booklet on mutual insurance in general and on the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company in particular.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Automobile Liability Insurance at Cost
The American Mutual Liability Insurance Co.
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Save Money—Get Automobile Insurance by Mail

We are the oldest, the biggest and the strongest mutual casualty company in America. Records prove that for eleven years we have written nearly one third of all the mutual liability insurance with 50 other mutual companies competing.

We offer you Powerful Protection at the Lowest Safe Cost. When you insure with the American Mutual your money pays for only one thing—complete protection. Not a penny do you pay for agents' or brokers' commissions or stockholders' profits. And, a liberal part of your money comes back to you.

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Never have our dividends been less than 30 per cent. on every dollar.

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Write today for a copy of our interesting booklet, ***"—less 30%"***. It contains complete and valuable information about automobile insurance.

It tells the difference between American Mutual Protection, issued to you at the cost to protect, and stock company insurance which is unnecessarily expensive.

It explains how the money you pay (your premium) not only secures sound, safe protection but also earns liberal savings for you.

Then it tells all about our various forms of automobile insurance—and how we accomplish complete liability coverage and complete protection.

Begin today to get the protection you should have. Sit down right now and fill out the coupon. Please note that in no sense is this coupon an order for insurance; either actual or implied.

The information we request is desired only so we can recommend the kind of insurance we believe you should have.

Remember, no agent will visit you. The material you write for will be sent by mail.

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Without obligation or charge mail your booklet, ***"—less 30%"***. I give the following information so that you will be able to tell me what will be the *exact cost* of an American Mutual Auto Policy. It is understood that no agent will visit me.

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Type of body.....
Pleasure Car or Truck.....
Car is principally operated in (city and state).....
Address of garage (city and state).....
.....
My Name.....
My Address.....
My Business.....

MUSIC

New American Operas, March 12.

Mr. Gatti-Casazza yesterday announced the Metropolitan premiere on Wednesday, March 12, of two one-act American operas, his last novelties this season, to be brought forward with another native work, last year's "Shanewis," by Cadman. "His idea," says an official circular, "is to present in one evening an American triptych, corresponding with the recent Puccini triple bill."

In "The Legend," a tragic episode of Russian border life, Rose Ponselle will appear as Carmelita, Kathleen Howard as Marta, Paul Althouse as Stephen, and Louis d'Angelo as Lorenso, an all-American cast. The book is by James Byrne, and the music by Joseph Breil, formerly of Pittsburgh, who has written popular songs and motion-picture accompaniments. The scene has been designed by Norman Bell Geddes, who also aided in "Shanewis."

For "The Temple Dancer," the characters are three, Florence Easton singing the title rôle, Morgan Kingston the Temple Guard, and Carl Schlegel the Yoga. There is a Hindu dance for Rosina Galli. The story is an "evocation" of life in British India by Jutta Bell-Ranske, and the music is by John Adam Hugo, a musician of Bridgeport, Conn.

Both novelties engage a chorus, rehearsed by Giulio Setti, while Richard Ordynski is in charge of the stage, and Robert Moranzoni will conduct. The triple bill will end with "Shanewis," sung by its original cast, headed by Sophie Braslau.

At last night's opera concert, Charles Hackett sang the tenor airs, "Il mio tesoro," form "Don Giovannia," and "Ah non credevi tu," from "Mignon." Toscha Seidel was an added star in Saint-Saëns's B minor violin concerto and pieces by Sinding, Auer, and Kreisler. Next Sunday brings the young pianist Magdeleine Brard.

Orchestra Starts Final Month.

March ends the season for no fewer than five leading orchestras, including three local societies and the less frequent visitors from Philadelphia and Boston. The program of the Philharmonic yesterday in Carnegie Hall was a varied one, in which Bach's suite in D major, Beethoven's third "Leonore" overture,, and Grieg's "Peer Gynt" music, were the orchestra's chief contributions, while Miss Lucy Gates sang an aria from Mozart's "Elopement From the Seraglio," songs by Kramer and Ganz, and Solveg's song in the "Peer Gynt."

An unusual number was Carlo Liten's recital of two poems to music of Sir Edward Elgar, "Carillon" and "Le Drapeau Belge," both by the Belgian poet Cammaerts. The lofty and noble music of the English composer created the necessary atmosphere, but even impassioned utterance in a foreign tongue cannot reach an American audience. If the program notes had given the French text instead of merely English translations it would have helped in following the emotions of the speaker, for many can read French who cannot readily catch the spoken word. But this was not done and the result was that the audience was left cold.

Miss Gates set the high mark of the concert with the beautiful "Solveg's Song," which she sang in a way that touched the large audience profoundly.

McCormack and Gogorza Sing.

Emilio de Gogorza gave to a full house at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon his recital long ago postponed because of grip. The artistic baritone, a master of diction and style, gave delight in French, Russian, Spanish, and English airs, his principal number being from the "Iphigenia in Tauris" of Gluck. His voice showed effects of illness still, and he struggled to covercome a growing hoarseness in the last encores, which included a patriotic piece, "C'Est Mon Pays," and an old favorite, "La Paloma," as well as "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes," all instantly recognized and greeted with applause.

John McCormack, another exponent of pure diction in English songs, drew his third vast audience of the season last evening at the Hippodrome, where the 5,000 capacity and 1,000 added seats on the stage had been sold out days before. He will reappear, his managers announced, on Sunday, March 16, the eve of St. Patrick's day. The tenor for the first time yesterday included in his program an Italian "scena" of Mozart, "A Questo Seno, Deh Vieni," and songs by Cyril Scott, Chadwick, Foote, Harty, H. T. Burleigh, and his accompanist, Edwin Schneider. Also assisting was the violinist, Lieutenant Donald McBeath.

Galli-Curci will give her first "recital" without orchestra at the Hippodrome next Sunday, and the tickets go on sale at 9 o'clock this morning. To avoid speculators, it is announced, only six seats will be sold to any one purchaser, unless credentials are shown to prove they are being obtained in good faith for a musical club or group that will actually use the tickets bought.

Other Concerts of a Day.

Cantor Meyer Kanewsky, following other liturgical singers of New York, gave his first song recital in Carnegie Hall last night before a small house, as once did Josef Rosenblatt, who now sings to thousands. The newcomer, a lyric tenor, was heard at his best in ritual airs and interesting Russian and Jewish folksongs. He gave in Russian an operatic air from "La Juive," and less successfully challenged comparisons in the "Questa O Quella" from "Rigoletto."

The Clef Club, which for American music may be said to have gone to original sources in negro "jazz," resumed its popular Sunday nights at the Selwyn with W. C. Handy, who came from the West to conduct his "Memphis" and "Dallas Blues." George Rines amused with antics on the various drums, while the combined banjo club and orchestra added Lieutenant James Europe's latest airs and a song, "Pahjamah," by Frank Warren.

Sophie Braslau opened yesterday a series of eight Sunday afternoon concerts at the Broad Street Theatre, Newark, to be continued by Guiomar Novaes, Mabel Garrison, Mme. Schumann-Heink, Leo Ornstein, Max Rosen, John Powell, and Sascha Jacobson.

Amy Grant has arranged a benefit for purchasing musical instruments for the Colonia Reconstruction Hospital, at Rahway, N. J., to be held next Sunday at 78 West Fifty-fifth Street. There will be motion pictures and a talk on aviation by Augustus Post.

THE SCREEN

William Farnum made his début at the Rivoli yesterday in "The Man Hunter," a photoplay written and staged by Frank Lloyd. Mr. Farnum is a large, shaggy man, and takes naturally to scenes of action. The man hunter is driven by the passion to kill his enemy by choking him to death, and three times he has his fingers on his enemy's throat. These occasions come as incidents of a long pursuit, during which the man hunter serves a term in prison, works as a dock laborer, nearly starves in the hold of a ship, is chained in the vessel's dungeon, narrowly escapes from a wreck at sea, and finally finds himself on an island with two other survivors, his enemy and the girl whom his enemy hopes to marry, but whom he wins after he has driven his enemy over a cliff.

"Canoe and Campfire," a Prizma color picture on the Rivoli program, has scenes of a forest fire that are "painting-in-motion."

Mabel Normand is at the Strand as Sisseretta Hopkins, better known to the past generation as "Sis." Miss Normand dresses and acts Sis Hopkins convincingly. She does not become educated and wealthy in the last reel, and appear in an evening gown, and those to whom Rose Melville's famous character is familiar will enjoy Miss Normand's impersonation. She is well assisted by John Bowers as Ridy, Sam De Grass as Vibert, and Thomas Jefferson as Paw. The oil can, which is one of the active members of the cast, as the story is told on the screen, has an opportunity to play its part, which it does well.

The Strand shows one of the most interesting of the "analysis of motion" pictures yet seen. It is "High and Broad Jumping." There is also an entertaining scenic, "From Scales to Antlers," in which a moose is hunted with a camera.

The comedy at the Strand, and also at the Rialto, is "Love," with "Fatty" Arbuckle and his company of broad comedians. It is funny, uproariously funny in places.

"Common Clay," which was presented on the stage here some seasons ago, has been brought through the mill to the screen and is at the Rialto, with Fannie Ward in the leading rôle. The story is worked out more plausibly on the screen than it was on the stage, as many things that had to be talked about behind the footlights are pictured. But the amazing adventures of "that common clay girl" are still amazing, and Miss Ward and her company first wring and then cheer the hearts of their spectators.

The last of Dr. Leonard Sugden's Alaskan pictures of the present series is also at the Rialto, with the doctor accompanying it. It has interesting views in Prizma colors of mining in Alaska and of the country's scenery.

The principal offerings at the Broadway are "The Amazing Wife," with Mary MacLaren, and "A Dog's Life," with Charlie Chaplin.

Drama League Hears Galsworthy.

John Galsworthy yesterday afternoon read his essay on "Anglo-American Drama and Its Future" at a meeting of the Drama League, at the Fulton Theatre. The house was crowded, and several scores of members were turned away.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Our Pleasant Sins," a play by Thomas W. Broadhurst, will have its initial performance in Baltimore on March 17, and will be brought into New York a few weeks later. In the cast will be Henrietta Crosman, Vincent Serrano, Forrest Winant, and Pauline Lord.

Ruth Benson, John Stokes, and Edward Arnold are recent additions to the cast of "She Would and She Did," in which Grace George will be seen.

"Yesterday," the new Reginald De Koven operetta, will be produced in Wilmington a week from tonight.

A free performance of "Hamlet" was given for soldiers and sailors at the Plymouth Theatre last night.

Leo Ditrichstein, in "The Marquis de Priola," will end his engagement at the Liberty Theatre in another two weeks.

Jed F. Shaw and Alexandre Johnstone, the latter the composer of "Fiddlers Three," have formed a theatrical producing company. Their first offering will be a musical comedy.

DRAMA

By John Corbin

Non-Explosive Bolshevism.

RED HEART, a comedy in three acts, by Richard Fletcher. At the Republic Theatre.

Mrs. Blackwood Bowles	Susan Yorke
Chittenden	Douglas Ross
Edith Garmoyle	Olive Wyndham
Mrs. Mappington	Jobyna Howland
Tamar Droutschka	Gilda Varesi
Angus Calthrop	Eugene O'Brien
Karl von Festfeld	Carl L. Dietz
Henry Stanpoint	John Robb
Dennis McKnight	Charles Hanna
Lloyd Phillips	W. L. Thorne

Richard Fletcher calls his satire on Bolshevism "an explosive comedy." The reference is perhaps to the fact that the German villain has invented a chemical many times more powerful than TNT, by means of which he is intending to take over the entire railway system of these United States. That is a plot promising distinct relief to certain circles in Washington; but, owing to the efforts of the clever young heroine of the play, who is aiding the Federal Secret Service, neither the plot nor the explosive comes off. And so the Administration still has the problem of the railways on its hands. But in the middle of the "great scene" of the third act something did go off in the auditorium.

It was probably not the explosion which Mr. Fletcher intended. It was, in fact, the thing most dreaded by aspiring playwrights and most strenuously resisted by polite and kindly audiences—a peal of heartfelt, derisive laughter. For two acts and a half the fumes of pretentious wit and satire had been gathering, until finally the auditorium was too narrow to contain them. Something had to break loose. But the jade of American Bolshevism emerged ungalled; the withers of our society redhearts are still unwrung. Nothing in the evening proved quite as funny or as futile as the play itself.

The most thoroughly inexplicable thing about a very mysterious evening was the general excellence of the actors engaged in expounding this play. Olive Wyndham made the heroine very attractive and at times almost convincing. Eugene O'Brien invested the preposterous young hero with a manly presence and a very sympathetic manner.

Gilda Varesi gave a truly marvelous impersonation of a sincere and impassioned emissary of Lenine and Trotzky—a creation which, if there had been any shadow of a play behind it, would have stood forth as one of the most memorable character creations of recent years. Jobyna Howland had a part very similar to the one she is playing in "The Little Journey," and, thanks to her racy and vigorous powers of comedy, scored with it all along the line.

It was, in fact, owing to the collaboration of these artists that the explosion was so long delayed. But when it came it proved only the more fatal. The play was put on for a single Sunday night performance, and it will probably go at that.

Benefit for Catholic Actors' Guild.

A benefit performance in aid of the Catholic Actors' Guild was given last night at the Cohan & Harris Theatre under the auspices of George M. Cohan, and netted between $6,000 and $7,000. Of this amount $1,000 was paid by Mr. Cohan for a single seat. An address was was made by Mrs. Fiske, and the list of entertainers included Joseph Cawthorn, Julia Arthur, George M. Cohan and William Collier, Bessie McCoy Davis, Frank Bacon, Elizabeth Murray, and Doyle and Dixon. Ed Wynn was master of ceremonies.

To Open Theatre in Army Hospital.

The Stage Women's War Relief will open a theatre tonight at Debarkation Hospital 5, located in Grand Central Palace. The theatre, which is on the second floor of the building, will have facilities for the presentation of Broadway plays, and many well-known players have agreed to appear on its programs.

HYLAN LEAVES FOR CAPITAL

Otto Kahn and James W. Gerard Return from Palm Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 2.—Mayor and Mrs. John F. Hylan of New York left here today for Washington, D. C. On the same train were Otto Kahn and former Ambassador James W. Gerard, who had been a guest at Mr. Kahn's new villa. Leonard Replogle was also a passenger and is bound for Paris at the request of Bernard Baruch to advise the Peace Conference on steel matters.

Actors' Fund to Share in Benefits.

The Actors' Fund of America, according to arrangements just completed, will hereafter receive 10 per cent. of the receipts of all benefit performances. The United Managers' Protective Association has agreed to the plan, and actors will be asked to pledge themselves to appear only at performances which observe this rule.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA TICKETS — Seats tonight. Farrar in Thais. Caruso in Le Prophete Thurs. & Forza Destino Sat., B'klyn. All operas. Subscriptions bought, sold. 1438 B'way (40-41 St.) Phone Bryant 7877-7878.

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The new era upon which the United States has entered will call for new ideas, new policies, and new activities of state. An enlarged Cabinet, to take up the new duties of the country, as well as to relieve the overburden, is worth consideration.

Specialization spells efficiency. In our new relations with the world, the office of Secretary of State, for example, could very well be subdivided. The Secretary of the Treasury might share his present duties with a new Secretary of Public Finance, or of Capital Issues, one of whose duties would be protection of capital against specious investment. A Secretary of Health, whose office would concern itself with the physical welfare of our people, should prove a valuable addition to the councils of state.

Secretaries of Transportation, including aviation, of Trade, of Economics, and of Public Works suggest themselves. Taking a lesson from the results accomplished by publicity in educating the public to buy bonds, a Secretary of National Publicity has been proposed to accomplish similar work in other special interests of the Government. Wide dissemination of information on a variety of subjects in popular form would go far toward a better understanding of public questions. Our last addition to the Cabinet was a Secretary of Labor, and prior to that a Secretary of Commerce, preceded by a Secretary of Agriculture, all of whom found at hand work to do.

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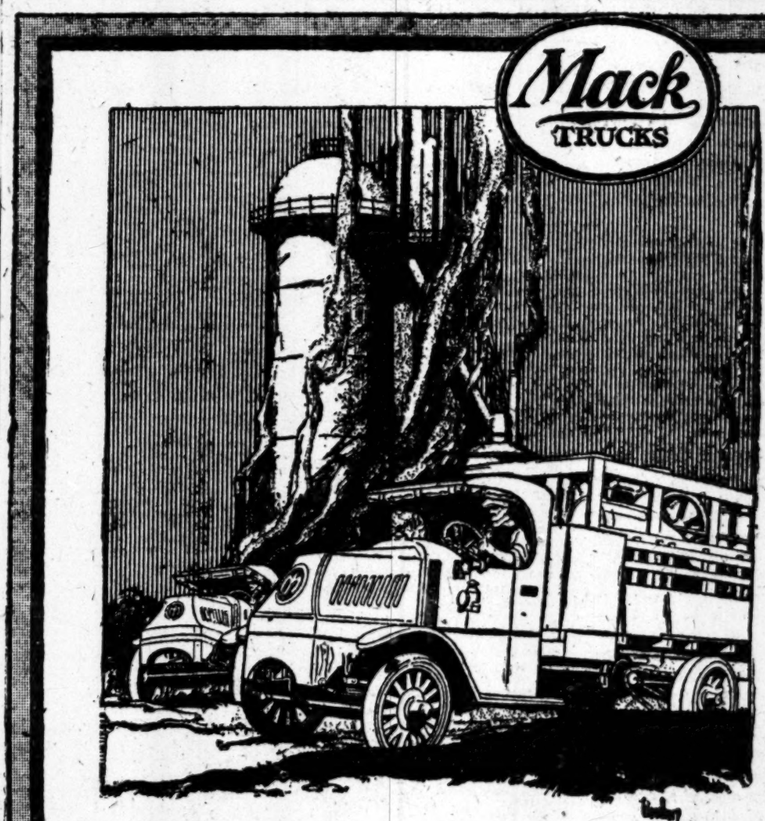

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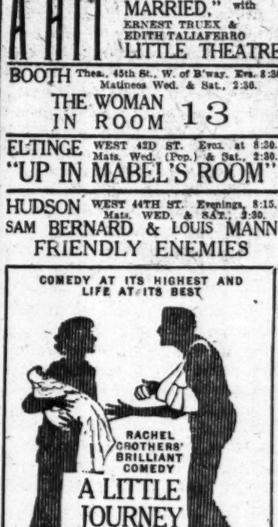

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BELMONT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. WHITESIDE LAST 8 TIMES in THE LITTLE BROTHER with TYRONE POWER.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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Peace Festival BY THE ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW YORK SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK WALTER DAMROSCH, Musical Director CARNEGIE HALL, FRI. EVE., MAR. 7. Program includes two hymns sung by chorus and audience; Miriam's Song of Triumph, Handel; Hail the Conquering Hero Comes, Handel; Battle of the Huns, Liszt; Selections "Manlia te Deum," Damrosch, illustrating the "CONFLICT, VICTORY AND PEACE" Tickets on sale at room 1202, Aeolian Building and Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

METROPOLITAN OPERA — Tonight at 8, Thais. Farrar, Howard; Diaz, Whitehill, Ananian, Cond., Monteux. Wed. at 8, double bill, Cavalleria Rusticana, Easton, Perini; Lazaro, Chalmers; followed by Cos d'Or, Barrientos, Sundelius; Diaz, Didur, Galli-Bolm. Thurs. at 8, Prophete, Muzio, Matzenauer; Caruso, Rothier, Diaz, Mardones, Cond., Bodanzky. Fri. at 8:15, Butterfly, Farrar, Fornia; Lazaro, De Luca, Bada, Cond., Moranzoni. Sat. at 2, Mirelle, Barrientos, Howard; Hackett, Whitehill, Rothier, Ananian, Cond., Monteux. Next Mon. at 8:15, Barber of Sevilla, Barrientos; Hackett, De Luca, Rothier, Malatesta, Cond., Papi. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Sat. at 8, Last Performance Forza del Destino, Ponselle, Gentle; Caruso, Montesanto, Cond., Papi. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE KNOX SUBSTITUTES.

Opposing the acceptance of the League of Nations plan as reported in draft form by the Commission at Paris because it would not prevent war, but would destroy our sovereignty, our Constitution, annul the Monroe Doctrine, and do many other evil things, Senator KNOX proposes substitutes. That is helpful. Mr. BORAH and Mr. POINDEXTER ran a-tilt against the League, but had nothing to suggest in place of it, leaving us to infer that in their judgment the attempt to prevent war is not worth making. The Pennsylvania Senator, paying more respectful and prudent heed to the demand of all civilized peoples that the Paris Conference shall provide some safeguard against war, offers alternative plans which will at once be compared with the Paris draft now under examination.

As a "simple and well tried" plan Mr. KNOX suggests compulsory arbitration of all disputes. He is confident that awards of an arbitral court would be self-enforcing, as he recalls no instance where such an award has not been carried out, or has not led to a mutually satisfactory adjustment. But the Paris draft, in Article XII., provides for arbitration or submission to inquiry by the Executive Council, and the High Contracting Parties agree to carry out in good faith any award that may be made by the court of arbitration. Yet Mr. KNOX insists that this plan will not prevent war. In what respect is his plan a better one?

The Senator's second plan he puts forth in these words: "Let us form "an alliance with the strongest other "Power or two Powers of the world "for mutual protection. That we be "not thrown into quarrels in which "we would have no sympathy we "must choose as our allies those Pow-"ers whose traditions, institutions, "ideas, and peoples are most like our "own." In other words, the old Balance of Power idea, ripening into the form which brought into existence the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria, and Italy on the one side, and the Triple Entente of Great Britain, France, and Russia on the other. It is of recent and terrible memory that that arrangement did not prevent war.

Mr. KNOX protests that the League of Nations as proposed, without the Central Powers, would "make the "formation of a second League of "Nations almost an assured cer-"tainty"; we shall have "two great "camps, each preparing for a new "and greater life and death strug-"gle." The briefest examination of his plan for an alliance of the United States with one or two strong Powers with ideas, institutions, and peoples "most like our own" suffices for its rejection on the ground that it would be ungenerous and unfair for the friends of peace to filch from the friends of war a plan so ingeniously and felicitously contrived for the gratification of their desire. But since Mr. KNOX quotes as the soundest of doctrine the warnings of the Fathers against foreign entanglements, by what sudden apostasy does he become the advocate of a firm alliance with strong foreign Powers?

Mr. KNOX's third proposal is that of a veritable league of nations. If the American people must have one, if they are prepared to make the necessary sacrifices of independence and sovereignty, and of untold treasure and life, then, he says, let them insist upon a league of all, not of a part, of the nations of the world. This universal league would declare war to be an international crime, punishable "by the world"; a code would define war, and defensive war would be permissible; there would be a court, but its jurisdiction would extend only to matters of international concern; under its code we could not be called upon to arbitrate policies involved in the Monroe Doctrine, immigration, the expulsion of aliens, the maintenance of a naval and military establishment, the fortification of the Panama Canal or of our frontiers, and other like matters. The court could call upon the signatories to execute its decrees "against unwilling States by force, economic pressure, or otherwise"; in this hemisphere the duty of enforcement would be intrusted to "the countries of this hemisphere."

It is the belief of Senator KNOX that his league would not be open to some of the chief objections he has urged against the Paris plan. It seems to us that the safeguards against surrender of control over our domestic policies which he enumerates in his design are included in the Paris draft, either expressly or by the plainest implication. It ought not to be necessary to point out again that the League of Nations would destroy itself before it could harm the Monroe Doctrine, since it forbids the world over those acts of aggression which MONROE declared we should resist in this hemisphere. Fear that we may lose control of our immigration policy is groundless, for no imaginable combination of League Powers could be formed that would seek to abridge our rights in that matter. Moreover, that objection comes too late. It must be known to Senator KNOX that although the Exclusion act has been on the statute book thirty years, we have entered into a treaty with China agreeing to submit to an international commission for inquiry and report all disputes "of every nature whatso-"ever which diplomacy shall fail to "adjust." If there is danger in that we have long been exposed to it. As to control over our military establishment, wherein the constitutional authority of Congress was thought to be infringed, it has been pointed out that acts of the League would necessarily require our assent and the sanction of Congress.

Of Senator KNOX's substitutes, two embody principles very much more carefully thought out and better applied in the Paris draft, while the other, that of the alliance with one or two strong Powers, is a mere reincarnation of a dead and departed system which the world has found to be vicious and a cause of wars. The argument of the Senator's speech is a lawyer's argument, such an one as he may often have made in the Supreme Court, depicting many evils, all fatal to our liberties and our institutions, which would inevitably follow a decision contrary to his contention, a decision which, nevertheless, the court has ventured to render, and nothing has happened; or such an argument as he may have made against a measure pending in the Senate, some wholesome project of law which the Democrats have had the hardihood to enact over the opposition's protest. Minute and meticulous though his criticisms seem to be, some of them relating to the language of the rather loosely drawn report of the Commission may suggest needed amendments.

But when Senator KNOX says that the League of Nations, as proposed, "does not abolish or prevent wars, "but does sanction and command "them"; that it "does strike down great constitutional principles"; that it "does rob us of the most vital attributes of sovereignty," and threatens "our independence and life," we find the indicated comment upon these extravagant utterances in that question with which MARTIN GROVER, a former Judge of the Court of Appeals celebrated for the breadth and soundness of his learning in the law as well as for his homely, rural manner of speech, once interrupted an argument of WILLIAM M. EVARTS in the court: "Mr. EVARTS, there ain't no jury "here. Do you mind tellin' the Court "whether you believe that air propo-"sition of law you just stated?"

IN RUSSIA.

It is good news that, even as late as this, the Peace Conference is going to take up the Russian question. What it can do with it now is doubtful. What it could have done with it earlier is not at all doubtful. It could have given armed support to the various revolutionary Governments established at different points in opposition both to Czarist reaction and Bolshevist tyranny. Later on there was another thing it could do, and tried to do. That was to send a commission to meet the Bolsheviki and other parties at Princes' Islands. That fell through, and now what can the Peace Conference do?

One proposal is that it send a commission to investigate. That is always a hopeful sort of way of staving off the inevitable conclusion, and if it is the best the Peace Conference can do we bid it godspeed. Send a commission by all means. It can probably do no harm. Another proposal is that we send supplies as fast as possible to various touchy points along the Russian front. Send them; send them, by all means and at all hazards. Sending them cannot do the least harm. It may do good. It may induce some hitherto unreasonable Russians to think that since the Bolsheviki cannot feed them and we can we must be the true friends of the Russians. It is about as weak an argument as could be devised, but if it suffices to swing even one hesitating Russian over to our opinion it will be something gained. So send the provisions.

Meanwhile, under the six months' moon, American soldiers have been dying for no ideal except that of the American flag, and over in Siberia American soldiers have been withdrawn because more Japanese had been sent there than Americans had. These soldiers we salute respectfully. Some time their heroism will be honored by the American people. In the meantime, in heaven's name let us speed to the Russian front whatever of provisions or of investigating commissions the exigencies of the political hour may require.

POLITICAL STRIKES.

It is worth remarking how many strikes now occurring are political in their nature; that is, have more to do with other things than labor's wages and hours. No one can fail to notice that the German strike is "against "the Government and for immediate "socialization of industry," according to the declaration of one Soldiers' and Workmen's Council. The object is political, but the result is economic. Thus the Socialist organ Die Freiheit remarks: "In all sections of Ger-"many's great economic structure "flames are leaping." In Germany the strikers are excusable in some degree for their revolutionary and counter-revolutionary objects. But what excuse can be offered for the strike under consideration here against prohibition? Only unionists are thinking of striking. They have been outvoted, as others have, but the others are accepting the decision, even if under protest. According to the President of the Central Federated Union, "any "one familiar with the labor move-"ment and present conditions of un-"employment knows that we are on "the brink of a volcano." If that is true, and if unionists are good citizens, they will not push the country into the volcano on a question of beer, without a trace of specific discrimination against workmen's beer. It is curious how the author of that sentiment can regard the beer strike as in the interest of democracy. To others it will seem a strike against democracy.

The strike in our wire services now preparing "is in substance a protest "against Postmaster General BURLE-"SON's policy" regarding adjustment of wage difficulties. That is a strike against Government, and fortifies the argument against Government operation of public utilities, because of the mingling of economics and politics. With public utilities under Government operation there is created an army of voters of such size and under such discipline that the rest of the electorate has hardly a fighting chance in general politics, and none where Government employés have a specific interest.

The British Industrial Parliament, which has just held a session in consultation with the Premier, frankly avowed revolutionary sentiments. A former Food Minister said that they would give the Government notice to quit if its program on unemployment was not put into speedy execution. Commoner THOMAS said that labor stood "unalterably for ownership by "the State of the mines and railways "and the means of inland and coastal "transport." Government ownership and operation is a matter of politics upon which labor might well demand a vote, and abide by it. But Government ownership and operation is not a matter which should be decided either by a strike or by duress on Parliament such as our railway men used on Congress successfully. Nevertheless, under these conditions the British Government has produced a bill authorizing the purchase by Government of railways, tramways, and waterways by "agreement or by compulsion." That seems a quicker and surer way of looting the British Treasury than our public operation of privately owned railways, because it adds the price of the railways to the swollen expense account. In any case the economic conditions are either submerged in the political or mingled with them. When Mr. ACWORTH was in this country a few years ago he astonished Americans by saying that we were nearer Government ownership than England. Perhaps now he is himself surprised to find that our public opinion has looked over the edge of the volcano and recoiled, and that British Government ownership is nearer and more destructive than anything proposed for us. The Buenos Aires strikers have compelled the Government to nationalize the railways and put the country under military rule. Thousands of tons of necessaries have been stopped in transit to Europe, and in this port foodstuffs are being laden for England in precaution against civilian famine as dangerous as hunger in the armies arrayed against the Germans. Twelve steamships have been allocated to this service from here, and in recent weeks, when it might be thought that our exports would have declined, 700,000 tons of foodstuffs were shipped. The fear of the blockade of England by English strikers is hardly less than Germany's fear of the British blockade.

No nation is safe from labor's mingling of politics with economics, and least of all ourselves. Whoever imagines that should read the declaration of the striking harbor workers of New York. They resolved formally at the week-end that in the January strike "the public suffered greatly. "This condition can be brought on "again, if we are forced to it." This truculent tone is adopted after the award of a Government body, and after a reconsideration on appeal. Who can say that these methods are suitable for a democracy? Who can doubt that in every country where such methods are followed there is a presumption against the patriotism of those who use them, and no faith in the sort of humanity which they profess?

SUFFRAGE "PRESSURE."

By what arts, apart from feminine charm and suasion, by what arguments, what magic, what invisible means the feminists convince or overawe hostile legislators and convert or dragoon them into voting for woman suffrage, has been a mystery that stirred the special wonder of the indurated heads of the less accomplished sex. The sincere believers, the easy opportunists, the politician with an eye single to the votes in every "movement" in his district or his State, are perfectly intelligible; but how about the rhinoceros-hided Representative or Senator who scorns woman suffrage on principle, believes it to be an evil? How do the feminists shoot the arrow of conviction into that impenitent heart?

Dux femina facti; a woman tells how the thing is done. In the Magazine Section of yesterday's TIMES, Miss MAUD YOUNGER, Chairman of the Lobby Committee of the National Woman's Party and Keeper of its Card Index, bares the secret. It is a thorough card-index system that gives the feminists the moral, mental, social, and political fingerprints of every Representative and Senator. It goes back of his cradle. It is amply documented on his ancestors and his family, his education, religion, occupation. It records even the newspapers that he reads. It tickets his "recreations and hobbies," follows him to the golf field, the club, the lodge. It is a complete record of his life and his votes. A lobbyist, every time she visits a lawmaker, is provided with "a lobby slip" which contains all the entries in his index "record" calculated to enable her to elicit from him the information she seeks. Whatever he says to her is sacredly recorded as part of his "Exact Statement and Remarks." Falcon eyes are watching the poor sumph, although he doesn't know it; and every idle word is set down to be used, if necessary, in judgment against him.

Does he weakly say that he doesn't think his district is much interested in woman suffrage because he gets few letters in favor of it from his constituents? The sisters of the all-knowing index soon show him he is mistaken. At once telegrams and letters crying for woman suffrage are made to rain upon him from his district. To the utmost extent possible, friends, acquaintances, fellows of the club and lodge, are drawn upon for this education by correspondence. How successful it is by mere weight of iteration and weariness may be judged from Miss YOUNGER's story of a Congressman so submerged by telegrams and letters that he agreed to vote for the suffrage amendment if the openers of the floodgates would shut them. His "office force" was busy all day answering. He wasn't convinced, but he wanted to abate an intolerable nuisance.

The subtle searchers of the index rely upon that talisman to subdue a Representative or Senator by means of his "financial backer," if he has one. Let Miss YOUNGER repeat her artless tale:

> Only the other day we won over the financial backer of a Senator who had been opposed to the amendment. He has become convinced that the future of the Senator depends on his becoming a supporter of woman suffrage. He has promised to write to the Senator, and we expect a change in the Senator's vote the next time the amendment comes up. Twenty-two Senators have changed their position in favor of suffrage since I came to Washington. [In 1916.]

These are methods of severe intellectual and moral conversion, worthy of a reform pursued with so much wisdom, sanity, good temper, and fairness. If Numbers 17 and 18 of the index "are devoted to health and habits"; if liberal shepherds of the anti-suffrage fold might be tempted to give a coarser name to ways and possibilities of enforced conversion lurking in those perilous cubbyholes, the right-minded know instinctively that a natural, harmless feminine curiosity, combined with the sociological and card-index habits characteristic of an enlightened age, has inspired these collections, so valuable to future students of twentieth century private life. Miss YOUNGER's explanation, though she needed to make none, must disarm suspicion and malice. Asked why the suffragists want to know the character and habits of Congressmen, she made this candid and convincing reply:

> For several reasons. For example, some Congressmen get to their offices early; one that I know at 7:30, and this is often the best time to see him. Then, if a member is a drinking man, we want to know that. One of our lobbyists may go to him and not know what is the matter with him.

Exactly. The "lobby" is but the vestibule of the Temple of Good Fame, and a wise Congressman will not be slow to enter. "Our expenses "in Washington this year will be "$100,000." Apart from moral ecstasy and intellectual illumination, the index information alone must be worth more than that beggarly sum.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Well Intentioned, but Not Well Devised.

For the desire of the Navy Department to win the glory of first crossing the Atlantic with a flying machine heavier than air there can be only commendation. The honor is one to which the United States has something close to a right, as it was in this country that the age-old dream of real aerial navigation was first solved, and it would be pitiful, almost disgraceful, if another proof were to be added to the many already given of our willingness to let Europeans show more appreciation of an American invention than we have done, and to perform before us the feat that now impatiently waits achievement by the best and bravest of the world's aviators. And certainly somebody is going to make the Atlantic flight; almost certainly it will be made this year.

But it is disappointing to read that the Navy Department is putting its trust in a machine confessedly incapable of making a continuous journey from shore to shore. In the first place, it will not be a flight across the Atlantic, as everybody does and should think of it, if the airplane must alight on the sea at least once and renew its stock of fuel from a waiting warship. In the second place, the finding of that halfway station by the aviators will be a terribly difficult task, and failure in it for any one of a dozen easily conceivable reasons will mean their death.

The brightest and bluest of aerial ribbons is not to be won that way. It would be only a "second," if that.

It Seems Such a Waste!

Among the arguments made in favor of sinking or breaking up the German warships, instead of distributing them among the allied nations, perhaps the most impressive is that of the experts who say that the differences between these vessels and those in the other navies would render them inconvenient and unassimilable units.

Of course that is a matter of fact and not one of opinion, and the experts ought to know. The difficulty, however, seems to be one wholly new. As every reader of history must recall, it has been for centuries the settled habit of the British to take into their navy and to use—retaining their old names, too—ships captured from any of England's many enemies. The same thing has been done by our own navy more than once—the last time no longer ago than the war with Spain. Why it cannot be done now is a mystery—to landsmen. As mysterious as it is, or ought to be, humiliating, to admit that nations who are friends cannot agree on an equitable and satisfactory division among themselves of the German ships.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

A Marylander Scoffs at the Senate Objections to It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"The Monroe Doctrine," "Entangling Alliances," "Surrender of Sovereignty." These are the three subjects adverted to by the "willful Senators" who are floundering around in their darkened or perverted vision to find some objection to the proposed constitution of the League of Nations. These Senators have given us the published reasons of their opposition. It would be interesting to know the real reasons why they are opposing the greatest opportunity the world has ever had to bring peace on earth and good-will among men. There is something that does not appear on the surface. What is it? The Monroe Doctrine? How can that be when the whole instrument breathes inhibition against the acquisition of territory by one nation from another, not only on the American Continent, but throughout the civilized world? Entangling alliances? Is it possible the great Washington was so bloodthirsty and so fond of war that rather than have any relations with a foreign nation he preferred to spend billions of money and shed oceans of blood in international strife? No, no! Such a thing is beyond belief. Did he not himself make an "entangling" alliance with France during our own Revolutionary War, when Lafayette came over to help us? Surrender of sovereignty? Can a treaty be made on any subject without the surrender of some right? Do we get no consideration for our concession or waiver of some power we before had? Does not every nation which is a party to the League give to us what we concede to it? In every valid contract between individual persons each party to the agreement gives up a right or a certain "sovereignty" he before possessed. But he gets something of value, a part of the other person's "sovereignty" in return. It is the same with nations as with persons.

How utterly futile—and may I not say silly?—all these objections are when reduced to their last analysis. It would seem that the Republican Senators (but not all of them, thank God!) are making a football of the peace of the world that they may play partisan politics.

The American people love peace. They want no more wars. They have had enough. That is my opinion. I may be wrong. I may mistake the temperament of the people of this country. But I venture to predict that any Senator of the United States who shall vote against the treaty to bring an enduring peace to our distracted world will be serving his last term in Congress.

GEORGE MARTIN UPSHUR.
Chairman of Committee League to Enforce Peace, Worcester County, Md.
Snow Hill, Md., March 1, 1919.

Sentiment for the League.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to congratulate you on the splendid assistance you are giving President Wilson and ex-President Taft in their advocacy of a League of Nations. Judging by the sentiment expressed by the many people I have met in Eastern Pennsylvania, the public is strong for it. T. A. SERFAS.
Easton, Penn., Feb. 25, 1919.

Shaking the Foundations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You quote this morning a bank President's declaration that if the subways aren't allowed to raise their fares "the ramifications of the disaster will shake the foundations of Manhattan." Well, aren't the foundations of Manhattan already shaken by the ramifications of the subway itself?
New York, Feb. 22, 1919. J. B. G.

THE PERIL OF PEACE.

It is so good, we say, to slip once more
Back to our homely, comfortable ways,
Back to the dear monotony of days
Each like the one before.

The world was worn with war and ghastly fears,
With shock succeeding shock, with dread on dread;
We had not known how kind to us, we said,
Had been the old, slow years.

O blessed dullness—heavenly commonplace
Of common tasks, of ready laugh and jest,
Of fireside comradeship! We had not guessed
These had such holy grace.

And to go back—at once to put away
The sickening horrors from our sight and lives
And find the old sweet homeliness survives—
It is so good, we say.

But, shall we not be wary, lest perchance
In easy thankfulness we should forget
The hell-hot flame that burns in Russia yet,
The new-made graves in France?

JESSIE BROWN POUNDS.

'MUST BE FRIENDS,' GIBBS IS TOLD HERE

One Sincere Phase of Thought He Finds Everywhere Among Americans.

HAVING A FAIRY-TALE TIME

Whisked from City Club to Theatre and Back Again Between Stories —How He Felt at His Debut.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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I am having a fairy-tale time in America, and I am not at all sure at present that it is not a fantastic and delightful dream due to mental aberration, after being an eye-witness of war for four and a half years in which such things did not happen. Because in New York and other places I have now visited amazing things come to a man like one arriving for the first time in America with a story to tell which people seem glad to hear because it is about human courage and sacrifice among our fighting men and theirs.

I never know what is going to happen next, except that it is sure to be something novel and exciting and a new proof of good will and kindness to a stranger with a deplorable English accent and an incurable shyness. The other night, for instance, I was the guest of the City Club of New York on a night when ladies had been invited to join their husbands and brothers. That was good enough, because the City Club of New York is crowded with distinguished men before whom it is an honor to make a speech, but there were many little surprises of a pleasant kind. At the banquet table sat some cheery souls who belong to one of the best glee-singing societies in America, and at the slightest provocation between the courses they broke forth into song, appropriate, no doubt, to the subject of my approaching discourse, such as "Three Dead Men and a Bottle of Rum," and "Love Me and the World Is Mine."

Then, before I stood up, quaking, before an immense audience and women crowded to the uppermost excess of the hall, forty of them beside me on the platform burst forth with, "D'you ken John Peel with his coat so gay, d'you ken John Peel at the break of day?" and it was so stirring a call to the old sporting spirit of England that I took courage and smoothed the creases out of my boiled shirt and put on a brave face when I rose with a sense of weakness about the knees.

A Theatre Interlude.

But then another surprising thing happened, which took my breath away, and for a time my body. Half-way through my address on certain phases of the war the genial Chairman told the company that I, or my speech, was about to be bisected, and that I was going to be whisked away for twenty minutes before resuming the narrative. So it happened. I was escorted out of the City Club, plunged into a taxi-cab, dashed to the stage door of the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, and conducted through corridors into the midst of an Oriental harem. There were many beautiful little ladies dancing about in a white light and gossamer garments, while a gentleman with a black face—the famous Mr. Al Jolson—was arousing shrieks of mirth from a great audience somewhere in the darkness beyond the white radience.

Some of the pretty ladies came with a swish of the stage and stood laughing in the wings as if I happened to be. One of them—an extraordinarily beautiful young person who would undoubtedly catch cold in Flanders unless she put on warmer wraps, said, "You are Philip Gibbs, I guess," and I told her, timidly, that she guessed right. "Well, put it right here," she said, and gave me a friendly grip of the hand, saying she had met me at the breakfast table many mornings during four years of war with The New York TIMES. Other pretty ladies shook hands and then I was shown into the dressing room of Mr. Al Jolson with his black face, who spoke to me in a kindly but melancholy way, and I did not look the least astonished when there was a tremendous report, like a 60-pounder being fired, and the room filled with smoke. We had been photographed. A few seconds later I was thrust through a crush in the scenery and found myself in front of the drop-curtain, facing rows upon rows of white faces and white shirts and white shoulders, from which came a curious noise reminding me of a machine gun at work in a wood. They were clapping a frightened little figure on the stage, which, with real terror, I guessed to be me.

I had been briefly informed that I was to speak on behalf of an auction of a letter to the American people by Mr. Lloyd George, and the letter was put into my hands. I spoke, I know not what, and because of the high tension of this situation I twisted and untwisted that precious document, until it became, I fear, no better than a chewed rag—after which it was sold for $2,500 to some unsuspecting benefactor.

These things do not happen to a man in England, and still less to a man along the roads of war to Ypres and Arras and Amiens. But they are very entertaining. From the light and color of that Oriental harem I went back to the City Club and found the glee-singers filling the hall with beautiful sound, and all those friendly souls in the audience patiently waiting for some more stories about the war from a war correspondent who was a little confused in his mind by this rapid transformation scene.

First Lecture in Public.

Writing seriously, I must express my very deep gratitude for all the generous friendship that has been given to me by my audiences. It has been a very beautiful and splendid reward for the small services of a pen which tried, through four years of spiritual agony, to tell the world what our own were suffering and with what courage they faced the perils and tortures of frightful fields.

Never to the end of my life, shall I forget the evening of my first public appearance in New York at Carnegie Hall. It is a vast hall, and to stand on the stage looking across the great auditorium to high and distant galleries would strike terror into the heart of all but the bravest man—and I am not that. My anxiety began outside the hall when I made my way through a seething tide of automobiles encircling the building, and it increased alarmingly when I saw crowds of men and women in evening clothes massing in the vestibules. I had the wind up, as our soldiers would say, so badly that it blew the hair up under my hat. The few minutes in which I waited at the back of the stage seemed to me an hour, and I would rather have spent a night in Ypres in the old bad days when shellfire came smashing through the ruins.

The Spirit of Friendship.

I was comforted a little when Lieut. Col. Frederick Palmer, an old comrade of the Somme battlefields, came in with smiling eyes, and a good grip of the hand, before taking the chair. But I became afraid again when at last I went with him ont othe platform and faced the people of New York. There were 3,700 of them, and there was no space for any other man or woman. They seemed to me like 37,000, and standing there in a lonely place on the platform, I felt weakness take possession of me. When filling out my passport for America, by some obsession of the size of the country I was going to, I had put my height down as 6 feet 8 inches—and it was only by the kindness of an American Consul who overlooked the error that I was able to get on the boat. But now in Carnegie Hall I shrank to the size of an eighth of an inch, and felt like the cricket on the hearth when the kettle boiled over.

The people began to clap, and it was a curious sound rising up to me from all the stalls and coming down to me from the high galleries. Curiously, it sounded to me like the rush of many birds' wings, but I cannot tell why, because it could not have been like that. And then a wonderful thing happened. When the clapping ceased all the people rose from their seats, and it was like a great human wave moving toward me. I lost my sense of fear. From that great audience a spirit of friendship rose up to me and was all about me. It was a spiritual thing, and I was moved by something of the same emotion as when one day I entered Lille and thousands of people came forward with wonderful greeting to a man who was in the uniform of an English officer.

This sense of friendship in the Carnegie Hall helped me to speak, and took away all feelings of fright. So it has been in many other clubs and halls, and after each of my talks about the war many people come onto the platform and I have shaken hands with hundreds of them, and everyone has said some kind and generous thing.

As People Talk to Him.

There are always English people in the hall, and they come up and say, "I'm English," and then tell me how many relatives they had in the war, and how many were killed, or wounded or by some happy miracle come through without a scratch. Nearly always, too, there are French ladies, and they speak at once in French, thanking me for the things I have said about the soldiers of France, and the women of France—though I never can say enough to pay my tribute to the heroism of the French armies and people.

Canadians and Australians come up from the audience glad to have heard something about their men in the fields of France. The American people are pleased also when I tell them about their own soldiers who fought on the British front, but they never failed to express their admiration for the patience and courage of the British troops who suffered so much and fought so hard in the black years before America came into the war and onto the battlefields. Over and over again I have heard them say, "Oh, if only we had come in sooner—so that more of that sacrifice would have been ours."

Scores of these men and women have told me, in the most simple and touching way, that America is sorry because they did not suffer more of the world's great agony. They feel they have done too little, and that victory came too quickly after they were ready. I tell them that we English people do not think so, now that their losses have, as God knows, been heavy enough, and that their armies came into the field in time to stop the last great menace against our lines and turn the tide, so that their share has been noble and splendid in the last struggle for victory. They are afraid their love for their own men may make the world think that they claim too much, but I know that in private speech they do not begrudge one particle of honor and praise for the long enduring courage of the French and British armies.

"We Must Be Friends."

Every time I have spoken to a big audience and have had these little conversations afterward with people who were strangers to me, but my friends, one phase of thought, straight, sincere, emotional, is always revealed by a word or two. It is the belief that if America and England will stand together, more closely than before, many of the old evils of the world will be healed, and that it will be a tragic thing if any trade, rivalry or political jealousy should break the friendship of these peoples bound by the same language, by the same ideals for liberty, and by the sacrifice of their sons in the same fields of battle.

"We must be friends," said one of the people in my audience last night, and those words, put as simply as that, sum up, I am sure, the hope of a great mass of Americans. The heart of America is filled with generous feelings toward England and our people, and only bad men among us or them will sow seeds of suspicion or distrust and raise the rank weeds of hatred.

NEAR EAST RELIEF CAMPAIGN

House-to-House Canvass to Bring New York's Quota Up to $6,000,000.

The nation-wide campaign for $30,000,000 to aid the Armenians and Syrians begins today. The campaign is being conducted under the auspices of the Armenian Committee for Relief in the Near East. New York City's quota of the fund has been placed at $6,000,000. Of this sum $1,112,788 has already been raised, it was announced yesterday.

Beginning today, 20,000 workers in all the boroughs will make a house-to-house campaign under the direction of Mrs. Oliver Harriman. In Brooklyn the work will be under the direction of John B. Creighton, who will also have charge of Queens. In the Bronx, Mrs. Ella O'Gorman Stanton will be in charge, and in Staten Island the canvassing will be directed by Mrs. William G. Willcox. Each of the Chairmen will have Assembly district leaders with the title of Colonel and under the Colonels will be the Captains in the various election districts. Each Captain will have charge of from one to three hundred workers.

Every worker for the Armenian Relief may be known by the number on the official buttons, which have been issued only to those authorized to make the house-to-house canvass or to collect in restaurants, hotels, or on the streets. The buttons are about the size of a half dollar and are white, with the following inscription in black type: "Official Worker No....." In the centre running horizontally is the desired amount, "$6,000,000," and below is printed, "Armenian and Syrian Relief."

Canvassers will wear the officially numbered button and carry an official collection box on which is printed the name of the committee and this appeal, "Give in the name of God and His charity."

No attempt has been made to introduce novelties or sensations in the campaign. Instead of such outward appeals the committee has felt that its message would reach the hearts of the people by a frank and direct appeal for charity for the starving Armenians, Syrians, Persians, and Greeks, and have felt that this appeal should be "in God's name."

Canvassers have been instructed to give a receipt for all moneys collected and have been supplied with receipt books for this purpose. At the end of each day the collection boxes are to be turned over to the Colonel of the district and by her sent to the headquarters at 124 East Twenty-eighth Street. Canvassers have been assigned to all the large hotels and the railroad terminals.

In explanation of how the money is to be spent, the committee yesterday made the following statement:

"There are nearly 4,000,000 souls to be fed, clothed, and started on a new life. Of these 2,900,000 are destitute and must be fed as soon as the funds are provided. It will cost exactly $5 a month for six months to feed each of the destitutes. This makes a total of $4,500,000 for six months for food supplies. Four dollars for each person will be needed for clothing and bedding, making another item of $8,000,000.

"One million seven hundred and seventy thousand persons are at an average of 400 miles from home and must be taken back at a cost of $3 for each person, thus requiring $5,310,000 for this purpose. For these repatriated persons 50,000 temporary houses will be needed to replace the ones destroyed by the Turks. These will cost $50 each, making a total of $2,500,000.

"It will also cost $4,000,000 to provide orphanages for 400,000 orphans. Finally, to make these people self-supporting as soon as possible, another $2,500,000 must be spent for seeds, farm implements, &c.

"This makes a total of $36,810,000 of which New York's quota is $6,000,000."

This is the minimum amount, according to W. B. Millar, that will be needed to provide for those persons whose destitution and need is appalling.

Prince Alexander Returns to Serbia.

PARIS, March 2.—Alexander, Prince Regent of Jugoslavia, left Paris last night for Belgrade after a visit of a month in the French capital. President Poincaré and Foreign Minister Pichon accompanied the Prince to the railroad station and bade him farewell.

PART PAYMENT LIFTS INCOME TAX PENALTY

By Paying Estimated Levy on March 15 Returns May Be Deferred 45 Days.

EXPLAINS CHANGES IN LAW

Collector Edwards Gives Illustrations to Aid Average Persons in Computing Tax.

William H. Edwards, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Second New York District, announced last night that if a corporation finds that "for good and sufficient reason" it is impossible to complete its return by March 15 revenue collectors will accept the payment of the estimated tax and agree to accept the revised and completed tax return within a period of not more than forty-five days. This virtually extends the time limit for filing returns a month and a half.

The plan relieves the taxpayer of one-half of 1 per cent. interest a month that would attach to the payment of taxes under an extension granted at the request of the taxpayer. However, the taxpayer will not be relieved of interest on such amount, as his payment may fall short of the tax found later to be due on the basis of his final return.

Should the payment on March 15 of the estimated tax due be greater than the tax eventually found to be due on examination of the completed return the excess payment will automatically be credited to the next installment, which will be due on June 15.

To handle this feature a new return blank for corporations has been framed. This new form will be a combined income and excess profits blank, embodied in which is a detachable letter of remittance. A corporation finding it cannot complete its return by March 15 may detach and fill out the letter of remittance, forwarding it to the Collector on or before March 15, together with a check, money order, or draft for the tax due on that date. If the exact tax is not known the estimated tax due will be paid in this manner. The reason why it is impossible for the corporation to complete its return on the specified date must accompany the remittance. Individuals unable by March 15 to execute and file complete returns will be granted similar relief.

The Collector announced that he had received a supply of 1,040T forms for the tentative return and estimate of individual income taxes.

"I want to impress on the public, however, that at least one-quarter of the estimated tax must be paid with the filing of returns before March 15," said Mr. Edwards. "Accurate adjustment as to the correct amount of the original payment as shown by the completed return may be made at the time of the second payment."

"Surtax rates, which apply to income in excess of $5,000, are changed by the new revenue bill," said Mr. Edwards's statement. "Under the current act the rate is 1 per cent. on the net income in excess of $5,000 and not over $6,000, and increases by steps of 1 per cent. for each $2,000 of net income up to and including 48 per cent. on net income in excess of $98,000 and not over $100,000. From this point the rate run as follows: Fifty-two per cent. on net income over $100,000 and not over $150,000, 56 per cent. on net income over $150,000 and not over $200,000, 60 per cent. on net income over $200,000 and not over $300,000; 63 per cent. on net income over $300,000 and not over $500,000, 64 per cent. on net income over $500,000 and not over $1,000,000, and 65 per cent. on net income over $1,000,000.

"Under the acts in force for 1917 the surtax rates ranged from 1 per cent. on the amount of net income over $5,000 and not over $7,500, to 63 per cent. on the net income above $1,000,000.

"The following illustration will show the average taxpayer how to compute his income tax:

"A single man had a net income for 1918 of $6,000. First he deducts his personal exemption of $1,000, leaving a balance of $5,000. On the first $4,000 he pays at the normal rate of 6 per cent., $240. On the remaining $1,000 he pays at the normal rate of 12 per cent., $120. In addition he pays a surtax of $10, 1 per cent. on the amount of his income between $5,000 and $6,000. His total tax is $370.

"A married man with two dependents had a net income for 1918 of $7,500. From this he deducts his personal exemption of $2,000, plus $200 for each dependent. On the first $4,000 of the balance of $5,100 he will pay, at the normal rate of 6 per cent., $240. On the remaining $1,100 he will pay, at the normal rate of 12 per cent., $132. On the amount of his income between $5,000 and $6,000 he pays a surtax of 1 per cent., or $10. On the amount of his income between $6,000 and $7,500 he pays a surtax of 2 per cent., or $30. The total, normal and surtax, is $412.

"Net income for the purpose of making out an income tax return is gross income less cert

SEES CRIME COMING IN DRY LAW'S WAKE

William Harris, Chairman of Ritz-Carlton System, Here on Inspection Tour.

ENGLISH LABOR REBELLED

Cites Action of Workingmen in 1916 When Ban on Beer Was Proposed.

William Harris, Chairman of the Ritz-Carlton Hotels in Europe and America, who has just arrived from London on a tour of inspection, said yesterday that the cost of food and living in the New York hotels was 20 per cent. higher than London.

"The wages are three times higher here," he continued, "and, although lighting and power is cheaper than in England, the total cost of operation is 50 per cent. greater in New York.

"The prohibition law, if it is enforced to exclude light wines and beer, will be very serious for the big hotels and restaurants in this city. The proprietors may increase the price of rooms and sell barley water, ginger ale, or other soft drinks, but it will not make up for the loss on the sale of liquid refreshments. People in Europe cannot understand why the American Government should wish to make great cosmopolitan cities like New York and Chicago bone dry, as it is called. It might be all right to cut off whiskey and other ardent spirits as a preventive of crime, but not to stop the sale of light wines or beers.

"The British Government tried it in 1916, but the working men came out solid and told the authorities that no beer meant no work. That ended the prohibition scheme for some time to come in England.

"It is a peculiar fact that the country which has the hardest drinkers is the one that has the most efficient and intelligent people. This applies to Scotland, where more whiskey is consumed per capita than in any other country, and its men are known in all parts of the world for their ability in the engineering, shipbuilding, and all kinds of industrial pursuits. Incidentally, I am not a Scotchman, but I know the country and its people very well indeed.

"As a direct contrast the south of Italy does little drinking, and very little of anything else, while the percentage of crime is far higher than it is in Scotland. If the United States goes dry it will develop into a nation of law-breakers."

Mr. Harris said that food conditions in England were steadily improving, and before he left London it was possible to be served with a portion of beef that could be distinguished on the plate without a magnifying glass.

WILL OPEN DRY FIGHT TODAY

Jersey Senate Committee to Consider Prohibition Resolution.

TRENTON, March 2.—The fight to carry New Jersey into the national prohibition column will be opened here tomorrow at a hearing by the Senate Judiciary Committee on a resolution of Senator Harold B. Wells, Republican, of Burlington County, for New Jersey's ratification of the amendment. With the present makeup of the Legislature there appears to be no hope of a majority vote for the resolution, but the drys, to stir up sentiment and whip the State into line, will at the hearing tomorrow train their heavy guns on the anti-prohibition legislators.

William J. Bryan and Wayne B. Wheeler, national counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, will be among the dry advocates at the hearing. While the drys are hopeful of favorable action in the Senate they can figure tonight on only nine of the twenty votes in the Senate. Their hopes lie in winning over two more. In the House the dry fight is apparently hopeless, for there are at least thirty-four wets among the sixty members. The resolution may come up for a vote at tomorrow evening's session of the Senate.

WANT MORE BEER IN JERSEY

Chamber of Commerce Asks President to Rescind Dry Order.

Of the 450 members of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce 99 per cent. have answered "yes" on a referendum vote as to whether there should be sufficient beer brewed to last until July 1. Slips were recently forwarded to the members of the chamber calling attention to the fact that the stock of whisky and other strong beverages was ample, but that stocks of beer in the hands of the dealers would run out in a few weeks.

When the Secretary, Howard R. Hayden of Newark, received this expression of opinion a meeting of the Board of Governors was held at which the views of the members were embodied in a set of resolutions. Secretary Hayden left for Washington at once to hand them to the President's Secretary with a request that they be presented for Mr. Wilson's consideration. The resolutions urge the President to "at once rescind his executive order prohibiting the manufacture of beer."

FAVOR NO BEER NO WORK.

Trenton Labor Body to Back Up Proposal at Convention.

TRENTON, N. J., March 2.—Announcement was made today by Reuben Forker and John Remele, delegates elected by the Mercer County Central Labor Union to attend the Newark Labor Convention on March 16, that they had been instructed by the central labor body to support the "No Beer No Work" proposal that will come up at the meeting.

While this means an indorsement of the plan by the central body, representing 7,000 union men in the county, it does not commit the unions definitely, for in order to do this it would be necessary for the unions to take a ballot. The indications, however, are that the central body would be supported in its attitude.

STEWARDS ADD TO PROTEST

Demand That Business Hurt by Prohibition Be Recompensed.

It was announced yesterday that the International Stewards' Association, New York Branch, had added its voice to the protest against prohibition in resolutions unanimously adopted at a meeting last week in its rooms at 60 West Forty-fifth Street.

The association took the ground that the action of the prohibition element was confiscatory and destructive, and carried in its train dire consequences and punishment to innocent citizens, and that "we demand of Congress that they refuse until the end of the readjustment period to enact legislation penalizing those industries affected, and that the whole matter be decided by a referendum, followed by such laws as shall provide compensation to all those whose property's value has been destroyed, provided their industry was legal previous to the enactment of the prohibition amendment."

VIRGINIUS J. MAYO IN CELL.

Arrested on Bigamy Charge Preferred by Wilhelmina Meyer-Mayo.

Virginius J. Mayo, who said he was a mechanical engineer living at 546 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, was arrested last night in the Grand Central Terminal by Detective Houser of the East Fifty-first Street Station on a warrant charging bigamy, issued by Magistrate Groehl earlier in the day in Yorkville Court. The warrant was sworn out by Mrs. Wilhelmina Meyer-Mayo, and her counsel, Ralph Gillette of 99 Nassau Street, said he was the same man who was the central figure in the dramatic disclosures that followed the suicide of Lillian May Cook in New Haven, Conn., in March, 1915.

Mayo had just arrived from New Haven when he was arrested and taken to Police Headquarters, where all information concerning the case was refused. The warrant in the case set forth that the alleged crime took place in April, 1904. Mr. Gillette said last night at his home, 461 West 159th Street:

"The marriage between the then Miss Meyer and Mayo took place in Brooklyn in 1904. The discovery of the bigamy came after the Lillian Cook episode had brought out the other wives and entanglements. In June, 1915, while we laid a case charging fraud and deceit pending against Mayo, he married Lois W. Waterbury. Our action was prosecuted to a judgment for $100,000, but this has never been settled.

"After the civil action was decided in our favor, Mrs. Meyer-Mayo tried to institute a criminal action. I can say that she tried diligently to get the authorities of New Haven and of Kings County to take up the matter, but without results. The matter was referred to the New York County authorities only a short time ago and they immediately took action. You can draw your own conclusions."

Mayo is President of the Mayo Radiator Company of New Haven.

TWO VAN LOANS DEAD.

News of Short-Story Writer's Death Kills Aged Father.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 2.—Charles E. Van Loan, short story and sporting writer and an associate editor of The Saturday Evening Post, died this morning at the Abington Hospital. He was only forty-two years old. The immediate cause of death was nephritis, but his vitality had been considerably lessened by an automobile accident in California six years ago. Mr. Van Loan is survived by his widow and two children.

Charles Emmet Van Loan was born in San Jose, Cal., June 29, 1876, and received his education in the public schools of his native State. He began his career in the mercantile business, which he gave up in 1903 to become a newspaper writer in Los Angeles. He later did newspaper work in New York City until 1910, since which time he had been engaged in magazine work, and in writing books, among which are "The Big League," "The Lucky Seventh," "The Ten Thousand Dollar Arm," "Inside the Ropes," "Buck Parvin and the Movies," and "Old Man Curry."

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 2.—Overcome by the news of the death of his son, Charles E. Van Loan, Richard Van Loan died at his home here today. Mr. Van Loan was summoned from a religious service by another son to be apprised of the news. He showed great mental distress, and died within a few minutes at the family home.

Miss Hazel Gunn Engaged.

The engagement of Miss Hazel Gunn of 618 Eighth Street, College Point, L. I., to William Heiner of 110 Washington Street, Flushing, has just been announced. The wedding will take place on March 16. The Rev. Henry D. Waller, rector of St. George's P. E. Church, Flushing, will officiate.

Miss Brown Weds S. C. Suffron.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Brown of 159 Linden Avenue, Flushing, announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Gertrude E. Brown, to Samuel C. Suffron of West Union, Ohio. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Augusta May Brown. The wedding took place at the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church last week.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Sinsheimer of 28 Hamilton Terrace, New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjorie Sinsheimer, to Jesse D. Gidding of this city. The wedding is planned for next June.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Reeber of 1,652 University Avenue, this city, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Theresa Lauretta Reeber, to Howard Pierce Terry of Hoksville, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Weber of 45 Linden Place, Orange, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Weber, to Theodore C. Corwin, a son of Mrs. C. B. Corwin of Orange.

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SUICIDE UNCOVERS MORE NAVAL FRAUD

Seaman Plunges Eight Stories to Death at Chicago After Confessing Grafting.

SIX OTHERS UNDER ARREST

Money Obtained from Men Seeking Discharge, but No Officers Involved as Yet.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Six sailors of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station are in custody and the body of another—a suicide—is in a morgue as a result of alleged grafting in connection with the discharge of men from the station, it was learned tonight. Lieut. Commander C. S. Roberts, executive officer at the station, said no evidence had been found to support a charge that discharges actually had been sold, but a number of enlisted men and a few petty officers apparently had practiced a fraud on some of their mates by professing to have influence in obtaining releases.

The existence of the investigation became known today following the suicide yesterday of Samuel Moscowitz of Detroit, a second class seaman, who plunged from an eight-story window of the local naval intelligence office after making a confession, according to Lieutenant Edwin L. Reed, Chief of the Police.

"I am not inclined to believe this matter was anything more serious than a fraud practiced by Moscowitz and possibly by others, for no officers have yet been involved," said Lieutenant Commander Roberts. "We have six men in custody in connection with the investigation. None of them has made any admissions. So far as I have learned the highest amount obtained by Moscowitz was $50. We have learned of a half dozen cases in which he was involved.

"Early in December we learned of four young men, mere boys, who had swindled four others, obtaining an average of about $10 each. Because of their youth they were merely given undesirable discharges. In the present case the report of the Naval Intelligence Office is yet to be received by the commandant, who, if it is regarded as sufficiently serious, may order a board of investigation to consider it, with probable court-martialing of the individuals to follow."

Lieutenant Reed said the investigation here had no connection with the recent graft exposé in the New York Third Naval District, but had been ordered by the station commandant.

Moscowitz was under surveillance, when he fled to Detroit. The nature of some of the misconduct revealed in Moscowitz's confession was not disclosed, the officer insisting he was unauthorized to discuss the matter. He said Moscowitz made a partial confession to the District Attorney at Detroit and upon being brought here made a clean breast of the whole matter.

Moscowitz was 26 years old and had been in training a little over six months. He was put under surveillance when it was discovered that several men had been forging furlough fare certificates, according to Lieutenant Reed. The Lieutenant refused to deny or affirm that he had learned of attempts to "sell" discharges or of bribery in return for assurances that the "payer" would not be sent to sea.

Lieut. Commander Roberts said until Moscowitz's arrest the only phase of grafting to arouse inquiry at the station was that relating to the "discharge brokers."

Naval Intelligence officers took Moscowitz, after his plunge, to the Marine Hospital, where he died. Civil officers were not permitted to investigate the sailor's death until today. His body was taken to the training station.

DETROIT, Mich., March 2.—Taking to his bed, heartbroken, upon being informed of the arrest of his son, Samuel Moscowitz, in connection with alleged grafting in securing discharges from the Great Lakes Training Station, Solomon Moscowitz, aged 50, is dead here. Today the family was notified of the suicide in Chicago of the boy, who, relatives say, was the favorite son and largely the support of his father.

Benjamin May.

Benjamin May died on Sunday morning at Cincinnati, Ohio, aged eighty. Mr. May was for many years connected with the United States Sub-Treasury in Cincinnati. He is survived by his son, Judge Max B. May. Mr. May was a son-in-law of the Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY A. DORAN, wife of John Doran, and a daughter of the late Deputy Sheriff Phillip Finnegan, died suddenly at Greenwich, Conn., yesterday. Her father died recently, and her brother, Frank Finnegan, died in Australia a month ago.

THOMAS PRESTON JONES, 73 years old, a leader of the Ku Klux Klan of Florida during the reconstruction period, died Friday at his home, 447 Fort Washington Avenue. He was at one time Treasurer of the Barnum & Bailey Circus.

Dr. WILLIAM B. JONES, Major in charge of the examination of physicians in Rochester, N. Y., died of heart disease in that city Saturday afternoon. He was 57 years old.

Public Service Commissioner HAROLD M. McCLURE of Lewisburg, Penn., died there Saturday night of heart disease, at the age of 59 years.

Major Gen. J. LEWIS GOOD, retired, of the Pennsylvania National Guard, died in Philadelphia Saturday after attending a dinner at which Governor Sproul and Alien Property Custodian A. Mitchell Palmer were present.

Mrs. EMILY HERRICK RUSHMORE, wife of Dr. Edward C. Rushmore, died Friday at their home at Tuxedo Park, N. Y.

JONAS HIRSCH, brother of Rabbi Emil Gustav Hirsch of Chicago, died of heart disease yesterday at Michael Reese Hospital, that city, at the age of 69 years.

Mrs. ELIZABETH F. BUSHNELL, widow of Cornelius S. Bushnell, died early yesterday morning in her apartment at San Remo Hotel of heart disease at the age of 74 years.

Born.

SACHS.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob D. Sachs, (nee Sadye Pinkelstein,) of 930 Fox St., Bronx, announce the birth of a son, Sunday, March 2, 1919.

STRAUSS.—Mr. and Mrs. Jerome A. Strauss, 522 West 187th St., announce the birth of a daughter, March 1.

TREFF.—Mr. and Mrs. Philip Treff, 1,410 Grand Concourse, announce the birth of a daughter, Feb. 28. Mother, nee Maude Frank.

Engaged.

FINKELSTEIN — BAYER.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Bayer, 58 East 96th St., announce the engagement of their daughter Florence to Mr. Israel Finkelstein, son of Mrs. Eva Finkelstein, 1,902 7th Av.

Died.

ALLEN.—Sunday, March 2, 1919, Albert, beloved husband of Jennie Allen, aged 46, late with Lloyd's Register of Shipping. Services at his late residence, 229 78th St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, March 5, 2 P. M. Interment private.

BLAUVELT.—At his residence, 235 West 92d St., March 1, 1919, J. Harman Blauvelt, in the 84th year of his age. Funeral services private.

BOB.—Anna, beloved wife of Maurice H. Bob, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Garfinkel, mother of Eleanor H. Bob, and beloved sister of Bessie, Anna, Sadie, Nathan, Stanley, Rowie Garfinkel. Funeral Monday, March 3, at 10 A. M. sharp, from her late home, 518 West 111th St., New York City. Interment at Mt. Lebanon Cemetery. Friends invited.

BONNELL.—At Morristown, N. J., March 1, 1919, Harriette Lindsley, widow of the late John T. Bonnell, in the 82d year of her age. Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Lewis F. Sturges, 58 Early St., at 4 P. M., on Tuesday.

Died.

BRADLEY.—At Englewood, N. J., on March 1, 1919, John A., husband of Carrie Bradley, at his residence, 78 Knickerbocker Road. Funeral services Monday, March 3, at 8 P. M.

BRAMWELL.—Minnie Seligman, on March 1, beloved wife of William Bramwell, suddenly at Atlantic City. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Building, Broadway and 66th St., on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

BURTON.—On March 1, 1919, Frederick William and Grace C. Burton, (nee Toch,) after a short illness. Funeral services Monday evening, March 3, at their late residence, 2,542 Creston Av., Bronx, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

BUSHNELL.—Elizabeth F., on Sunday, March 2, 1919, at her residence, The San Remo, 146 Central Par West. Funeral private. Interment in Cleveland, Ohio. Please omit flowers. Cleveland papers please copy.

CAHILL.—Suddenly, Feb. 28, Edward M. Cahill. Funeral at his late home, Peoria, Ill.

CALLMAN.—New York Isaiah Lodge No. 1, I. O. B. B. Members are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of Brother Charles Callman. Service at Salem Fields Cemetery, Brooklyn, on Monday, March 3, at 12 o'clock noon.
E. BAYER, Secretary.

COCHRAN.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Sunday, March 2, 1919, Margaret Jane Cochran, beloved wife of the late Charles A. Cochran. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Frank Stewart Hunt, 33 Hamilton Av., Yonkers, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment Kensico Cemetery.

DANA.—A service in memory of C. Loomis Dana, Jr., 13th U. S. Marine Corps, who died in France Oct. 12, 1918, will be held in St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., Monday morning, March 3, at 11 o'clock.

DE BOW.—On Sunday, March 2, 1919, William De Bow, in his 87th year. Funeral service Tuesday evening, March 4, at 8 o'clock, in W. J. Mathew's Funeral Parlors, 233 Lenox Av., between 121st and 122d Sts. Interment Wednesday morning, Greenwood Cemetery.

DECKER.—On Sunday, March 2, 1919, William Henry, son of the late Alfred and Kezia R. Decker of New York, in the 88th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 147 Turrell Av., South Orange, on Tuesday, March 4, upon arrival at Mountain Station of train leaving Hoboken at 2:31. Carriages will be in waiting at station.

DENNY.—On March 1, at his residence, Rye, N. Y., Herbert Lanier Denny, beloved son of Jane Stebbins and the late Charles Austin Denny, in the 52d year of his age. Funeral service on Tuesday, March 4, at Christ Church, Rye, N. Y., on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station at 10:06 A. M.

FEINSTEIN.—Florence, Feb. 27, beloved wife of Abraham, daughter of Thomas and Evelyn McMahon. Funeral from her late residence, 72 East 117th St., Monday, 9:30 A. M.; to St. Paul's Church, East 117th St.; solemn high mass of requiem.

EILERS.—At her home, Sea Cliff, Long Island, on Sunday, March 2, 1919, Elizabeth E., widow of the late F. Anton Eilers, in the 75th St. Manse, Brooklyn, in her 76th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

EMMET.—On March 1, at his residence, 55 Madison Av., Thomas Addis Emmet, M. D., in the 91st year of his age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend a mass of requiem at St. Stephen's Church, 28th St., between Lexington and 3d Avs., on Tuesday, March 4, at 10 o'clock. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

EMMET. — The American-Irish Historical Society announces, with deep sorrow, the death on March 1, 1919, of its honorary member, Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, LL.D. The loss of his scholarly assistance in the work of the society will be greatly missed.
JOSEPH I. C. CLARKE,
President General.
SANTIAGO P. CAHILL,
Secretary General.

EVERITT.—Suddenly, on Feb. 26, 1919, at St. Petersburg, Fla., J. Roger Everitt, in his 73d year. Funeral services at the residence of Mrs. E. E. Brewer, 228 Hillside Av., Jamaica, on Monday, at 2:30.

FELDMANN.—John D., on Feb. 28, at 8:30 P. M., at his home, 513 West 179th St. Funeral service Monday evening, March 3, at 8 o'clock. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

FINNERTY.—Suddenly, on March 1, 1919, Thomas F. Finnerty, beloved husband of Celia T. Finnerty, (nee Hoban,) native of County Galway, Ireland. Funeral on Tuesday, March 4, at 9:30 A. M., from the funeral parlors of Joseph A. Boyle, 587 Lexington Av., thence to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn requiem mass will be said for the repose of his soul at 10 A. M.

FOOTE.—Jane Vaughan, on Saturday, March 1, 1919, widow of the late George Edward Foote of her Majesty's Royal Navy. Funeral services at 267 South Columbus Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment Woodlawn at 4 o'clock P. M. Survived by G. A. Rosedon Foote, E. Rosedon Foote, Mrs. E. B. Hoskins, Mrs. Frederick J. Lewis. Hull, England, Bermuda, and English papers please copy.

FOWLER.—On Saturday, March 1, 1919, at her residence, Julia, wife of Robert Ludlow Fowler and daughter of the late William S. Groesbeck and the late Elizabeth Burnet Groesbeck. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GARRETSON.—On Friday, Feb. 28, 1919, Julia Annette Garretson of Pleasant Plains, N. J., daughter of the late Stephen Garretson. Funeral from Franklin Park Chapel on Tuesday, March 4, at 1 P. M.

GASSIN.—Suddenly, at Belmar, N. J., March 1, Elizabeth A., wife of Charles E. Gassin. Services Tuesday, March 4, at 2 P. M., at residence of her daughter, Mrs. F. V. Thompson, 500 10th Av., Belmar, N. J.

GELSTON.—Maria Antoinette, aged 78, on Sunday, March 2, 12 P. M. Funeral services at her late residence, 9,486 Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn, Wednesday, March 5, 2 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers. Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

GOLDEN.—At Youngstown, Ohio, on Feb. 28, Bernice Wiley, daughter of the late Richard Golden and Dora Wiley Tennis. Lying in state at the Campbell FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St. Requiem mass will be celebrated on Tuesday morning, 10:30 o'clock, at the Church of Immaculate Heart of Mary, Scarsdale, N. Y. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

GRASSI.—Anita, (nee d'Archangelis,) Friday, Feb. 28, 1919, in her 28th year, beloved wife of Clement Grassi. Funeral from her late residence, 31 West 63d St., on Monday, March 3, at 10 A. M.; thence to St. Matthew's Church, 215 West 67th St., New York City.

GRIMES.—On March 2, at her residence, 847 Amsterdam Av., Mary F., beloved sister of Catherine, James, Peter, and Bernard Grimes. Solemn requiem mass at Church of the Holy Name, 96th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Tuesday, March 4, at 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary.

HARRIS.—At his residence, 224 Palisades Av., Yonkers, N. Y., March 2, 1919, Edward Doubleday Harris, in his 80th year. Funeral private. Interment at Cambridge, Mass., at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers. Boston papers please copy.

HAUGHTON.—At Paoli, Penn., on March 1, 1919, Adele E., daughter of Augustine M. and the late Rev. James Haughton. Funeral services at the Church of the Redeemer, Bryn Mawr, Penn., on Tuesday, March 4, at 3:30 P. M.

HAYWARD.—Helen Rust, aged 32 years, wife of Lieut. Griswold S. Haywood, on Friday, Feb. 28, at Roosevelt Hospital of pneumonia. Funeral services at Church of All Angels, West End Av. and 81st St., on Monday, March 3, at 3:30. Interment at Milton, Mass.

HAZZARD.—On Feb. 28, 1919, Annie, beloved mother of John E. Hazzard and sister of Hilma and Walter Tilson, at her residence, 200 West 79th St. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway and 66th, on Tuesday afternoon, 2 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

HERBERT.—On Friday, Feb. 28, 1919, Jennie Charde Herbert, beloved wife of Henry W. Herbert. Funeral from her late residence, 804 West 82d St., on Monday at 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of the Holy Trinity, 82d St. and Broadway. Automobile cortege.

HEWETT.—Mary Adelaide, in her 80th year, widow of Dr. James D. Hewett and daughter of Caroline and Henry Stokes. Funeral from St. Andrew's Church, 8th Av. and 127th St., Ash Wednesday, March 5, 12:30 P. M.

HINSDALE.—Julia E. Hinsdale, widow of S. B. Hinsdale, on March 2, 1919. Services at her late residence, Woodbridge, N. J., Tuesday, March 4, 2 P. M.

HUNTER.—Elizabeth Isabelle Wells Hunter, beloved daughter of Rev. George MacPherson Hunter and Madeline Norman Hunter, at age of 9 years and 8 months. Funeral private from Manse at Mine Hill, N. J., on Tuesday, March 4.

JOHNSTON.—At Poughkeepsie, on Friday, Feb. 28, Mattie Forrester, wife of Floy M. Johnston. Services at her late residence, 148 Academy St., on Monday afternoon, March 3, at 2:30. Kindly omit flowers.

KENNEDY.—At Beacon, N. Y., March 1, 1919, Thomas Layton Kennedy, aged 50 years. Funeral services will be held on Tuesday, March 4, at 2 P. M., at his late residence, 30 Wiltcle Av., Beacon, N. Y.

KETCHUM.—At Glen Ridge, N. J., Saturday, March 1, 1919, Cornelia Stevens, wife of Samuel Ketchum. Funeral services will be held at her late home, 16 Appleton Place, Glen Ridge, Tuesday afternoon at 3:15 o'clock, on arrival of train leaving Hoboken at 2:30.

LONGMAN.—March 1, Henry Longman. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Monday, 4 P. M.

Died.

LOOMIS.—Entered into rest, Ellen Norton, widow of George W. Loomis, formerly of Suffield, Conn., and mother of Seymour C. Loomis of New Haven, at her home, Feb. 27, 1919, in the 83d year of her age. Funeral service will be held at her late residence, 549 Orange St., New Haven, Sunday afternoon, March 2, at 3 o'clock. Burial service at Woodlawn Cemetery, Suffield, on Monday, March 3, at 3 o'clock, on arrival of the 1:03 P. M. train from New Haven. Friends are invited to attend both services.

McADOW.—On March 1, 1919, Dudley McAdow, beloved husband of Marie M. McAdow. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Intercession, 153th St. and Broadway, on Tuesday, March 4, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

MacGREGOR.—On Saturday, March 1, at the home of her sisters, 103 Hewes St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Amelia G. MacGregor of Sea Cliff, L. I., eldest daughter of the late Robert and Sarah MacGregor. Funeral services on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

MacKAY.—On March 1, 1919, Norman, beloved husband of Emma MacKay. Funeral services at his late residence, 102 East 121st St., on Tuesday, March 4, 1919, at 8 P. M. Interment Fairmount Cemetery, Newark, N. J. Schenectady (N. Y.) papers please copy.

MANGAM.—William F., beloved husband of Leonora Mangam. Funeral services at his late residence, 530 Manhattan Av., on Monday evening, March 3, at 8:30 P. M.

MILLER.—Veteran Association, 71st Regiment, N. G. N. Y.: With sorrow we announce the death of our comrade, John Miller. Comrades are requested to attend the funeral services, to be held at his late residence, 706 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J., on Monday evening, March 3, 1919, at 8 o'clock.
F. V. GREENE, President.
WALTER I. JOYCE, Secretary.

MORRISSEY.—On Sunday, March 2, Margaret, beloved daughter of D. J. and the late Margaret Morrissey. Funeral from her late residence, 600 West 163d, on Wednesday, March 5, at 9:30 A. M., thence to Church of St. Rose of Lima, where a mass of requiem will be offered.

MORRISSEY.—Mary C., (nee Dayton,) on Saturday, March 1, mother of Eugene, Irene, Caroline, Mrs. C. Proudford and Mrs. C. J. Burns. Funeral from her late residence, 487 13th Av., Long Island City, on Tuesday, March 4, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to Mt. Carmel Church, where a mass of requiem will be celebrated. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

MOWBRAY.—Suddenly, March 1, 1919, Albert C., beloved husband of Mary Gaylord Mowbray. Funeral at his late home, 234 St. James's Place, Brooklyn, Monday evening, 8 o'clock. Philadelphia and Washington papers please copy.

PALMER.—Sarah M., entered into rest March 2, 1919, at 31 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, daughter of the late Benjamin and Mary Ann Palmer. Funeral private.

ROSENBERG.—Kenneth, youngest son, on Saturday, 1st inst. Born Jan. 13, 1919. Interment private.

RUSHMORE.—On Friday, Feb. 28, Emily Herrick, wife of Dr. Edward C. Rushmore of Tuxedo Park. Funeral services on Tuesday morning, March 4, at St. Mary's Church, Tuxedo, on arrival of 9:25 train at Jersey City (Erie R. R.).

SIMSON.—Max, husband of the late Selma Simson, beloved father of Sigmund and Emanuel, accidentally killed March 1. Funeral from his late residence, 530 West 147th St., Monday, March 3, at 2 P. M.

SIMSON.—Hebron Lodge No. 5, I. O. B. B.—Brethren, the death of our esteemed brother Max Simson, is brought to your notice. Please attend funeral Monday, March 3, at 2 P. M., from 530 West 147th.
NELSON BARTON, President.
S. W. GOODMAN, Secretary.

SMITH.—On Friday, Feb. 28, 1919, on the S. S. Rochambeau, First Sergeant of Company A, 102d U. S. Engineers, George Warde Smith, in his 32d year, beloved husband of Gabrielle Smith and only son of Mrs. Jessie M. Pettit. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the North Baptist Church, 234 West 11th St., on Tuesday, March 4, at 2 P. M.; late residence, 134 West 15th St. Interment at Woodlawn.

SMITH.—Morris H. Smith, on Sunday, March 2, at his residence, 343 East 17th St., Brooklyn, in his 84th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

STERN.—Sister Celia. Funeral from her late residence, 2,363 Valentine Av., near 184th St., Bronx, on Tuesday, March 4, 10:30 A. M. Bathia Lodge No. 10, U. O. T. S. Sisters are requested to attend the funeral. ROSE BURGHEIMER.
MARTHA ALTMAN, President.
Financial Secretary.

TIBBALS.—On Friday, Feb. 28, 1919, Rowland Gilbert Tibbals, son of the late Henry R. and Ruth A. Tibbals, in the 45th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 148 Mildred St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, March 3, at 10 A. M. Burial at New Haven, Conn., on arrival of 12 o'clock train from New York.

TILTON.—Louisa A., widow of the late Henry A. Tilton. Friday, Feb. 28, in her 65th year, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles H. Roe, at Crestwood, N. Y. Services at Moravian Church, New Dorp, S. I., Monday, 2 P. M.

TRACHSEL.—On Sunday, March 2, 1919, Anna, beloved wife of Henry Trachsel. Funeral services at her late residence, 137 Taylor St., West New Brighton, S. I., on Tuesday, March 4, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

TRAVIS.—Walter Willard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wright S. Travis, at his home, March 1, aged 37. Funeral services at his late home, 470 Rugby Road, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, March 4, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Evergreen.

WARSHAUER.—Jocob, beloved husband of Hannah, father of Ida and Bearnard. Funeral on Tuesday, March 4, 10 A. M., from his late residence, 128 West 116th St.

WHITNEY.—On March 1, Isabel Hamlin, wife of Thomas Bryan Whitney. Services at Luckings, Bender & Schutte Chapel, 851 Amsterdam Av., near 102d St., on Monday, March 3, at 3 P. M.

WHITTIER.—At Jersey City, March 1, Harriett Clitz, wife of Charles T. Whittier. Funeral services private. Friends will please omit flowers. St. Louis papers please copy.

WILKINS.—Julia, beloved wife of Dr. Walter Keene Wilkins, died suddenly at Long Beach, L. I., on Thursday, Feb. 27. Funeral service at Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, corner of Central Park West and 65th St., Monday, March 3, at 2 P. M. Automobile cortege.

In Memoriam.

SCHWARTZ.—John, in loving memory, March 3, 1918.
WIFE, SON, DAUGHTERS.

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Crowded Out

TO make room for news, 6 columns of advertisements are omitted today and 122 columns published.

Preference is given to advertisements having news value for which copy is delivered before 5 P. M. on the day previous to publication and to advertisements for the Sunday edition for which copy is delivered before Thursday night.

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"English Prints," undoubtedly the smartest cotton fabric produced this season, are shown in a host of quaint designs admirably adapted for Women's, Misses' and Children's outer garments.

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WELL KNOWN MEN WILL ARGUE IN FAVOR OF SUNDAY BASEBALL BILL AT ALBANY

ACTING MAYOR WILL AID BASEBALL BILL

Moran, Judge Collins, and Marshal McCarthy Will Speak for Measure at Albany.

HEARING ON WEDNESDAY

Twenty-five Women in Delegation Which Will Support Plea for More Liberal Law for Sport.

Acting Mayor Robert L. Moran, accompanied by Judge Cornelius F. Collins of the Court of Special Sessions and United States Marshal Thomas McCarthy, will head a delegation which will go to Albany Wednesday to make a plea for legalized Sunday baseball in this State. This announcement was made last night along with the announcement of plans which are being formulated by various civic bodies interested in getting more liberal laws for sports.

While no definite announcement to the effect was made, it is understood that the acting Mayor, Judge Collins and Marshal McCarthy will not only lend influence to the passage of the baseball measure by their presence, but will also speak in behalf of the bill, which is now in committee and will come up for a public hearing Wednesday.

Although baseball bills have been offered year after year, the present measure is receiving more influential support than any of its predecessors, and for that reason is regarded by those who are pressing it as having a very good chance of becoming a law. The sentiment in favor of Sunday baseball has grown here, it is said, on account of the war, and the present bill is being suported because of a demand by the soldiers for Sunday recreation. Acting Mayor Moran and other officials who have come out in favor of the bill recognize the need of some such recreation by soldiers. Those who have advocated Sunday baseball have urged that if soldiers can die on Sunday they should not be prevented from seeing a harmless game on the Sabbath.

The delegation which Acting Mayor Moran will head Wednesday will probably be the biggest that has ever taken up the cudgel for Sunday baseball. In addition to the officials named a committee of twenty-five women will be in the party. This is the first time in the history of efforts on behalf of Sunday baseball that women have taken an active interest. The delegation will leave here Wednesday morning and will attend the hearing in the afternoon.

The only baseball men who are scheduled to speak for the bill are Captain Christy Mathewson, one time star pitcher of the Giants and more recently in the gas and flame division of the United States Army in France, and Johnny Evers, the little Trojan who went to France for the Knights of Columbus. Mathewson and Evers will make their plea purely for the benefits of the soldiers, as they have had a better opportunity than anyone else so well acquainted with the game to learn the sentiment of the boys who did the fighting. Neither Mathewson nor Evers is directly connected with the game at present, as neither has taken a position for the coming season.

Governor Smith has made it clear that he favors Sunday baseball, and it is almost certain that if the measure passes the Legislature it will receive his signature. The opposition to the bill, as usual, comes from upstate, where the baseball situation in New York City is little understood. According to all reports from Albany, this opposition is still strong, but the task of defeating the bill will not be as easy as formerly because of the prominent men who are in favor of lifting the Sunday ban.

GREENLEAF IN CUE MATCH.

Will Play Concannon Series of Games at Daly's.

Ralph Greenleaf and Joseph Concannon, contenders for the world's pocket billiard title now held by Frank Laberski, will play a series of games at Daly's Broadway Academy beginning this afternoon and continuing until Saturday night. The men play for 1,200 points in 100-point blocks afternoon and evening.

This is expected to be Greenleaf's last appearance here for some time, as he is to start on a tour to stimulate a demand for a world's title match with Taberski.

HALPIN WINS WITH SPURT.

Makes Strong Finish in Ten-Mile Run of Glencoe A. C.

A sustained spurt which he started in the closing 300 yeards of his journey gave T. Halpin a victory yesterday in a ten-mile race conducted by the Glencoe A. C. Halpin's strong finish landed him home a winner over J. Costello of the Paulist A. C. The victor covered the distance in 57:46, while Costello finished twelve seconds later. The two runners were at the head of the field from the time the fifth mile mark was passed. Each alternated in setting the pace until Halpin forged to the front in his closing effort.

Barnes and Brady Win on Links.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLAIR HEIGHTS, Fla., March 2.—James Barnes of Sunset Hill, teamed with Mike Brady of Oakley Hill, Boston, defeated Alex and George Smith of Wykagyl on the links here today by 3 up and 2 to play. The visitors were 1 down at the eleventh, but four long holes in a row put them 3 to the good. Brady won a special prize for the low score. He won this with a 74.

20 GAMES FOR PENN NINE.

Baseball Schedule Includes Contests with Yale, Princeton, Columbia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 2.—Pennsylvania will play twenty baseball games this year, according to the official schedule issued today by Graduate Manager Edward R. Bushnell. Of these eight will be played on Franklin Field, three will be with the Athletics at Shibe Park, and the rest away. Two games will be played with Yale, Princeton and Columbia, and one with Harvard, while three will be with Cornell.

The schedule:

April 5—Swarthmore at Franklin Field; 11, 12, and 13—Athletics at Shibe Park; 19—Holy Cross at Worcester, Mass., (Bunker Hill Day;) 26—Yale at New Haven; May 3—Harvard at Franklin Field, (Straw Hat Day;) 7—Villanova at Franklin Field; 10—Princeton at Franklin Field; 14—Haverford at Franklin Field; 17—Yale at Franklin Field; 21—Columbia at Franklin Field, (Hey Day;) 24—Dartmouth at Hanover, N. H.; 30—Lehigh at South Bethlehem; 31—Cornell at Ithaca, (Memorial Day;) June 4—Columbia at New York; 7—Princeton at Princeton; 14—Cornell at Franklin Field, (Alumni Day;) 20—Lafayette at Easton, (Alumni Day;) 21—Cornell at Ithaca, (Alumni Day.)

NAVY HAS GOOD SCHEDULE.

Track Team Will Hold Four Dual Meets at Home.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 2.—The Midshipmen have one of the best field and track schedules arranged here for years, with four dual meets at Annapolis, and an entry in the University of Pennsylvania relay game at Philadelphia on April 26.

The meets here are: April 19, Johns Hopkins; May 3, University of Pennsylvania; May 10, University of Pittsburgh; May 17, Cornell. Joseph Mulligan of Georgetown will again handle the squad, which is large and promising.

ARRANGE FOOTBALL DATES.

West Virginia Will Play Princeton and Probably Rutgers.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., March 2.—Formal contracts were signed here today by West Virginia University athletic authorities for two of the four important games on the football schedule next Fall, the games with Pitt, at Pittsburgh, on Oct. 11, and with Princeton, at Princeton, on Nov. 1. It is expected that the Mountaineers will also play Rutgers and Washington and Jefferson.

Joe Loomis Is Suspended.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Joe Loomis, holder of nine world's running and hurdling records, tonight was suspended by the Central A. A. U., on charges of professionalism because he received money for writing a series of articles on athletics for a newspaper. He will appeal to the National A. A. U Championship Committee for a final ruling. Loomis has competed throughout the country under the colors of the Chicago Athletic Association.

LARSEN CAPTURES BRONX ROAD RACE

Former Chicago Runner Displays Great Speed Against Big Field in Handicap Run.

O. Larsen, a former member of the Logan Square A. C. of Chicago, captured the two principal prizes yesterday in the Bronx Athletic League's handicap road race, conducted over the Pastime A. C. course of about four and one-half miles. Larsen, with a handicap of thirty seconds, finished first, and turned in the fastest time for the chase. In annexing his victory the former Chicago athlete led home the biggest field that has competed in a Bronx Athletic League race this season. A total of twenty-three harriers were checked up at the finish. Larsen's time was 23:23.

Larsen, who formerly represented the Morningside A. C., was making his initial appearance in league competition as a member of the Mohawk A. C. His feat of winning the fast time and winning prizes has been unequaled by any member of the B. A. L. this season.

F. Powers of the Mohawk A. C. was the back marker, but ran a disappointing race. Powers found the pace cut out by Larsen too stiff and the result was that the former had to be content with twelfth position in 24:37. This was more than one minute slower than the time of Larsen.

The order of finish follows:

Position.	Name and Club.	Hand'p.	Actual Time.
1	O. Larsen, Mohawk A. C.	0:30	23:23
2	A. Flatley, St. Anselm's C.	2:00	22:26
3	F. Wilson, Mohawk A. C.	1:00	24:18
4	M. Russo, St. Anselm's A. C.	1:15	24:45
5	C. Beagan, St. Anselm's A. C.	1:30	25:01
6	W. Nevins, Pastime A. C.	2:00	25:32
7	E. Benninger, St. Anselm's A.C.	2:00	25:38
8	T. De Fiori, St. Anselm's A.C.	2:00	25:40
9	J. Brooks, Mohawk A. C.	1:00	24:53
10	J. Donahue, Mohawk A. C.	2:00	26:26
11	W. Frans, Mohawk A. C.	1:15	25:42
12	F. Powers, Mohawk A. C.	Scratch	24:37
13	K. Hearns, Pastime A. C.	1:00	26:01
14	W. Boak, Mohawk A. C.	0:30	25:47
15	A. De Luca, St. Francis C. U.	1:30	26:49
16	A. Ladner, Pennant A. C.	2:00	28:04
17	W. Mechman, Pennant A. C.	2:00	28:15
18	J. Primoshic, St. Anselm's A.C.	2:00	28:17
19	Ar. De Luca, St. Francis C.U.	2:00	28:18
20	C. Frascenelli, Organon A. C.	2:00	29:26
21	J. Nydigger, Pennant A. C.	2:00	29:00
22	L. Ivino, St. Francis C. U.	2:00	29:17
23	M. Nargi, St. Francis C. U.	2:00	31:06

TEAM SCORE.

St. Anselm's A. C.	1	4	5	6	7	—24
Mohawk A. C.	2	3	8	9	10	—31
St. Francis C. U.	11	12	13	14	15	—65

SMITH IS HIGH GUNNER.

Makes Best Score in Shoot at Great Neck Traps.

GREAT NECK, L. I., March 2.—Daniel E. Smith was high scratch gunner in a 100 clay bird scratch and handicap at the traps of the Great Neck Golf and Country Club today. He broke eighty-seven, which, on his handicap of four, gave him third place in the shoot which was won by Bernard Kalker. The latter broke seventy-eight and was allotted a handicap of thirty.

HERZIG IS DOUBLE WINNER.

Takes First and Time Prizes in Brooklyn Road Race.

A record performance for the Long Island Athletic League was returned yesterday by Sam Herzig of the Brooklyn A. A. in winning the league's handicap road race and the fast-time prize. This is the first time in the history of the L. I. A. L. that a runner has accounted for this double honor. Herzig was aided with a handicap of 1:45. He finished the course in 25:38, fifteen seconds faster than Hans Shuster, the scratch starter, who was tenth.

The order of finish follows:

Pos.	Name and Club.	H'cap.	Actual Time.
1	S. Herzig, Brooklyn A. A.	1:45	25:38
2	L. Milofsky, Kings Co. A. A.	2:15	26:35
3	C. Benson, Swed.-Am. A. C.	2:45	27:10
4	J. Sherman, Kings Co. A. A.	3:50	28:23
5	E. Mueller, Brooklyn A. A.	2:00	28:40
6	T. Thomas, Comet Club	4:30	29:55
7	E. Youkis, Argonuet A. C.	4:30	30:00
8	B. Moore, Brooklyn A. A.	2:45	28:28
9	J. Braccia, Brooklyn A. A.	4:30	30:22
10	H. Shuster, Sw.-Am. A. C.	Scratch	25:53
11	S. Schneider, Kings Co. A. A.	4:30	30:26
12	W. Stein, Comet Club	4:30	30:29
13	A. Milofsky, Kings Co. A. A.	4:30	30:50
14	J. Thomas, Kings Co. A. A.	4:30	30:55
15	J. Wynmok, Kings Co. A. A.	4:00	31:05
16	A. Carey, Kings County A. A.	4:30	31:42
17	A. Fredericks, Kings Co. A. A.	3:50	31:52
18	E. Hollorn, Comet Club	4:30	33:36
19	F. Schaefer, Comet Club	4:30	33:59

CERINO IS EASY WINNER.

Paulist Runner Too Fast for Harriers in L. M. A. L. Handicap.

J. Cerino of the Paulist A. C. easily outdistanced a small field yesterday in the Lower Manhattan Athletic League's handicap road race held over the Paulist A. C. course of about four and one-half miles. Cerino started with a handicap of fifteen seconds and crossed the finish line a winner in 22:33. This performance also gave him the fast time prize.

TITTERTON IS FIRST HOME.

Defeats Field of Ten in Morningside A. C. Run.

Frank Titterton, the young runner of the Pastime A. C., led home a field of ten rivals yesterday in the invitation road race of the Morningside A. C. over a course of about four and one-half miles. Titterton set a stiff pace, and easily outdistanced W. Burke of the Paulist A. C., who finished second. The victor's time was 26:00, while Burke's was 3 minutes 30 seconds slower.

FOUR GUNNERS TIE FOR SCRATCH PRIZE

Dr. Short Wins Shoot-Off After Day of Good Scores at Travers Island Traps.

Perfect shooting conditions were responsible for exceptional scores being made in the week-end shoot of the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island yesterday. No less than four of the thirty-one nimrods who took part in the shoot tied for the high scratch prize with 96 out of a possible 100 targets. It was the largest number that has ever tied with so large a score for the prize.

The gunners who made the excellent total were Dr. W. B. Short, who has just returned from the army; A. L. Burns, W. G. Allen, and J. O'Neil. The winners shot off for the prize, the final winner being Dr. Short. J. C. Taylor also did some good shooting yesterday, winning both the high handicap and the special handicap prizes.

The special scratch prize was taken by R. L. Spotts, the former national champion.

The scores:

	Accum. Cup.	Tour. Cup.	Byronel Cup.	Scr. & Hdc. Cups.
A. W. Walter	5 22	5 22	10 47	71, 20 —91
J. C. Taylor	5 25	6 24	12 50	88, 24—100
R. B. Cole	3 21	3 24	6 50	83, 15— 98
C. L. King	6 23	6 22	12 50	77, 28—100
B. E. Eldred	2 21	2 23	4 48	84, 12— 96
C. W. Berner	3 16	3 20	6 47	71, 15— 86
A. H. Vanderyeer	2 25	4 24	6 49	86, 12— 98
Dr. W. B. Short	1 25	1 25	2 49	96, 4—100
F. A. Siebert	3 25	3 25	6 50	89, 14—100
W. B. Ogden	1 23	1 24	2 48	91, 8— 99
W. J. Ham	3 24	0 25	0 42	86, 16—100
C. A. Brown	0 25	0 25	0 43	87, 20—100
G. J. Corbett	1 24	1 25	2 49	95, 8—100
Dr. Thielman	0 18	0 23	0 32	73, 0— 73
A. L. Burns	1 25	0 22	1 2 50	96, 4—100
W. G. Allen	3 25	3 25	6 50	96, 12—100
G. H. Martin	1 25	1 24	2 50	95, 8—100
G. W. Derick	4 24	4 25	0 38	80, 18— 98
F. E. Williamson	7 25	7 24	14 50	78, 30—100
R. L. Spotts	1 25	1 24	2 46	91, 8— 99
A. P. Bennett	2 25	2 22	4 48	86, 10— 99
J. I. D. Bristol	5 25	5 25	10 50	81, 20—100
F. W. Peters	4 24	4 22	8 49	75, 16— 91
W. H. Buchanan	8 25	8 21	16 50	85, 15—100
J. Story	0 18	0 17	0 31	68, 0— 68
J. Nida	5 21	5 25	10 50	82, 20—100
R. S. Smith	5 24	0 21	10 50	84, 22—100
J. O'Neil	2 25	2 25	4 50	96, 12—100
D. L. Bradley	1 23	1 24	2 50	91, 8— 99
G. W. Lembeck	3 23	3 25	6 50	93, 12—100
A. B. Hubbell	4 23	4 22	8 40	82, 16— 98

MORSE WINS AT SOCCER.

Dry Dock Eleven Defeats New York Football Club, 2 to 0.

Morse Dry Dock soccers loomed up large yesterday as likely National Cup finalists by defeating the eleven of the New York Football Club by 2 goals to 0 at Lenox Oval in the fourth round of the United States Football Association's annual competition, thereby qualifying for the semi-finals. The ship repairers established a winning lead by half time, when both tallies had been made.

With the soccer eleven of the Prospect Football Club of Brooklyn as opponents, the Vikings of Manhattan proved invincible in the New York Combination League Championship game at Taft's Oval, Brooklyn, yesterday, the Norsemen winning by 2 goals to 0.

The White Rose soccer team obtained the verdict over the Fulton A. C. eleven by 2 goals to 0 in a New York Combination League game at Astoria yesterday.

PLAN REGATTA ON HARLEM.

Thirty Clubs Will Be Represented at Meeting Tonight.

Details of the New York Rowing Association's annual regatta, the date and where the fixture will be held, will be adopted at a meeting tonight at the New York A. C. Secretary Harry Lauer of the Metropolitan Rowing Club, yesterday notified officials of the thirty clubs holding membership in the association to attend the meeting. Officers and a Board of Stewards will also be selected.

The indications are that the annual regatta will again be conducted on the Harlem River. The program will be increased over the number of events held at last year's war time regatta, when six races were conducted. Secretary Lauer stated last night that the association would continue the high school's eight-oared races and may retain the cutter race for naval crews. The continuance of the latter event, however, is contingent on the number of crews which should be attracted to such a race.

300 Enter for Golf Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 2.—The largest field that has ever taken part in a tournament here will tee off in the qualifying round of the annual spring tournament at Pinehurst tomorrow. Over 300 players have entered.

FOUR POLO TEAMS IN TIE FOR LEAD

Victories of Foxhunters and Meadowlarks Make Result of Race Uncertain.

Standing of the Teams.

	W.	L.	P.C.
White Owls	3	2	.600
Meadowlarks	3	2	.600
Foxhunters	3	2	.600
Rovers	3	2	.600
Squadron A	1	3	.250
Eagles	1	3	.250

The results of yesterday's two games in the indoor polo tournament at Durland's Riding Academy created a four-cornered tie in the struggle for the Phillips Cup. The Meadowlarks defeated the White Owls by a score of 10 to 7, and the Foxhunters humbled Squadron A's polo trio by 13 to 6. The upset for the White Owls robbed that team of the cup, for a victory would have given the players possession of the trophy.

This game was the most bitterly contested of the tournament. The White Owls conceded a handicap of one goal to their rivals.

The line-ups:

MEADOWLARKS (10.)	WHITE OWLS. (7.)
No. 1—M. Phillips.	No. 1—M. Wilder.
No. 2—E. Hopping.	No. 2—H. Winn.
Back—Dr. Biers.	Back—O. Coleman.

Goals—Phillips, (2.) Hopping, (6.) Dr. Biers, Wilder, (2.) Winn, (3.) Coleman, (2.) Handicap—Meadowlarks, 1 goal. Time of periods—Ten minutes. Referee—Dr. H. B. Blackwell. Timekeeper—Archie Kinney.

FOXHUNTERS. (13.)	SQUADRON A. (6.)
No. 1—H. Levinsky.	No. 1—S. Abernathy.
No. 2—A. Kinney.	No. 2—V. Grimwood.
Back—H. Guggenheim.	Back—R. Cooke.

Goals—Levinsky, (4.) Kinney, (6.) Guggenheim, (2.) Foxhunters' pony. Handicap—Squadron A, 6 goals. Time of periods—Ten minutes. Referee—Dr. H. B. Blackwell. Timekeeper—Murray Wilder.

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*CLOTHING AT THESE STORES.

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It comes as a golden brown powder in a can. To a spoonful of this powder in your cup you add water and your coffee is instantly made.

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It is not denaturized, de-caffeinized nor de-anythinged.

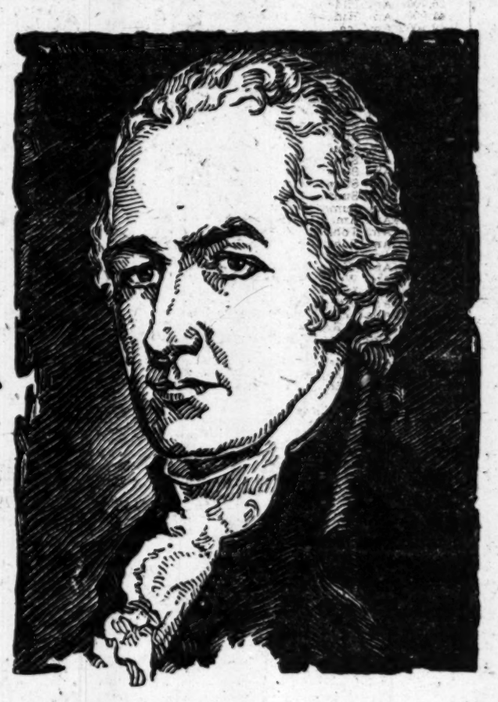
It is Coffee—Perfected for human use.

It is the Real Thing.

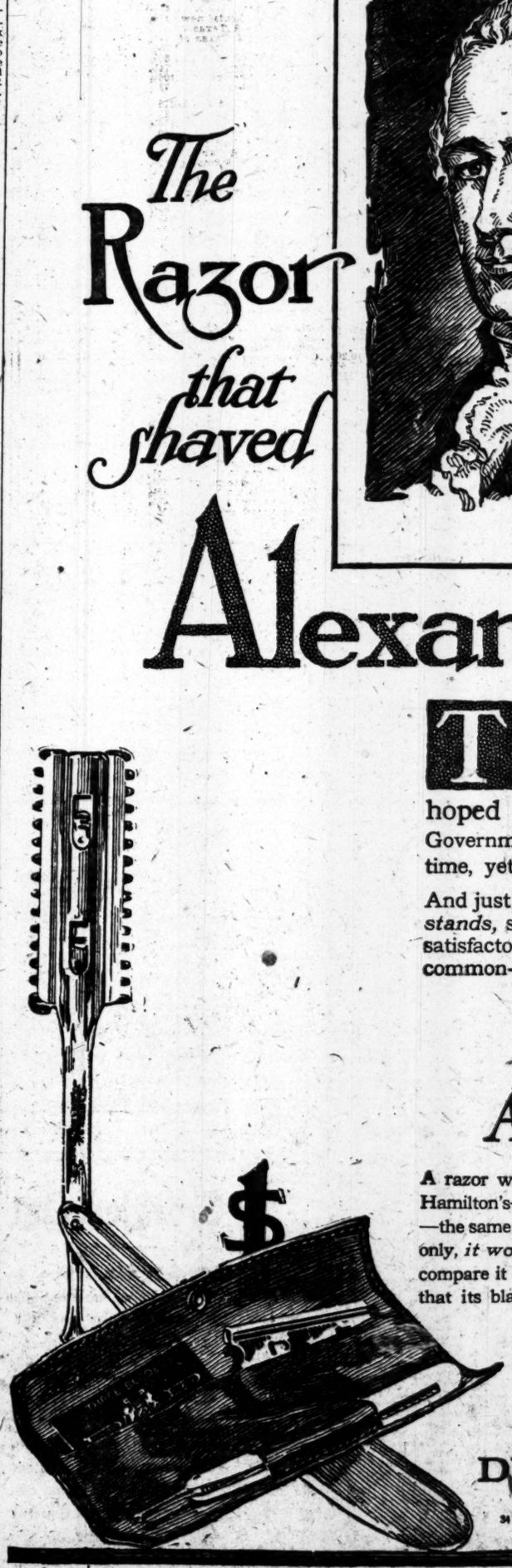
G. Washington's COFFEE

Went to war—Home again

The Razor that shaved Alexander Hamilton



First Meeting of Hamilton and Washington



THE razor that shaved Alexander Hamilton shaved a man who would sacrifice anything in life except Principle. Blackmailed by political opponents who hoped to make him relinquish his plan for financing the Government, he told them that they might ruin him, blacken his name for all time, yet *never* would he give up his Finance Bill.

And just as a framework of Government which Hamilton saved that day *still stands*, so the razor which this remarkable man used still remains the most satisfactory of all shaving instruments—unaltered even today except for the common-sense improvements of the

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Business Sentiment Shows Improvement

Business continues to drag and industry is only partially employed in many directions, yet the question is well worth considering at this time whether unfavorable factors are not being overemphasized. This query was raised in positive fashion by the head of the United States Steel Corporation last week when he gave his opinion that unemployment and production were not on as low a scale as had been estimated in many quarters. Considerably more than three months have elapsed since the tremendous pressure of war manufacturing came to an end, and it is inconceivable that in this period important progress has not been made toward a new basis. As a matter of fact, the feeling prevails among close observers of factors surrounding the production and distribution of goods that while business is dragging it is dragging bottom. The commercial agencies whose surveys cover practically all lines of activity have reported in the last few days signs of improved buying, of a character which may not be said to be entirely prophetic and yet was encouraging for the early future. It must not be forgotten in considering business generally that the essential day-to-day needs of 100,000,000 people comprise a vast variety of goods and output. It must not be forgotten, either, that comparisons of mill and factory output with those of the several years of war stimulation are likely to minimize too much the actual extent of current operations. No one expected that the great industrial results of the war period could be maintained in peace time, at least without a stage in which production and consumption of prewar days must needs be considered a fair criterion. And yet observations on conditions frequently heard since the armistice was signed have seemed to have their chief support in the thought that, while the peak of output might not be maintained, still it ought to be maintained. As time passes, however, this impression is found less prevalent and business men and bankers are looking forward with increased optimism. The stock market has reflected this. The trend of prices last week, under the most active trading of the year, laid emphasis on the movement of the week before and the week before that. Quite likely concerted speculative operations in the shape of "pool" buying has played an active part in the sharp advance of many industrial issues. Still these superficial expressions of fresh confidence in the market have frequently accompanied the early progress of an extended rise in past times and are not to be viewed altogether in a cynical fashion by the seekers for more substantial evidences of prosperity. The stock market senses developments months ahead. It may well be that the movement has discounted many favorable features of what is yet unseen but anticipated by shrewd participants. If this is the case a reaction should not be surprising and the extent of such a secondary reflection of market phenomena may suggest even more emphatically than the current advance the constructive business factors of next Summer or the Autumn months.

American business has reason for expressing a powerful interest in measures which are shaping the League of Nations, but of a more remote nature than that entailed in other matters before the Peace Conference. When the representatives of the allied countries and the United States begin to take up in particular the financial elements of the war settlement, manufacturers and exporters will begin to form their calculations on the future buying power of Europe. It is not so much, perhaps, a question for business men how much Germany can be forced to pay in indemnities and other forms of reparation as how soon these payments may begin. A well-known banker who recently returned from an extended trip to European financial centres was quoted as saying it would be wise to see if there was money to pay for goods before orders were closed. The German indemnity to France, Belgium, Serbia, and the other invaded countries may not be used directly in the immediate commercial operations of those countries, but when the nations learn what they may expect in the coming years they will be able to recast their financial and credit structures and be in an improved position to talk business with the producers of outside countries. Many rosy thoughts in the United States about early reconstruction operations in France and Belgium had become drab during the last two months. It is seen now that the great flood of buying orders for steel, agricultural implements, mill machinery, c., which were expected will appear gradually instead of in a profusion of contracts.

Opinions among bankers and investors are still widely divided over the interest rates for the next Government loan. There are two schools of thought on the matter, one, insisting that patriotism must act so fully in co-operation with investment demand that a marked increase over 4¼ per cent. will not be necessary to make the taxable portion of the loan go through. The other argues that the interest must be raised substantially else the banks will have to take most of the notes. The State banks of New York State have gone on record as favoring 5 per cent. on the paper which will be subject to all Federal taxes, and 4 per cent. on a tax-free note. This was contained in a resolution passed by the Association of State Banks at a meeting in Syracuse on Thursday. Of course the whole question of proper interest rates cannot be decided definitely until near the day when the selling campaign will open. Should business revive to an important degree in the next six weeks, carrying with it a better feeling among investors, it may be that the estimates of those who favor a high rate on the Government's offering will be revised downward. Whatever the decision it will have due reference to the market position of bonds generally and to the need for conserving bank credits as much as possible for commercial uses.

Owners of railroad stocks have been assured by the Director General that their properties will not be handed unceremoniously back to them without strong efforts to devise legislation covering the future regulation of the carriers. It could hardly be said that serious consideration was ever given to such a contingency despite the broad intimation by the former Director General that such a thing might be done; still there is comfort in knowing exactly how things stand. The railroad stocks reflected this in their rise on Saturday. The next Congress will have the railroad problem to handle and the members should get together with at least a working knowledge of conditions, as developed by the recent hearings before the Senate Committee, and with full appreciation of the urgency for early action. It looks now as though a full year more of Government control might pass before measures were evolved for disposing of the roads and in that time the true results of Federal management under peace conditions will be before the public.

AGAINST STATE INSURANCE.

Superintendent Opposes Proposed Workmen's Compensation Scheme.

ALBANY, March 2.—Agitation for the establishment by the State of a monopolistic form of workmen's compensation is criticised by Jesse S. Phillips, Superintendent of Insurance, in a report to the Legislature, made public tonight.

"The recurrent agitation is based, as it seems to me," says the report, "upon a false notion that under such a system the working men and women would necessarily be beneficiaries. It aims to substitute a single, State-managed insurance carrier for the various competitive plans, (stock, mutual, and State fund,) on the presumption, which I believe is unsound, that the State can administer such a plan with greater efficiency and economy than the existing agencies. All of this necessarily has to do with possible saving of expense and redistribute it to the general public through slightly enlarged prices. In no respect does the proposal tend to better the condition of the workers, while it does threaten to involve the State in an endless complexity of administrative duties which is entirely foreign to the power functions of our Government system."

Premiums on New York business under the Workmen's Compensation act aggregated approximately $50,000,000 for the last year, Superintendent Phillips says. This is a gain of more than 35 per cent., while the volume of premiums written in this State forms nearly 30 per cent. of the entire writings of the carriers authorized to transact business here. Insurance of employers has grown to such proportions that preliminary returns indicate the total writings for the year by carriers operating in the State to be more than $165,000,000.

The extraordinarily high wages paid yielded proportionately large premium earnings, and to a large degree without commensurate liability on the part of the insurance companies, the report points out. This has led to a protest by employers against a premium based on payrolls as required by current policies. Superintendent Phillips believes that, while the payroll expended by the employer is ordinarily a fair measure of the worker's exposure to industrial hazard, when wages are abnormal this convenient assumption should give way to some rule which is more nearly in accord with the facts.

U. S. Tug Aids British Cruiser.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 2.—The British cruiser Shearwater arrived this morning in tow of the American tug Chemung, having broken down at sea. The Shearwater sent a message by wireless to Kingston for assistance, but before the steamship Nemesis, which was sent to her aid, reached her, the Chemung appeared.

Stock Fluctuations Explained.

Influences behind important stock market fluctuations shown in The Annalist every Monday, a magazine of finance, commerce, and economics, published by The New York Times Company. 10c on news stands—$4 a year by mail.—Advt.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MARCH 1, 1919.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	4,573,011	24,074,635
Same period a year ago..	3,059,451	25,418,237

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	75.53	73.38	75.53	69.73
Same period a year ago.	70.59	68.10	70.95	64.12

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
400	ADAMS EXPRESS	41½	40	41¼	+ 1½
4,500	Advance Rumely	24	22⅝	23⅝	+ 1
2,700	Advance Rumely pf	62	59½	61½	+ 2½
41,100	Ajax Rubber	81	73½	*78¼	+ 5¾
1,300	Alaska Gold Mines	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
6,900	Alaska Juneau	2	1⅝	1⅞	— ⅛
31,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	35½	34	34⅝	— ⅝
1,066	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	88½	86¼	88½	+ 2
2,400	Am. Agricul. Chem.	103	101¼	101¼	— 1¼
38,100	Am. Beet Sugar	76¼	70	72⅝	+ 3½
105	Am. Beet Sugar pf	90	90	90	+ 5¼
250	Am. Brake Shoe & F. pf	165	160	165	+ 5
30,200	Am. Can	47½	45⅝	46¾	+ ⅛
200	Am. Can pf.	101¾	101¼	101⅞	+ ⅛
35,700	Am. Car & Foundry	94⅝	90	92	+ ⅞
300	Am. Car & Foundry pf	116	116	116	+ ⅛
5,200	Am. Cotton Oil	46	43½	43⅝	— 1⅜
44,600	Am. Drug. Syndicate	13½	12⅜	13½	+ 1⅜
100	Am. Express	87	87	87	— 2
28,700	Am. Hide & Leather	20¼	17½	19⅝	+ 1⅜
41,900	Am. Hide & Leather pf	98⅝	92	96½	+ 3¼
9,100	Am. Ice	45¼	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅝
3,200	Am. Ice pf.	63¼	61⅝	62⅝	+ ⅝
106,700	Am. International	63½	54⅞	60⅝	+ 5⅞
14,400	Am. Linseed	49½	44½	45	— 4
1,800	Am. Linseed pf.	87¼	85	86	— 1⅝
36,600	Am. Locomotive	67	63½	65½	+ 1½
1,200	Am. Malting	2	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
3,700	Am. Malt. 1st pf. c. of d.	50	46⅝	50	+ 4
38,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	68⅜	65⅝	*67	
300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	105	104½	104½	+ 1¼
200	Am. Snuff	111½	111½	111½	— 7⅛
11,400	Am. Steel Foundries	83½	79⅞	82⅝	+ 2½
14,500	Am. Sugar Refining	122¼	117	*117	— ½
500	Am. Sugar Refining pf.	117½	116¼	116¼	— 1⅜
51,100	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	115¾	110	111⅞	+ 3⅝
100	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf.	95	95	95	— 2
8,400	Am. Tel. & Tel.	107⅜	104⅝	106½	+ 1½
1,200	Am. Tobacco	199¼	196	196¾	— 2
800	Am. Tobacco pf., new	101	100	101	+ ⅛
19,200	Am. Woolen	57¾	54	55	+ 1¾
200	Am. Woolen pf.	97	97	97	— ¼
6,100	Am. Writing Paper pf.	38⅜	35½	38¼	+ 1¾
4,500	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	15	11⅝	14½	+ 3
100	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	43	43	43	+ 2¼
8,500	Anaconda Copper	61⅜	59⅛	60½	
100	Assets Realization	1	1	1	— ¼
7,400	Associated Dry Goods	22⅜	20¼	20½	+ ⅜
800	Associated D. G. 1st pf.	63	62	62	+ 3
400	Associated Oil	74¼	73½	74½	— ⅛
5,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	93	91	92⅝	+ ⅝
300	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	87⅝	87	87	— ⅝
300	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	8	7½	7½	
1,200	Atlantic Coast Line	98	95⅞	96	— 1⅜
13,700	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	96⅝	90⅝	91½	+ 2½
350	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	65⅜	65	65⅜	+ ⅜
53,100	BALDWIN LOCO.	80⅝	75¾	77⅝	+ 1½
300	Baldwin Loco. pf.	102⅝	102	102⅜	+ ⅛
8,100	Baltimore & Ohio	49¼	48	48⅝	+ ⅝
2,300	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	56	55	56	+ 1
2,300	Barrett Co.	121	118	118	— 2
200	Barrett Co. pf.	112½	112½	112½	+ 1½
2,000	Batopilas Mining	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
100	Bethlehem Steel	64	64	64	+ 2½
34,700	Bethlehem Steel, Class B	65¼	62⅜	63⅝	— ⅞
225	Bethlehem Steel 7% pf.	95	95	95	+ ⅝
1,900	Bethlehem Steel 8% pf.	105½	104½	105	+ ½
1,400	Booth Fisheries	21	20¼	20¼	— ¼
8,600	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	26¼	23½	23¾	— 1½
500	Brooklyn R. T. c. of d.	24¼	23½	23⅝	
100	Brown Shoe pf.	98½	98¼	98¼	— ¼
400	Bruns. Term. & Ry. Sec.	9¾	9¾	9¾	
900	Burns Brothers	142	140	142	— 2¼
4,000	Butte Copper & Zinc	7¼	5⅞	7	+ 1½
21,100	Butte & Superior	25½	18½	23	+ 4¾
200	Butterick Co.	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ⅝
3,925	CALIFORNIA PACK.	54	52½	*53	+ 1½
15,700	California Petroleum	28⅞	26	26	— 2
3,500	California Petroleum pf.	73⅞	72	72	— 1¼
1,200	Calumet & Arizona	60	57½	57½	— 2½
4,200	Canadian Pacific	165	162	*162½	+ 4¾
300	Central Foundry pf.	33½	32	33½	
28,000	Central Leather Co.	62⅝	61¼	63½	+ ⅜
900	Central Leather Co. pf.	107	106¾	107	+ ⅜
100	Certain-Teed Prod. 1st pf	85½	85½	85½	+ ½
2,000	Cerro de Pasco Copper	32⅞	31¾	32⅛	+ ⅛
7,000	Chandler Motor	127	123	123	— 1½
7,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	59	56⅞	58¾	+ 1⅝
100	Chicago & Alton	12	12	12	+ ⅛
2,200	Chicago Great Western	9⅛	8	8⅜	+ ⅜
2,000	Chicago Great West. pf.	27	25⅞	26⅞	+ ⅝
21,500	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	37¼	35¼	37	+ ⅞
10,500	Chicago, Mil. & St. P. pf	70¼	68	69⅞	+ ⅝
3,300	Chicago & Northwest.	96	95½	96	+ ½
100	Chicago & Northwest. pf	132	132	132	+ 1
18,700	Chicago, R. I. & Pac.	25⅞	24½	25½	+ ¾
4,000	Chi., R. I. & P. 7% pf.	79½	76⅝	77½	+ 1¼
4,800	Chi., R. I. & P. 6% pf.	66⅜	65	66	+ 1½
18,300	Chile Copper	19⅝	17⅞	19¼	+ 1
8,700	Chino Copper	34⅜	33¼	33½	
400	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	36½	35	36½	+ 4½
400	Cluet-Peabody	61	60¾	60¾	— ⅛
2,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	39⅜	37⅞	38⅝	+ ⅝
3,600	Colorado South	26	21⅞	26	+ 6
100	Colorado South. 1st pf.	50	50	50	+ 1⅜
32,500	Columbia Gas & Elec.	46	42¾	44¾	+ 1½
100	Computing Tab Record	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
4,300	Consolidated Gas	98	94⅜	97½	+ 3½
300	Con. Interstate Cal Min.	7	6⅞	7	
18,900	Continental Can	77	68½	73½	+ 5½
200	Continental Insurance	65	64	65	+ 1⅝
26,100	Corn Products Refining	49¼	47⅝	48¼	— ⅝
311	Corn Products Ref. pf.	104	103½	104	+ ¼
64,300	Crucible Steel	62	58⅜	61	+ 1¼
400	Crucible Steel pf.	92¼	91½	91¼	— ½
20,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	23⅝	21	21¼	— 2
15,100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	74⅜	69½	71⅜	— 2
1,265	Cuban-Am. Sugar	165	154	165	+12
100	DEERE & CO. pf.	95¼	95¼	95¼	+ 1½
750	Delaware & Hudson	107⅜	106¼	106¼	+ ¼
100	Del., Lack. & West.	180	180	180	+ 4
100	Denver & Rio Grande	5	5	5	+ 1½
5,542	Renver & Rio G. pf.	8⅝	7⅞	8	+ 1
250	Detroit United Rys.	80	80	80	— 1¾
45	Diamond Match	113	110	*113	
61,200	Distillers' Securities	59¼	53¼	59	+ 2⅝
2,200	Dome Mines	13	12½	12½	— ⅛
100	Duluth, S. S. & Atl.	3	3	3	+ ¼
14,900	ERIE	17⅝	16⅝	17¼	+ ½
12,400	Erie 1st pf.	30⅜	28	30¼	+ 2¼
600	Erie 2d pf.	21⅞	20½	21½	+ 1½
200	FEDERAL MIN. & SM.	10	10	10	+ ⅞
200	Federal Min. & Sm. pf.	39	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅛
5,100	Fisher Body	54½	45	52¾	+ 8
600	Fisher Body pf.	97½	93⅜	97	+ 5⅜
37,900	GASTON, W. & W.	33	30¼	32¾	+ 2½
500	General Chemical pf.	103¼	103	103½	+ ½
12,400	General Cigar	54½	51	53	— ½
100	General Cigar pf.	104	104	*104	+ 3½
2,000	General Electric	155½	153	154½	
132,000	General Motors	154⅝	141	150⅝	+ 9⅜
1,800	General Motors pf.	86	83	85⅜	
5,175	General Motors deb.	86	84½	85¼	+ ⅛
61,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	71⅝	66⅜	69⅞	+ 4½
300	Goodrich pf.	108	106⅜	108	+ 2¼
1,600	Granby Consol	69	68	68	— 6
6,150	Great Northern pf.	94⅜	92¼	94⅜	+ 1⅝
19,200	Great Nor. ctfs. for ore p	40¼	38⅝	39	— 1¼
1,800	Greene-Cananea Cop.	42¾	42	42½	+ ¼
2,900	Gulf States Steel	56¼	51	52¾	— 3⅝
2,200	Gulf, Mobile & Northern	7¾	7¾	9⅞	+ 2⅝
800	Gulf, Mobile & Nor. pf.	35½	34	34	+ 1
300	HARTMAN CORP.	55	55	55	+ ½
3,500	Haskell & Barker	44⅜	42	44	+ 2
100	Homestake Mining	100	100	100	+ 4
450	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	98	96¾	98	+ ¼
22,500	Inspiration Copper	46½	44¼	45	— ⅝
16,100	Interborough Con.	7½	5½	5½	— 1¼
9,800	Interborough Con. pf.	24	19	19	— 4¾
175	Internat. Agricul.	14	14	14	
1,100	Internat. Agricul. pf.	58¾	57¾	58	— ⅛
4,100	Internat. Harv., new	117¾	114	117	+ 2
100	Internat. Harv. pf., new	116	116	116	+ ⅛
14,800	Internat. Mer. Mar.	25	22½	24	+ ⅜
143,000	Internat. Mer. Mar. pf.	103⅛	96¾	101½	— 1⅜
22,200	Internat. Nickel	27	25	25⅜	— 1¼
58,300	Internat. Paper	48⅜	45½	46⅝	— 1¼
3,500	Internat. Paper pf., stpd	71⅜	69⅝	71½	+ 2½
200	Iowa Central	3	3	3	+ ½
1,400	JEWEL TEA	35⅝	31⅞	35½	+ 5
300	Jewel Tea pf.	88	87	87	
9,400	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N.	21⅜	18	20¼	+ 2¼
700	Kansas City Southern pf	52	51	51¼	+ ¼
81,880	Kelly-Springfield Tire	115	103¼	114⅝	+15
100	Kelly-Springf'd Tire pf.	94	94	94	— 1
300	Kelsey Wheel	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
100	Kelsey Wheel pf.	95	95	95	+ 5
15,500	Kennecott Copper	31¼	29½	30	— ⅝
100	Keokuk & Des Moines	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
100	Kress (S. H.) Co.	63¼	63½	63½	+ ⅛
100	Kress (S. H.) Co. pf.	107½	107½	107½	+ 2½
6,300	LACK. STEEL	67½	66	67	
300	Laclede Gas	80	80	80	+ 2¼
400	Lake Erie & Western	7⅝	7	7⅝	— ⅛
200	Lake Erie & Western pf.	20	19½	20	+ ⅛
13,700	Lee Rubber & Tire	27½	25⅝	26¾	+ ⅝
6,300	Lehigh Valley	56	55⅜	56	+ ⅝
100	Liggett & Myers	220	220	220	+ 8
100	Liggett & Myers pf.	109½	109½	109½	+ ½
2,200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	43½	42	43½	+ 1½
100	Loose-Wiles B. 2d pf.	94¼	94¼	94¼	
1,400	Lorillard (P.) Co.	164⅜	153	153½	— 10¼
300	Louisville & Nashville	116	115⅝	116	+ 1
100	MARLIN-ROCKW'L	78¼	78¼	78¼	— 1¼
13,200	Maxwell Motors	36¼	33	35⅝	+ ⅝
4,400	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	59⅝	56⅝	59½	+ 2½
5,000	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	26½	24½	25½	+ 1⅞
1,500	May Department Stores.	67	65¼	66⅝	+ 1⅜
300	May Dept. Stores pf.	108	107	108	+ 1½
169,900	Mexican Petroleum	184	172	172⅜	— 5⅝
3,800	Miami Copper	23	22¾	22⅝	— ⅛
13,200	Midvale Steel	43⅜	42¼	42⅞	— ⅛
4,500	Minn. & St. Louis, new.	12⅜	11½	12	+ 1½
17,600	Mo., Kansas & Texas.	7	5⅜	6⅜	+ ⅜
5,600	Mo., Kansas & Texas pf.	14¼	9¼	12	+ 3
19,500	Mo. Pacific	25¾	24⅜	25⅜	+ ⅝
3,200	Mo. Pacific pf.	54⅝	53¼	54⅜	+ ⅜
1,000	Montana Power	74½	73	73½	— 1½
200	Montana Power pf.	106¼	106	106	+ 1
13	Morris & Essex	73	73	73	
140	NASH., CHAT. & ST., L.	116	116	116	+ 2
700	Nat. Acme	31	30	30½	— ½
400	Nat. Biscuit	116½	115	116½	— ½
100	Nat. Biscuit pf.	120	120	120	
100	Nat. Cloak & Suit pf.	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	— 1⅜
13,000	Nat. Conduit & Cable	17	15½	16⅜	+ 1⅜
22,400	Nat. Enam. & Stamping	52⅜	49⅝	*50½	+ 1⅜
1,900	Nat. Lead	67¼	66⅜	67	— ⅛
300	Nat. Lead pf.	108½	108½	108½	— ⅜
3,000	Nat. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf.	10¼	9½	9½	— ¼
3,200	Nevada Consol. Copper	16½	13	16½	+ ¾
1,800	New Orleans, Tex. & M.	36½	32½	32½	— 1½
1,100	N. Y. Air Brake	106	104½	106	+ 1⅜
6,604	N. Y. Central	76	73¾	75¾	+ 1⅝
300	N. Y. Dock	21⅜	21	21	— ⅜
100	N. Y. Dock pf.	45	45	45	— ⅜
12,400	N. Y., N. H. & H.	31	28½	30½	+ 3
600	N. Y., Ont. & West.	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
1,500	Norfolk & Western	107½	105	*105½	+ ¼
100	North American	49	49	49	+ 1
9,500	Northern Pacific	93⅜	92⅜	93	+ 1⅛
100	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	50	50	50	+ 2
29,700	OHIO CITIES GAS.	37⅞	36½	36⅝	— ⅝
19,850	Ohio Cities Gas rights	3½	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
1,000	Ontario Mining	7⅜	6⅞	7	
10,200	Oklahoma Prod. & Ref.	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
7,600	Oklahoma Prod. & R.rts.	⅝	1/16	1/16	
1,200	Owens Bottle Machine	49¾	47¾	47¾	— 2⅛
1,600	PACIFIC MAIL	33	31	33	+ 2
4,000	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	29	23⅜	27½	+ 3⅞
100	Pacific Tel. & Tel. pf.	88	88	88	
105,600	Pan Am. Pet. & Trans.	82⅞	77¼	77⅝	— 3⅜
1,000	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf.	142½	136½	136½	— 3½
10,800	Pennsylvania R. R.	44⅞	44½	44⅝	
3,500	People's Gas, Chicago	52	48½	50	+ ½
100	Peoria & Eastern	5	5	5	
2,100	Pere Marquette	14½	13½	14½	+ 1¼
500	Pere Marquette pr. pf.	58⅜	58	58	
12,000	Philadelphia Co.	36⅜	34¼	34½	— 1⅜
67,000	Pierce-Arrow	42⅜	41⅜	45	+ 3⅜
400	Pierce-Arrow pf.	105	105	105	+ 3
7,400	Pierce Oil	18¼	17	17½	— ⅝
200	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	48	47⅞	48	
4,800	Pittsburgh Coal	47⅜	45½	46	— 1⅝
300	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	88	88	88	
73,210	Pitts. & West Virginia	40⅜	37½	38⅝	+ ⅛
1,200	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	82	81	82	+ 2
4,500	Pressed Steel Car	68¼	66⅞	68	— ⅛
100	Public Service, N. J. rts.	2	2	2	
4,250	Pullman Co.	116½	113⅜	115¼	+ ⅝
1,500	Punta Negre Sugar	54⅛	53	54⅛	
13,200	RAILWAY STEEL SPG	77¾	74⅜	75½	+ ½
7,200	Ray Consol. Copper	20	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅜
76,350	Reading	84⅛	80⅝	83¾	+ 2⅛
200	Reading 1st pf.	38	38	38	
300	Reading 2d pf.	38	37½	37½	
13,600	Republic Iron & Steel	77⅜	73⅝	76⅜	+ ⅛
100	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ⅜
53,200	Royal Dutch trust rcts.	99	89¼	90	— 7½
1,800	ST. LOUIS-SAN FRAN.	13½	12¼	13	+ ¼
100	St. Louis-San Fran. pf.	24½	24½	24½	
100	St. Louis Southwestern.	32	32	32	+ 2
100	Savage Arms	61	61	61	+ 1
22,600	Saxon Motor	12	9⅝	11¼	+ 1¾
3,000	Seaboard Air Line	8⅝	7¼	8⅜	+ ⅜
1,800	Seaboard Air Line pf.	18	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅜
1,100	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	172	170	172	+ ¾
3,900	Shattuck-Arizona	11	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅜
20,300	Sinclair Oil Refining	37¾	35⅜	35⅝	— 2
1,300	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & I	51	49½	49½	— ⅝
200	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I. pf	88	88	88	— ½
118,700	Southern Pacific	103⅜	100⅞	*102	+ 1
100	South Porto Rico Sugar	140	140	140	+ 1⅞
35,100	Southern Railway	30	27⅝	29⅝	
2,700	Southern Railway pf.	68½	67

We Have Published An Analysis on

Missouri Pacific

calling attention to:

1. The road's present position and prospects.
2. Outlook for the Common and Preferred stocks as well as the company's Bonds.

The circular also discusses the probability of the satisfactory solution of the railroad problem upon a basis which will protect the integrity of the country's transportation systems.

Write for Circular C-108

A. A. Housman & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, N.Y. Coffee & Sugar Exch., New York Produce Exch., Chicago Board of Trade.

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HOOVER MADE HEAD OF AMERICAN RELIEF

President Empowers Him to Choose Which Populations Shall Receive Supplies

AND DECIDE THE AMOUNT

Will Also Arrange for Reimbursement as Far as Possible, as Provided in Relief Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Herbert Hoover has been appointed by President Wilson as Director General of the American Relief Administration, created under the new $100,000,000 European Famine Relief bill, with full authority to direct the furnishing of foodstuffs and other supplies purchased out of the relief fund and to arrange for their transportation, distribution, and administration. Mr. Hoover already had been made Director General of Allied Relief under the commission sitting at Paris.

In making public the President's executive order tonight, the Food Administration announced that Edgar Richard and Theodore F. Whitmarsh, who have been directing the affairs of the Food Administration during Mr. Hoover's absence in Europe, had been appointed by him joint Directors in the United States of the newly created Relief Administration.

The text of the President's order follows:

"In pursuance of an act entitled 'An act for the relief of such populations in Europe, and countries contiguous thereto, outside of Germany, German Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, as may be determined upon by the President as necessary,' approved Feb. 24, 1919, I hereby direct that the furnishing of foodstuffs and other urgent supplies and the transportation, distribution, and administration therefor, provided for in said act, shall be conducted under the direction of Herbert Hoover, who is hereby appointed Director General of the American Relief Administration, with full power to determine to which of the populations named in said act the supplies shall be furnished and in what quantities, and further to arrange for reimbursement, so far as possible, as in said act provided.

"He is hereby authorized to establish the American Relief Administration for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of said act and to employ such persons and incur such expenses as may be necessary for such purpose, to disburse all sums appropriated under the aforesaid act of Feb. 24, 1919, and appoint a disbursing officer with that power, and particularly to employ the Food Administration Grain Corporation, organized under the provisions of the Food Control Act of Aug. 10, 1917, as an agency for the purpose of transportation and distribution of breadstuffs and supplies in the populations requiring relief.

"He is hereby further authorized in the carrying out of the aforesaid act of Feb. 24, 1919, to contract with hte Food Administration Grain Corporation, or any other person or corporation, that such person or corporation shall carry stocks of food in transit to Europe, and at points in Europe, in such quantities as may be agreed upon and as are required to meet relief needs, and that there shall be paid to such person or corporation in advance from the appropriation made in the aforesaid act of Feb. 24, 1919, any sums which may be required for the purchase and transportation of foodstuffs and the maintenance of stocks."

POLAND NEEDS MUCH FOOD.

152,100 Metric Tons Required for Warsaw Alone, Smulsk Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—John F. Smulski, Commissioner for the Polish Government, today authorized the statement that 152,100 metric tons of food will be required for feeding of the population of Warsaw, Poland, alone until the new crops come.

Mr. Smulski, who arrived in Washington to plan further rationing of the polish people, said that this figure was based on the lowest possible amount which would sustain life.

"You must remember," he said, "that I am speaking simply of one city. The total population of Warsaw is also being materially increased from day to day. It represents the furtherest east point where law and order prevails, and from Russia a steady procession is coming of people who have been harassed by misfortunes. We cannot turn these people adrift, but they are materially increasing the food problem."

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BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MARCH 1, 1919.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$50,070,500	$521,438,000
Same period last year..	29,393,500	196,963,000

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds.	78.18	77.93	79.01	77.76
Same period a year ago.	76.90	76.78	77.43	76.64

Range, 1919 High	Low	Last		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
65	60	11	ADAMS EXP. 4s....	63¾	60	60	— 3
35	31	1	Ala. G.M. 6s, Ser.A.	32¾	32¾	32¾	..
34	30	2	Ala. G.M.6s, Ser.B.	30	30	30	— 2
77	75¾	2	Alb. & Susq. 3½s...	75¾	75¾	75¾	— 1¼
103	100	29	Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s.	103	102	102	— ¼
101	97	8	Am. Ag. Ch.conv.5s.	100⅝	99⅜	99⅜	— 1¼
89¼	88	2	Am. Cotton Oil 5s..	89¼	88½	89¼	+ ⅝
99	99	2	Am. Dock & I. 5s..	99	99	99	— 1
100⅛	99⅝	4	Am. Hide & L. 6s..	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+ 1
93	89½	35	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s..	91	90	91	+ 1
85	83⅜	10	Am. T. & T. col. 4s.	84¼	84	84¼	+ ⅛
103⅛	100⅝	262½	Am. T. & T. cv. 6s.	103½	102⅝	103½	+ ⅝
94	90⅞	20½	Am. T. & T.col.tr.5s	91⅝	90⅞	90⅞	+ ⅜
78½	72½	1	Am. Tobacco 4s.....	78½	78½	78½	+ 3½
90	86¼	13	Am. W.P.5s, tr.ctfs.	88	87⅞	88	..
57¼	55	2	Ann Arbor 4s.....	55	55	55	— 2¼
88⅝	86	27	Armour & Co. 4½s..	88	88	88	+ ⅛
85½	81⅜	49½	A., T. & S. F. g. 4s.	82¾	82¾	82⅝	— ⅜
80⅝	78½	1	A.,T. & S.F. adj. 4s	78½	78½	78½	— ⅜
79⅛	75¼	6	A., T. & S.F.s. 4s.s.	76	74	74	— 2¼
76½	74	5	A.,T. & S.F.cv.4s.'55	74	74	74	— ⅜
93¼	93⅝	11	A.,T. & S.F.cv.4s,'60	94½	94½	94½	+ ⅜
88	84	3	Atl. C. L. unif. 4½s.	84½	84	84	..
85½	82¾	9	Atl. C. L. 1st 4s....	83¾	83¾	83¾	— ⅛
82¼	75¾	27	BALT. & O. g. 4s...	77¼	76⅝	76⅝	— ⅛
82½	80⅝	24	Balt. & O. ref. 5s...	82¼	82	82⅛	..
89¼	88	19	B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	88⅝	88	88⅛	+ ⅛
80	76	28	B. & O. conv. 4½s..	78⅝	77½	78	+ ⅛
86¼	83	1	B.& O.,S.W. Div.3½s	83¼	83½	83½	— ⅜
78	72⅞	7	B. & O., P., L. E. & W. V. 4s.....	74	74	74	— ⅛
68	64½	4	B. & O., T. & C. 4s.	66½	64½	64½	— ⅛
83	80	46	Beth. St. pur. m. 5s.	81½	81¼	81½	..
96½	95¼	3	Beth. Steel ext. 5s..	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	..
86	78	85	B. R. T. gold 5s....	74	74	74	+ 2
78	65	4	B. R. T. ref. cv. 4s.	50⅞	50	50¼	+ 2⅝
53	45	4	B. R. T. gold 4s....	46	46	46	..
78	72	8	B'klyn Un. El. 5s..	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	+ ⅛
95	93	1	B'klyn Un. Gas 5s..	93	93	93	..
90	99	4	Buff., R. & P. gen.5s	99	99	99	— ⅛
96	95	2	CAL. GAS & EL. 5s.	95	95	95	— 1½
99½	95	29	Cent. Leather 5s....	96⅝	95⅞	96¼	+ ⅜
97	95⅞	15	Central Pacific 4s..	80	79⅝	80	..
83	79⅝	5	Cent. of Ga. cons.5s	81½	81½	81½	— 1½
95⅞	91	1	Cent. of N.J. gen.5s.	103	103	103	+ ⅝
105	102	1	Ches. & Ohio cons.5s	98⅛	97¼	97¼	— 1½
99½	97¼	5	Ches. & Ohio cv. 5s.	86	85½	86	..
89	84⅝	133	Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	79	78	78⅝	+ ½
81½	77⅝	34	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	79⅝	78¼	78¼	— ⅝
83½	77	6	Chi. & Alton 3½s...	36⅜	36	36	— ⅝
40	35⅝	9	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s.	82	82	82	..
83½	81	5	C., B. & Q. joint 4s.	95⅞	95½	95⅝	..
96	95⅜	242	C., B. & Q. joint 4s.	95⅞	95⅜	95⅜	— ⅛
96¾	95½	3	C.,B. & O. joint 4s,r.	95½	95⅜	95⅜	— ⅛
85⅞	83½	8	C., B.& Q., Ill.Div.4s	83½	83½	83½	+ ⅛
104	103½	3	Chi. & E. Ill. con.6s.	104	104	104	+ ½
29	22	5	C.& E.Ill.ref.& Imp.4s	29	29	29	..
63½	60	59	Chi. Gt.West. 1st 4s	62¼	61½	61¾	..
78⅜	78⅜	5	Chi., Ind. & So. 4s..	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	— 1¾
84¾	81½	1	C.,M. & St.P.gen.4½s	81½	81	81	— 1½
76½	73	15	Chi. & St. P. gen.4s	75¼	75¼	75¼	— 1⅜
81⅞	77⅜	83½	C., M.& St.P.cv.5s,B.	79⅜	79½	79⅜	..
73⅞	71	3	C., M. & St. P. 4s,'34	71	71	71	..
84	81½	1	C., M. & St. P.4s,'25	81½	81½	81½	— 2½
74¼	67⅞	60	C., M. & S.P.ref.4½s	72	69⅝	71⅛	+ 1⅝
82	75¾	57	C., M. & S.P.cv. 4½s	79	77⅞	78¾	+ ⅜
98⅝	97	4	C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s.....	97½	97	97	— 1
71	70	1	Chi. & N.W. gen.3½s	70½	70½	70½	+ ½
82½	81	8	Chi. & N.W.gen. 4s	81¾	81	81	— 1½
98	98	4	C. & N. W.deb.5s,'21	98	98	98	..
100⅞	98¼	28	Chi. & N. W.gen.5s.	100½	98½	98⅝	— 1⅜
96⅝	96¼	4	Chi. & N. W. s. f. 5s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	+ ¾
93	93	2	C. & N. W., St.L.,P. & N. W. 5s.....	93	93	93	— 5½
81	78½	8	Chi. Railways 5s....	79	78½	78½	— ⅛
76½	73⅞	25	C., R. I. & P. ref.4s	74	73⅞	73⅞	— ⅛
79	73½	4	C., R. I. & P.gen.4s	77½	77½	77½	+ ⅛
107	106¼	2	C., St. P.,M.& O.6s.	106¼	106¼	106¼	— ⅝
89	88	12	Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s..	88½	88	88½	..
99¾	98¾	2	Chi.,St.L. & N.O. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	— 1
60	60	1	Chi., T. H. & S.E.5s	60	60	60	+ 2
104⅛	102½	2	Chi. & W.Ind. g. 6s.	104¼	104	104	+ ⅛
65	61¾	115	Chi. & West. Ind. 4s	62¾	62¾	62¾	+ ⅛
110	106	193	Chile Copper 7s....	108	106½	108	+ 1
85	81½	8	Chile Cop. col. tr.6s	84¼	84	84½	+ ⅛
85	82¼	42	Chile Cop. cv. 6s...	84	83½	84	+ ⅛
80	78¼	5	C.,C.,C.& St.L.d.4½s	78¾	78⅞	78⅞	+ ⅛
80	76	1	C.,C.,C. & St.L.,St.L. Div. 4s.....	76	76	76	— 2¾
67¾	67¾	1	C.,C.,C. & St.L., C. W. & M. 4s.....	67¾	67¾	67¾	..
77½	73½	6	Col. Industrial 5s...	74	73½	73½	— 1¼
89¼	87¾	6	Col. & South. 1st 4s.	88¾	88¼	88½	+ ⅛
79½	77¾	13	Col. & So. ref. 4½s	78¾	78	78	..
84½	83	11	Comp.-Tab. Rec. 6s.	83¾	83⅝	83⅝	— ⅜
88	87	1	Comm. Ry. & L. 4½s.	87	87	87	— 1
90	87	1	Con.Coal r. 1st r. 5s	90	90	90	+ 3
103	100⅛	84	Con. Gas cv. 6s....	102⅜	101	102	+ 1
93¾	93	7	Cumberland Tel. 5s..	93¾	93¾	93¾	..
94¼	93½	11	DEL. & H. conv. 6s.	94¾	93½	93½	— ⅜
85¼	83⅜	12	D. & H. ref. 4s....	85	85	85	+ 1¼
78	63⅝	13	D. & R. G. con. 4s..	70⅝	70¼	70¼	— 1⅜
57¼	49⅝	29	D. & R.G.1st&ref.5s..	51½	51	51	+ 1
51	47¼	6	D. & R. G. 1st & ref. 5s, trust rcts..	49	48½	48½	+ ½
96⅝	96⅛	1	Detroit City Gas 5s.	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	+ ⅛
96	95½	4	Det. Edis. col. tr. 5s	96	96	96	..
91	89½	12	District Secur. 5s...	90	90	90	— ⅛
100	98	1	ED. EL. N.Y. con.5s	98	98	98	..
100½	99⅝	5	Erie con. 7s.....	100¼	100¼	100¼	..
56½	52⅝	10	Erie gen. 4s.....	55	53½	54½	+ 1½
70½	66	5	Erie con. 4s.....	67½	66½	67½	+ 1½
49	47	38	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A..	47¾	47	47¾	+ ¼
48¾	46¾	42	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B..	47⅞	47	47⅞	..
52⅝	48½	114	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D..	49½	49	49¼	+ ⅛
98	96	3	Ev. & T. H. con. 6s.	97	96	96	— 2
85	82	7	FLA. EAST C. 4½s.	82	82	82	— 1
100¾	100¾	4	Fla. C. & P. con. 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	..
99⅝	99	11	Ft. W. & D. C. 6s...	99	99	99	— ⅝
88	88	11	GEN. BAKING 6s...	88	88	88	+ 5
101	96⅞	5	Genesee River 6s....	97¼	97¼	97¼	+ 1⅜
100⅜	97½	12	Gen. Electric deb. 5s	98	97½	97⅝	..
52	51	7	Green Bay deb., A..	52	51¼	51¼	+ ⅛
8¼	7	3	Green Bay deb., B..	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
89	80¼	2	Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s...	85¾	85¾	85¾	— ½
98¾	97	1	HOUS. & T. C. 1st 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	+ ⅝
83	79	6	Hock. Val. 1st 4½s..	79½	79	79	— ½
60¾	56⅝	55	Hud. & M. n. ref. 5s.	58	57⅝	57⅝	— ¼
18	16	146	Hud. & Man. adj. 5s.	17⅜	16	16⅜	— ⅛
88	87	1	ILL. CENT. 4s, '51..	87	87	87	— 1·
84¼	81¼	5	Ill. Cent. ref. 4s....	81½	81½	81½	— 1⅛
95	90½	5	Ill. Cent., C., St. L. & N. O. joint 5s...	90¼	90¼	90½	— ¼
85⅜	82¼	5	Illinois Steel 4½s...	85½	85½	85½	..
98	94⅝	133	Ches. & Ohio cv. 5s.	86	85½	86	..
96⅛	95½	2	Indiana Steel 5s....	97⅝	97½	97½	— ½
81¼	77⅝	34	Inter.-Met. 4½s	43⅝	39½	38½	— 6⅝
83⅛	76½	893	Int. Rapid Trans. 5s	74	71½	72¼	— 1½
74½	68⅝	207	Int. Agricultural 5s..	80⅜	80	80	..
80⅜	76½	106	Int. Mer. Mar. 6s....	90	90	90	— ¼
102	97	155	Iowa Central ref. 4s.	45	44¾	45	..
46¾	43	24	KAN. & M. 2d 5s....	90¼	90¼	90½	..
91	90½	6	K. C., Ft.S. & M. 6s.	102½	101½	101½	..
103¼	101⅛	6	K. C., Ft.S. & M. 4s.	71	71	71	— 2
75¼	71	3	Kan. City So. 5s....	85	84	85	..
85⅜	84	23	Kan. City Term. 4s..	79	77½	77⅝	+ ⅝
81	76⅞	22	Kan. City Term. 4s..	79	77½	62	— 3
65	57	3	Kings Co. El. 4s....	62	62	62	+ ⅝
70⅜	65	17	Keokuk & D.M.1st 5s	70⅜	68½	70⅜	+ 5⅜
94	94	..	Kings Co. E.L.& P.5s	94	94	94	+ 4
98	96¼	9	LACK. STL. 5s, '23.	97	96⅞	96⅞	— 1⅛
87½	86	8	Lack. Steel 5s, '50..	87	86⅞	87	+ ⅜
90	88⅜	5	Lake Shore 4s, '28..	89¼	89¼	89¼	+ ⅛
89	87⅞	7	Lake Shore 4s, '31..	87¼	87¼	87¼	— ⅛
102⅜	101¾	66	Leh. Val. c. 6s, t. c.	101¼	101¼	101½	— ⅛
94	91	12	Liggett & Myers 5s.	92¼	91	91¼	— 1⅛
113⅞	112	8	Liggett & Myers 7s.	112⅝	112⅜	112⅝	— ⅜
94	90¼	9	Lorillard 5s.....	91⅞	90⅝	91⅞	+ ⅜
113	112¾	7	Lorillard 7s.....	113	112½	112½	— ¼
88½	84½	8	Lou. & Nash. un. 4s.	85½	85½	85½	+ ½
108	108	1	Lou. & N. gen. 6s..108		108	108	..
78½	75¼	3	L. & N., K. & C. 4s...	75¼	75¼	75¼	— 3¼
73½	71	9	L. & N., S. M. 4s.	72½	72½	72½	+ 1½
92¼	90	4	MICH. ST. TEE. 5s	92½	92½	92½	+ ½
88¼	86	36	Midvale Steel 5s....	86¾	86	86⅝	— ⅝
47¼	44	5	M. & St. L. ref. 4s..	46⅝	46⅜	46⅜	+ ⅛
89	86	10	M. S. E. M. cons. 4s	86¼	86¼	86¼	+ ⅛
69	64½	1	Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	+ ⅛
31	29½	24	Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s..	31	29⅞	31	+ ⅛
42¾	42	1	Mo.,K.&T.1st ter.& ref.4s	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ⅜
100	99¼	1	Mo. Pacific cons. 6s.	100	100	100	+ ⅜
63½	59¼	132½	Mo. Pacific gen. 4s.	62¼	61¼	62	..
92	89½	1	Mo. Pac. 5s. 1926..	89½	89½	89½	— ⅛
94¾	93	3	Mo. Pacific 5s, '23..	93	93	93	— 1⅛
105¼	103⅝	9	Mob. & O. new 6s..	103¾	103⅝	103⅝	— 1⅝
96⅞	91	10	Montana Power 5s...	91¼	91	91⅜	..
58½	54	20	N. O.,T. & M.INC.5s	56⅜	54½	56½	+ 1½
97½	96	4	N. O., T. & M. 6s..	96¼	96¼	96¼	..
100¼	99⅝	7	N. Y. Air B. cv. 6s.	100	100	100	..
99¾	97½	110	N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s.	99	98⅝	99	..
85½	82	6	N. Y. Cent. ref.4½s.	85	84½	85	+ 1
74⅝	71	2	N. Y. C. gen. 3½s..	71½	71½	71½	— ⅝
76½	74	6	N. Y. Cent. cons. 4s	75	74⅝	75	..
86	84½	10	N. Y. Conn.R.R.4½s.	86	86	86	— ⅛
69	69	3	N. Y. Dock 4s.....	69	69	69	+ 2
94	91⅜	17	N.Y.,G.E.L.H.& P.5s	93½	93½	93½	..
74¼	69	10	N.Y.,G.E.L.H.& P.4s	74	73	74	+ ⅞
101	97⅝	1	N.L.,L.& W.const.5s.	100	100	100	— 1
63	55	8	N. Y. Mun. Ry. 5s..	63	60	60	— 2
88	84	5	N.Y.,N.H. & H.cv.6s	87	86	86	— 1¼
59½	54	1	N. Y., N. H. & H. n. cv. d. 4s, '56.....	56	56	56	+ 2
44	40¼	15	N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s..	43½	42¾	43½	+ ½
15¼	11⅝	143	N. Y. Rys. adj. 4s..	15¼	14	14	— ½
91½	88	24	N. Y. Tele. 4½s.....	91⅞	90¼	90½	— ⅛
53	50	2	N. Y., W. & B. 4½s.	50½	50½	50½	— ½
62	55	2	N.Y. State Rys. 4½s	55	55	55	— 6⅝
78¼	75	1	N.Y., S. & W.ref. 5s	77	77	77	+ 2
97	95	2	Niag. Falls Pwr. 5s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	— ⅜
101	101	1	Niag. F. P. ref. 6s.	101	101	101	..
69¼	67	1	Norf. So. 1st ref. 5s	67½	67½	67½	— 2
109¼	109	10	Norf. & W. genl. 6s.	109½	109	109	..
108¼	106¾	174	N. & W. cv. 6s, r. p.	107½	107½	107⅝	..
86½	82½	5	Norf. & W. con. 4s.	84½	83⅝	83⅝	— 1
86	84½	3	N.& W., P.,C.& C.4s	85	85	85	— 1
86	83½	48	Northern Pacific 4s.	84½	84	84¼	+ ⅜
61⅞	59¼	30	Northern Pacific 3s.	60⅝	59½	59⅝	— ⅛
91	88	2	Nor. States Pwr. 5s.	88	88	88	— 1
86	84½	29	ORE. R.R. & N. c.4s	85	84½	84⅝	+ ¼
88	86	3	Ore. Sh. Line ref.4s	87½	86½	86½	— ⅛
98⅞	98	17	Ore. Sh. L. cons. 5s	98¾	98¼	98⅝	..
79⅞	77½	30	Ore.-Wash. 1st 4s...	77½	77¾	77½	+ ⅛
85½	85	8	PACIFIC COAST 5s 85		85	85	— ⅛
134½	128	2	P.A.F. & T.eq.6s,'27.	134½	134½	134½	+ 5¼
96¾	95	1	Penn. con. 4½s.....	95¾	95¾	95¾	— ⅛
89⅞	87½	31	Penn. gen. 4½s.....	88¾	87¾	87¾	— 1
90⅞	90⅜	3	Penn. cons. 5s.....	90⅜	90⅜	90⅞	— ⅛
98½	97⅛	1	Penn. gtd. 4½s.....	97⅜	97⅛	97⅛	— ⅛
97⅛	95¼	708	Penn. g. 5s, tem.cfs.	95¾	95¼	95¼	— ⅞
101	100	1	Peo. Gas Chi. c. 6s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
56	56	2	Peo. & East. 1st 4s	56	56	56	..
84½	84⅞	6	Peop Marq. 1st 5s...	86	86	86	..
103½	100¾	10	Pierce Oil cv. 6s.'20.	101½	101	101	..
93¾	88¾	72	Pierce Oil cv. 6s,'24	93	92	92½	..
80	75½	33	Public Service 5s....	79	78	78½	+ ½
86¾	84¼	23	READING gen. 4s...	85¼	84½	84¾	— ⅛
85	85	4	Rdg.-J. C. col. 4s...	85	85	85	— 1¾
95½	94⅜	11	Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40.	95½	95	95	..
71½	70	6	Rio Gr. West. 1st 4s	71	70	70	..
57	57	1	Rio Gr. W. c. tr. 4s	57	57	57	..
67	67	1	Rut.-Can. 4s.....	67	67	67	— 3
96½	95	1	ST.L.,I.M.& S.gen.5s	95	95	95	— ½
82½	80	3	St. L., I. M. & S. unif. and ref. 4s...	80	80	80	..
64	60¼	50	St. L. & S. F. pr.l.4s	62½	61½	62¾	+ ⅛
79⅜	76⅝	16	St.L. & S.F.pr.l.5s,B.	77½	77¼	77⅜	+ ⅜
69	63¾	40	St. L. & S.F. adj. 6s	65¾	64½	65⅜	+ ⅜
45½	40½	38	St. L. & S.F. inc 6s	43⅞	42¼	43¼	+ 1½
74	70½	8	St. L. S. W. 1st 4s.	71	70¼	70¾	— 2½
62	58⅜	4	St. L. S. W.1stter.5s	58½	58⅜	58⅜	— 1⅜
58½	57¼	1	St. L. S. W.2d inc.4s	58½	58½	58½	+ 1¼
60	57½	12	St. L. S. W. con. 4s.	60	60	60	+ ½
74	69	1	St. P. & K. C., Sh. Line 4½s	69¾	69¾	69¾	— ⅜
100	99⅞	5	St. P. & S. City 6s..100		100	100	..
68	65	1	San An. & A. P. 4s.	67	67	67	+ 2
60	57	70	Seab. A. L. ref. 4s.	58⅝	57	58½	— ⅜
53	47½	31	Seab. A. L. adj. 5s.	48⅜	47⅞	48⅜	+ ⅜
96¾	96	40	Sinclair Oil 7s.....	96¼	96	96	— ¼
100	98¼	18	Sinel. Oil 7s, with w.	100	99½	99¾	— ⅛
77	75	3	So. Pacific col. 4s.	77	77	77	+ ⅛
105	100	900	So. Pac. conv. 5s...	104⅜	103⅞	103⅞	— ⅛
85⅜	83½	379	So. Pac. conv. 4s....	84	83¼	83¼	— ⅛
83¾	81	48	So. Pac. ref. 4s.....	81⅜	81½	81½	— ⅛
80⅜	77	1	So. P. S. F. Term.4s	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	+ 3⅜
96⅜	94	53	Southern Ry. 5s....	95½	94	94⅜	+ ¼
68⅜	66½	51	Southern Ry. gen. 4s	67½	66¾	66⅞	+ ⅛
74½	72	2	So. Ry., St.L.Div. 4s	72	72	72	..
67⅜	66½	1	So. Ry., M.& O.col.4s	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	+ 1

Exempt from All Federal Income Taxes

Municipal Bonds for March Investment

The following Municipal Bonds were purchased outright by us only after the most careful investigation and consideration. We recommend these bonds as safe and conservative investments and consider them especially attractive at the prices shown.

ISSUE	MATURITY	YIELD
Rochester, N. Y., Registered 4½s, Pub. Imp.	1921-48	4.35%
Farrell, Pa., School District 4¾s	1933-48	4.35%
Camden, N. J., 4½s, Mun. Imp.	1920-48	4.375%
State of Utah 4½s, Road	1937	4.40%
State of Mississippi 3½s	1934	4.40%
Dallas, Texas, 4s, School & Sewer	1922-57	4.50%
El Paso, Texas, 4½s, Mun. Imp.	1957 opt. 37	4.50%
Sioux City, Iowa, School 5s	1925-27	4.55%
St. Clair County, Mo., 5s, Serial Rfdg.	1924-38 opt. 21-23	4.70%
Greenup County, Ky., 5s, Road & Bridge	1937	4.70%
Omaha, Neb., School 5s	1948	4.70%
Cleveland Heights, Ohio, 5s, School	1921-50	4.80%
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, 5s, Mun. Imp.	1926-38	4.80%
Tacoma, Wash., Electric Light & Power 5s	1920-21	4.80%
Beaumont, Texas, 5s, Water Works	1951-55	4.80%
City of Seattle, Wash., Bridge 5s	1930-39	4.85%
Choctaw County, Okla., 5s, Courthouse	1922-28	4.85%
Charlotte County, Va., 5s, Road	1951 opt. 31	5.00%
San Patricio Co., Texas, Road Dist. 5s	1951 opt. 21	5.00%
Gastonia, N. C., 5s, Mun. Imp.	1943	5.00%
Bonham, Texas, 5s, Street Imp.	1951 opt. 31	5.00%
Corpus Christi, Texas, 5s, Sewer	1949 opt. 19	5.00%
St. Francis Levee Dist. of Arkansas 5½s	1960-68	5.20%
Little River Drg. Dist. of Mo. 5½s	1929-35	5.25%
Mooresville, N. C., 6s, Street Imp.	1921-29	5.25%
Cripple Creek, Colo., 6s, Pub. Imp.	1931 opt. 25	5.25%
Walthall Co., Miss., Supervisors Dist. No. 1 6s	1928-40	5.40%
Arkansas-Louisiana Highway 6s	1924-39	5.50%

The above extensive list of Municipal Bonds should be attractive to all investors whether individuals or banks. We would deem it a privilege to supply you with descriptive circulars on any of these or other issues which we own but which are not included in this list.

Write for Municipal Bond List G-20.

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COUPONS DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY

55 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 1st, 1919.

Asheville, N. C., Funding & Imp. 5s	Memphis, Tenn., Coupon A-C
Bay Counties Power Co. 1st Con. 5s	Millburn, N. J., Sewer 4½s
Bergen County, N. J., Jail 4½s	Memphis, Tenn., Park 4s
Bergen County, N. J., Imp. 5s	Montvale, N. J., Funding 5s
Broadway Realty Co. 1st 5s	New Canaan, Conn., Funding (Mar. 15th) 3½s
Camden County, N. J., Road Imp. 4½s	N. J. & Hudson Ry. & Fy. 1st 4s
Canandaigua, N. Y., St. Imp. 3.65s & 3.95s	Oswego, N. Y., Sewer 4½s
Coast Valleys Gas & Elec. Co. 6s	Pacific Lt. & Pow. Corp. 1st & Ref. 5s
Dodge County, Ga., Court House & Road Imp. 5s	Pelham Manor, N. Y., Land 5s
Elyria, Ohio, Bridge & Imp. 5s & 6s	Petaluma & Santa Rosa Ry. Co. 1st 5s
Englewood, N. J., School 4½s	Queens Place Realty Co. 2nd 6s
Essex County, N. J., Court House Annex 4s	Raleigh, N. C., St. Imp. 5s
Essex County, N. J., Park 4s	St. Lucie Co. Time Warrants 7s
Essex County, N. J., Penitentiary 4½s	Salem, Va., Water & Imp. 5s
Fairmount, Va., Water & Sewer 6s	Schenectady Ry. Co. 5s
Florida Publishing Co. 6s	Schuylerville, N. Y., Water 4½s
Glassport, Pa., Funding 4½s	Smithfield, N. C., St. Imp. 5s
Glassport, Pa., School 4½s & 5s	Southern Michigan Ry. Co. 1st 5s
Hawaii Territory Pub. Imp. (Mar. 3rd) 4s	South Orange, N. J., Park Funding & Sewer 4½s
Hawaii Territory Pub. Imp. (Mar. 15th) 4s	Superior Water, Lt. & Pow. Co. 5s
Hempstead, L. I., Un. Free School Dist. No. 15 4½s	Teaneck Township, N. J., S. D. No. 2 5s
Hudson River Traction Co. 5s	Toledo, Ohio, Refunding 4s, 4½s, & 4¾s
Jacksonville, Fla., Dock & Terminal 4½s	Toledo, Ohio, Education 4s & 4½s
Los Angeles Pacific R. R. Co. of Cal. 1st 5s	United States Mortgage & Trust Co., Series "N" 4s
Macedonia & Bunaham Heights & Mt. Carmel School Dist. 6s	Volney Paper Co. 1st 5s
	Westerly, R. I., Water 3½s
	West Orange, N. J., S. D. 4s
	Wilson, N. C., Imp. (Mar. 23rd) 5s
	Winston-Salem, N. C., Gen. Mun. 4½s
	Yadkin, N. C., Bridge 5s

This Company acts as fiscal agent for Municipalities and Corporations, prepares and certifies as to genuineness of municipal bond issues and is the designated depositary of the Investment Bankers Association of America for Attorneys' Opinions and copies of papers relating to municipal issues.

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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, located at Plant City, in the State of Florida, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

R. M. McKINNEY, Cashier.

Feb. 4th, 1919.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SYRACUSE, located at Syracuse, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

A. W. HUDSON, President.

Dated December 31, 1918.

STEEL MILLS RUN CLOSE TO CAPACITY

Larger Plants Now Operating Far Above Their Pre-War Record.

OUTPUT IS ENORMOUS

Manufacturers Show No Disposition to Cut Prices—Big Rush on in Tinplate.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, March 1.—There has been a slight improvement in the buying of finished steel products. In a number of instances the new buying comes from consumers who were previously supplied under old contracts which have lately run out, so that in such cases the new buying does not indicate an increase in the rate of consumption.

More important than this increase in the rate of new buying is the fact that mills have been able to continue operating up to the present time at so high rate. The real test of the industrial situation is not so much the amount of material that is purchased in any particular week as it is the amount of material that is consumed. Apart from such slight accumulation of material as may occur at some mills, the steel that is being made is passing into actual consumption. It is absolutely certain that jobbers and manufacturing consumers are not increasing their stocks. Rather, they are decreasing them when such a thing is possible. A conspicuous instance of this process is found in the agricultural implement trade, which is manufacturing freely but is not taking a great deal of steel from the mills, as the implement factories had a fair volume of stocks of steel when the war ended.

The steel industry as a whole is operating at fully 75 per cent. of capacity, and that is a rate far in excess of what was being predicted at the beginning of the year for this date. In some quarters the rate of operation has been estimated at a lower percentage than is here stated, but there is really no doubt that the steel industry is doing 75 per cent. or better. There is trustworthy information that the United States Steel Corporation as a whole is running at fully 90 per cent. of capacity. A few small independent plants are closed entirely, but others of just the same size are operating at 90 per cent. or more. The large independents, as a rule, are operating at about 85 per cent., and an operation of fully 75 per cent. for the whole industry may easily be estimated from the known facts. Independent confirmation of this estimate is furnished by the fact that there has been only a small decrease in rate of operation from January, yet in that month the steel industry operated at 85 per cent., as shown by the official monthly report of ingot production compiled by the American Iron and Steel Institute. These percentages are computed by taking an ingot capacity of 49,000,000 tons a year as a basis. The corresponding tonnage in finished rolled steel would be about 36,000,000 gross tons, there being scrap, scale and other losses, these being only temporary losses, as the material is recovered.

Enormous Tonnage Involved.

It is not generally recognized what an enormous tonnage is involved when the steel industry, as now constituted, operates at 75 per cent. of its capacity. There has been an increase in capacity, since 1914, of almost 40 per cent., so that 75 per cent. operation today means more tonnage than full capacity operation would have meant before the war. It required heavy and widespread buying before the war to give the industry a capacity operation, while now, with much restriction in buying, a greater tonnage is being produced. Either much steel now being produced is not being consumed, which is very difficult indeed to believe, when buyers have no confidence in the future of prices, or the country has so grown that eventually there must be a remarkable consumption when there is again buying for railroad account and when construction work generally is started. At present there is scarcely any steel consumption along these lines.

Finished steel prices are being maintained very well. Producers all know that if they started to cut prices there would be no end to the process, and thus they are particularly punctilious about observing the recognized market prices. Many rumors are afloat regarding price cutting, but when run down they prove to be erroneous. In many cases the stories originate from resale material, thrown upon the market through the ending of the war. Reports continue in circulation that there will be some general price reductions within a short time, one set of rumors being that the declines will come within a week, while another set refers to a reduction on April 1. Nothing has thus far been accomplished along the line proposed by Secretary Redfield, and steel makers have thus far exhibited no enthusiasm in favor of the project, which involves "suggested prices" for various commodities at levels below those now ruling, the reduced figures to be taken not as fixed prices but as a level from which competition could start. The proposed price-suggesting body is to be composed of six members, with George N. Peek as Chairman, and is called "The Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce." The steel producers might indeed defer price reductions already contemplated as a voluntary act for fear that otherwise they would be called upon by the government body to make a second set of reductions.

Market for Ferromanganese.

There has been established a definite market for resale ferromanganese, although very limited, and prices have developed at $150 delivered for 80 per cent. This is approximately what trade authorities expected would develop as a market level in case actual business had to be transacted. There have been several sales of small lots at about this figure. Makers continue to quote much higher prices, without effecting sales. The regular manufacturers of ferromanganese are quoting 80 per cent. at from $200 to $225 delivered, while they quote 70 per cent. at $170 to $200. As no sales are going through at these figures the market in general seems rather to be quotable at the resale level, which, as shown by actual transactions, is about $150 for 80 per cent. There is some ferromanganese in Canada which is offered in the United States, free on board Montreal, at about $200 for British 78 to 80 per cent., and at about $170 for Indian 75 per cent.

While the demand for oil country goods was considered satisfactory last week, it is even more so today, a big improvement being noticed. The pipe mill men are well pleased with the situation in respect to this branch of their trade, and there is promise of a steady demand for an indefinite period. There are occasional small orders for line pipe, but nothing big. Some small projects are in the making, and would go through if prices were a little lower, according to statements of oil and gas men. However, they will be accommodated along this line if steel prices trend in the way generally expected. Demand for butt weld sizes of standard steel pipe continues very light. Jobbers are buying sparingly, and only to sort out stocks to the lowest level consistent with the carrying on of business. With a few occasional exceptions, prices on tubular goods are well maintained.

Firmness all along the line characterizes the sheet market. Current bookings are not heavy except from the automobile industry, which is buying very liberally, and will probably take deliveries of a larger tonnage of sheets during the present half year than in any previous half year. The automobile shops are not yet up to normal rate of car production, but they will be soon, and in any event they have occasion to build up their stocks, it being the normal practice to have supplies of steel well ahead. There is a fair demand for sheets from the agricultural implement makers, but this demand never runs into very large tonnage. Demand for sheets in connection with the building trades is very light, the chief call being in connection with regular jobs. Sheet mill operations are about the same as formerly, the American Sheet and Tinplate Company operating its mills at about 80 per cent. of capacity, while the independents are averaging somewhat under 70 per cent. At nine of the leading interests' plants automobile sheets, apart from blue annealed, are being made in larger or smaller quantities. When the company first engaged in making automobile sheets the production was confined to two plants.

Tin Mills in Full Operation.

The leading tinplate interest last week operated its mills to the extent of 97 per cent. of capacity, and this week the record was 99½ per cent., which means that it had only one mill of its 240 idle. The independents continue to operate at low rates in most cases, plants being idle alternate weeks in a number of instances. The average of the independents does not run over 50 per cent. The American Sheet and Tinplate Company has large orders for oil plates and a large amount of business with makers of packers' cans who make them rather uniformly throughout the year and consign the cans regularly to the packers. The outlook for tinplate consumption in connection with the food crops the coming Summer is excellent. While some of the makers of packers' cans were pessimistic recently, they are now displaying much more confidence in the future. The tinplate price of $7.35 is understood to be strictly maintained for all domestic and Canadian trade. As to exports, there is hardly enough business being done to establish a regular market, but there is certainly no extensive cutting in export trade, if, indeed, there is any at all. The idea of holding export tinplate at $7.75 was abandoned some time ago.

The pig iron market continues very quiet. Shipments of iron by merchant furnaces on contract keep up quite well, and the furnaces do not seem to be piling much iron. Furnaces would be more likely to blow out than to pile iron, considering present high cost of production, as well as uncertainty when the iron will be needed. Pig iron prices appear to be well maintained, but of course, the market is not being subjected to anything like a real test. On an inquiry for a large tonnage there might be price-cutting, but that is purely theoretical, as there is no large inquiry.

The coke situation is improved to the extent that the market is relieved of the pressure of demurrage coke, of which very little has been offered in the past week, the operators having succeeded in curtailing their output so as to make their production conform to the sales they have made and the requirements of their contracts. Prompt and spot coke is quoted at $4.50 to $5.00 for furnace, and $6.00 for foundry standard brands.

CHANGES IN PORT TREATY.

Bi-State Conference Issues Copies of Revised Tentative Draft.

Copies of the revised tentative draft of the supplementary and amendatory treaty or agreement between New York and New Jersey for the development of the port were issued yesterday by the bi-State conference of legislators having the matter in charge.

The revised treaty was submitted to the conference by the sub-committee on Saturday at a meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce, 65 Liberty Street, when the action of the city authorities in demanding a delay for further investigation provoked Governor Edge to declare that New Jersey, in the event of continued dilatory tactics, would develop her own shore independently, thus shifting much commerce to the port of Newark.

Article 3, which originally read that the powers of the Port Authority, the body to govern the port, should be determined by the Legislature of each State has been amended to read "by the Legislature of either State, concurred in by the Legislature of the other." Article 4, dealing with the displacement of the six members who would constitute the Port Authority, was changed to read: "Each Commissioner may be removed from office as provided by the law of the State for which he shall be appointed." Article 6, concerning the duties of the Port Authority, was altered to strip the body of right to establish rates, rentals or tolls within its jurisdiction.

A new clause incorporated in Article 15 sets forth that "each State reserves the right hereafter to provide by law for the exercise of the veto power by the Governor thereof over any action of the Port Authority."

Dutch Trading Ship Wrecked.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 1.—The Dutch trading schooner Dreadnought has been wrecked on the southwest island of Morant Cays, en route from Porto Colombia to Manzanillo. The crew and passengers, numbering twenty-three, were rescued after the mate and three of the crew had arrived here this morning and reported that the castaways were without food.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

CORN.	Feb. High.	Feb. Low.	March. High.	March. Low.
Feb. 24	$1.35	$1.31¾	$1.32	$1.30
Feb. 25	1.35	1.32⅝	1.33	1.31¼
Feb. 26	1.32½	1.31	1.32¼	1.30⅝
Feb. 27	1.33	1.31½	1.31½	1.29¼
Feb. 28	1.33	1.31½	1.31½	1.29⅜
March 1	....	....	1.32¼	1.31¼
Week's range	1.35	1.31	1.33	1.29½

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Feb. 24	$1.23¾	$1.23⅜	$1.20¼	$1.15⅛
Feb. 25	1.27⅛	1.24½	1.23	1.19¼
Feb. 26	1.26⅝	1.24¼	1.22⅝	1.20⅛
Feb. 27	1.25⅝	1.23¼	1.21⅝	1.19
Feb. 28	1.25⅜	1.23⅜	1.21½	1.19
March 1	1.26⅛	1.24⅞	1.22	1.20⅜
Week's range	1.27⅛	1.23¼	1.23	1.15⅛

OATS.	Feb. High.	Feb. Low.	March. High.	March. Low.
Feb. 24	59¼	58⅛	59½	58⅛
Feb. 25	59⅜	58⅝	59⅞	58
Feb. 26	59⅛	58⅛	59¼	58⅛
Feb. 27	58⅝	58	58⅝	58
Feb. 28	58⅞	58	59	58⅛
March 1	....	....	58⅝	57½
Week's range	59⅜	58	59⅞	57½

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Feb. 24	60¼	59½	58⅝	57⅜
Feb. 25	60⅜	59½	59¼	58⅛
Feb. 26	60⅛	59	59¼	58⅞
Feb. 27	59⅝	58⅞	58⅝	58
Feb. 28	60	58⅞	58⅞	58⅛
March 1	60¼	59¼	59¼	58⅝
Week's range	60⅜	58⅞	59⅛	58

Provisions.

LARD.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Feb. 24	25.77	25.30	24.75	24.30
Feb. 25	26.00	25.67	25.05	24.75
Feb. 26	25.75	25.27	24.80	24.37
Feb. 27	25.40	24.90	24.50	24.05
Feb. 28	25.20	24.65	24.50	23.80
March 1	25.20	24.82	24.45	24.30
Week's range	26.00	24.65	25.05	23.80

RIBS.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Feb. 24	23.25	22.87	22.25	21.80
Feb. 25	23.40	23.20	22.32	22.17
Feb. 26	23.20	22.90	22.25	21.75
Feb. 27	22.85	22.55	21.85	21.50
Feb. 28	22.70	22.15	21.60	21.00
Mar. 1	22.80	22.82	21 20	21.30
Week's range	23.40	22.15	22.32	21.00

PORK.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Feb. 24	42.00	40.90	39.00	38.65
Feb. 25	42.20	41.05	39.15	38.75
Feb. 26	41.90	41.00	38.50	37.90
Feb. 27	41.20	40.80	38.20	37.25
Feb. 28	40.85	39.50	37.60	37.15
Mar. 1	41.00	40.80	....	....
Week's range	42.20	39.50	39.15	37.15

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	March. High.	March. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Feb. 24	23.22	22.25	22.30	21.36	21.80	20.66
Feb. 25	22.93	22.45	24.98	21.50	21.20	20.75
Feb. 26	22.70	22.25	22.06	21.74	21.84	21.00
Feb. 27	22.92	22.52	22.15	21.92	21.42	21.22
Feb. 28	22.80	22.00	21.97	21.16	21.27	20.86
Mar. 1	22.20	21.70	21.32	20.85	20.68	20.23
Week's rge.	23.22	21.70	22.30	20.85	21.80	20.23

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Feb. 24	20.33	19.56	20.07	19.80
Feb. 25	20.03	19.63	19.70	19.70
Feb. 26	20.45	19.85	19.80	19.68
Feb. 27	20.30	20.11	20.06	19.95
Feb. 28	20.17	19.54	19.94	19.50
Mar. 1	19.97	19.25	19.82	19.15
Week's range	20.33	19.25	20.07	19.15

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assessed Valuation (1918)	$314,725,200
Total Bonded Debt	$24,164,050
Less Sinking Fund $8,164,669	
Less Water Debt 3,713,500	11,878,169
NET DEBT (less than 4% of Assessed Valuation)	12,285,881
Population (1910 Census)	181,511
" (present estimate)	225,000

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The A. P. W. Paper Company

ALBANY, N. Y.

First Mortgage 6% Serial Bonds
(Safeguarded under the Straus Plan)

Free from personal property taxes in New York State. 4% Federal Income Tax paid. Dated, Feb. 20th, 1919. Interest coupons due, March 1 and Sept. 1.

Price, Par and Accrued Interest.

SERIAL AMORTIZATION PAYMENTS

Amount.	Maturing.	Amount.	Maturing.
$25,000	September 1, 1919	$25,000	September 1, 1924
$25,000	March 1, 1920	$25,000	March 1, 1925
$25,000	September 1, 1920	$25,000	September 1, 1925
$25,000	March 1, 1921	$25,000	March 1, 1926
$25,000	September 1, 1921	$25,000	September 1, 1926
$25,000	March 1, 1922	$25,000	March 1, 1927
$25,000	September 1, 1922	$25,000	September 1, 1927
$25,000	March 1, 1923	$25,000	March 1, 1928
$25,000	September 1, 1923	$25,000	September 1, 1928
$25,000	March 1, 1924	$175,000	March 1, 1929

$1,000 bonds in all maturities; $500 bonds in all maturities except September 1, 1919; $100 bonds in 1929 maturity only.

BORROWING CORPORATION—The A. P. W. Paper Co. (Albany Perforated Wrapping Paper Co.) the leading company in the manufacture of paper Towels and Tissue Paper products. The company has been under the control and management of its President, Seth Wheeler, Sr., since it was founded, 42 years ago, has been uniformly successful, and has enjoyed steady growth. The balance sheet of Dec. 31, 1918, shows a surplus (all earned) of $1,099,985.19, and assets of $2,058,163.10.

PROPERTY MORTGAGED—All the company's real estate, plants, and equipment, located in the best industrial district of Albany, N. Y., with transportation by water and rail. The company's two plants are newly built and are operated at the highest efficiency.

MONTHLY DEPOSITS—In accordance with the usual provisions of the *Straus Plan*, principal and interest must be paid through monthly deposits, each deposit being one-sixth of the entire amount of both principal and interest due on each semi-annual coupon date. These deposits assure prompt application of earnings to payment of the bonds.

EARNINGS—The net earnings of the company for the last eight years averaged about three times the greatest annual interest charge, and for the last four years, more than four times.

We have purchased these bonds after careful investigation and offer them with our recommendation as a thoroughly safeguarded investment. Call or write for

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A Pamphlet Giving the Debts of

The United States of Mexico

and of the

National Railways of Mexico

Containing the following features:

1. Complete history of the debt of Mexico, showing total amounts outstanding as of January 1, 1919, including Government, State, Municipal and Railroad debts in detail.
2. Map of Mexico, showing location of all the railroads in the Republic.
3. Complete statement and analysis of the history of paper money in Mexico, present amount outstanding and conditions of its redemption.

Pamphlet sent upon request. *Compiled by*

T. W. OSTERHELD

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Berdell Brothers

Public Utility Securities

111 Broadway New York

MARCH 1, 1919.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Union Pacific Railroad Company

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at its office at Salt Lake City, Utah, on Tuesday, April 8, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purposes of electing fifteen directors of the Company and transacting such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock (both Preferred and Common) will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, March 8, 1919, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, April 9, 1919.

THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., February 1, 1919.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GROTE-MILLER COMPANY, INC.:

Notice is hereby given that the election of directors for The Grote-Miller Company, Inc., not having been held on the day designated in the by-laws, and the directors not having within one month thereafter called a special election, a meeting of the members of said corporation for the purpose of electing directors thereof will be held at the office of said corporation, No. 120 East 24th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1919, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated New York, February 14th, 1919.

BENJAMIN J. MILLER,
Stockholder of said Corporation.

ALL AMERICA CABLES

"VIA COLON"

JOHN L. MERRILL, President

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Common, Preferred and New

Kiely & Horton

40 Wall St. N. Y. Phone John 6330

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Founded 1803

The Merchants National Bank of the City of New York

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the above Bank will be held at its offices, 42 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, March 31, 1919, at 12:00 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of acting upon propositions to alter the par value of the capital stock from $50 per share to $100 per share; to increase the capital stock from $2,000,000, represented by 40,000 shares each of the par value of $50, to $3,000,000, to be represented by 30,000 shares, each of the par value of $100; to elect three directors to fill vacancies in the Board; and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

O. E. PAYNTER, Cashier.

Dated, New York, February 28th, 1919.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of Number 471 Park Avenue, Inc., will be held at that address on March 17, 1919, at 4 P. M. M. PARISH-WATSON, Secretary.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

4½% on SAVINGS Dating from April 1

This rate has been paid many years by the conservatively managed

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26 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

Ask for Pamphlet, "The Proverbs of Franklin." Mailed Free.

U. S. TO SAFEGUARD FOREIGN INTERESTS

Secretary Redfield States Policy of Protection for Life and Property.

REVERSES BRYAN STAND

Council on Foreign Relations Interprets Letter to Represent Administration's Attitude.

The Council on Foreign Relations has obtained from the Administration a definite statement of policy regarding the protection of American citizens and property in foreign countries by William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, in reply to a request from the Council for his interpretation of what the Government should do to protect its investors who send their capital to other countries. The Council asked Secretary Redfield how foreign securities could be assimilated here unless the American investor were assured that he would receive the same protection afforded to citizens and subjects of other Governments.

The letter of the Council quoted Joseph Chamberlain's statement made in the British Parliament in 1896 as follows:

"All the great offices of State are occupied with commercial affairs. The Foreign Office and the Colonial Office are chiefly engaged in finding new markets and in defending old ones. The War Office and the Admiralty are mostly occupied in preparations for the defense of these markets and for the protection of our commerce. The Boards of Agriculture and of Trade are entirely concerned with those two great branches of industry. Therefore, it is not too much to say that commerce is the greatest of all political interests, and that that Government deserves most the popular approval which does the most to increase our trade and to settle it on a firm foundation."

The letter which was written by Lindsay Russell for the Council on Foreign Relations, continued:

"This statement clearly defined the policy of Great Britain. It is the policy of Japan, France, Italy, and all well organized nations. The question is why should we not adopt a similar policy? How can Americans compete for world commerce without such co-operation and protection on the part of their Government?"

Secretary Redfield writing on Feb. 25 replied as follows:

Mr. Lindsay Russell, Council on Foreign Relations, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

My Dear Mr. Russell: When your letter of the 18th instant came I gave it no little thought and made a sketch of a partial response thereto. It happened, however, on reading Scribner's for March that I found an article therein by Mr. Albert Breton, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, entitled "Government Protection of Foreign Improvements."

This article seems to me to treat the matter so much better than I can do that I take the privilege of inclosing it, saying that I am in substantial accord therewith.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD, Secretary of Commerce.

Mr. Breton's article reads in part:

"If our banks are to afford the American people adequate foreign investment service they should have the support and co-operation of our Government and our investors in foreign securities should depend on the moral backing of our Government to protect them. The Government's moral support should be granted freely to our citizens legitimately engaged in developing the resources and industries of other countries by means of American capital and labor. Does any thinking American believe that the United States Government should withhold its moral influence in the interests of stable government anywhere in the world on the theory that we are not our brother's keeper? May we not rely on our Government for the judicious exercises of such influence? We entered the world war for the avowed purpose of making the world safe for democracy, but the world cannot be considered safe for democracy when anarchy or chaos prevails anywhere in the world. It will not be necessary t continue our military operations abroad, but our Government can continue its moral and economic fight for world-wide peace, even after the adoption of the final peace terms. It is in this unselfish spirit, and not in behalf of "dollar diplomacy," that we should expect the United States Government to co-operate with and protect the interests of American foreign investors. There are few better means for rendering economic assistance to mankind; for American capital invested abroad is performing the invaluable service of helping other peoples to help themselves—and that is as truly humanitarian work, in a broad, practical sense, as it is good business. It is even a patriotic duty, if we wish our flag admired and respected on the commercial fields as it has been honored and victorious on the battlefields of Europe."

On March 1 Mr. Russell sent to Secretary of Commerce Redfield the following letter:

Hon. William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Secretary—

Your indorsement of Albert Breton's plea for a nonpartisan foreign policy upon which our people can rely not merely for a day or the period of one Administration, but permanently, touches the very foundation of our international prestige and overseas trade, and if this policy is adopted by the Administration, as we hope it will be, it will prove a complete reversal of Secretary Bryan's diplomacy. The removal of the dollar mark and the elimination of politics from our foreign policy is in accordance with the tradition of all self-respecting Governments. Not only this, but it removes from the popular mind the cloud which rests over the whole issue—that is, the idea that any foreign policy is solely to protect property rights. Human rights of necessity include property rights. In fact, there are no other rights than the rights of persons and the rights of things.

A firm and well understood foreign policy is no mean preventive against war. To illustrate, the American missionary is rarely molested by the bandit, the Bolshevik or the pirate. Revolutionary leaders have learned that there is a public sentiment throughout the world for the protection of the missionary, even in the United States and even after the recent history in Mexico, which cannot be violated with immunity.

Our plea for a foreign policy is one that affords the same protection for the American laborer and the American business man and incidentally his property, which is accorded the missionary.

I am aware that a policy of protection is not only a matter of declaration on the part of the Government, but largely a matter of public sentiment, and your letter is a preliminary step in this direction.

We are aware that the declaration of a foreign policy does not rest in your department. Therefore we shall bring this matter to the attention of the President and the Department of State.

Very truly yours,

LINDSAY RUSSELL, Council on Foreign Relations.

ORGANIZING EMPLOYERS.

French Minister of Commerce Wants Counterpart to Labor Federation.

PARIS, March 2.—Etienne Clementel, the Minister of Commerce, has begun the formation of a national federation of employers to act as a counterpart to the General Federation of Labor.

M. Clementel, in a statement printed in Le Matin, explains that when he finds himself in the presence of a complication affecting equally the employers and the employes he always finds the delegates of the General Labor Federation a tonce ready with the necessary documents and information to present to him labor's side of the question.

He says, however, that when he seeks similar documents from the employers he finds himself faced by a number of associations whose importance it is impossible for him to estimate.

Consequently, the Minister says, he has approached twenty groups representing the commercial and manufacturing activity of the country, comprising 5,000 associations with 400,000 members, with a view to the formation of a regular employers' federation.

WAR PAPER LIQUIDATION.

Weekly Report of Reserve Board on 771 Member Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Reductions of over $25,000,000 in the aggregate of Liberty bonds and of $13,800,000 in the amounts of Treasury certificates on hand, together with liquidation of $11,500,000 of war paper, are indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement of condition on Feb. 21 of 771 member banks in about 100 leading cities.

Reductions in certificate and war paper holdings are confined practically to member banks in New York City, which report decreases of $31,500,000 in certificates and of $14,300,000 in war paper on hand. Combined holdings of United States war securities and paper supported by such securities were $3,586,200,000, a decrease for the week of $50,500,000, of which $45,300,000 constituted the decrease at the member banks in New York City.

Other loans and investments show a decline of $110,200,000 for all reporting banks and an even larger decline for banks in the twelve Federal Reserve cities. Of the total loans and investments of all reporting banks the share of war paper remains unchanged at 26 per cent., while for the New York banks this share shows a decline from 30.6 to 30.5 per cent.

Government deposits fell off $91,900,000, while other demand deposits show an increase of $31,900,000, and time deposits an increase of $3,900,000. Reserve balances with the Federal Reserve banks declined $30,100,000, and cash in vault $24,600,000.

MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

This statement shows the position of the banks which are members of the Federal Reserve Banks making weekly reports to the Federal Reserve Board. The reports are compiled as of the close of business Friday.

	New York. 65	Chicago. 44	All Fed. Res. Cities. 255
Number of reporting banks			
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	$35,983,000	$11,119,000	$99,688,000
Other U. S. bonds, including Liberty bonds	246,816,000	25,385,000	380,536,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	733,691,000	127,511,000	1,188,091,000
Total U. S. securities	1,016,488,000	154,015,000	1,668,315,000
Loans secured by U. S. bonds, &c	368,062,000	62,550,000	927,111,000
All other loans and investments	3,495,853,000	854,934,000	6,561,712,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	578,841,000	110,309,000	906,944,000
Cash in vault	103,504,000	36,812,000	198,071,000
Net demand deposits	4,485,174,000	805,959,000	7,092,464,000
Time deposits	290,472,000	157,972,000	655,320,000
Government deposits	247,631,000	44,688,000	411,271,000

TOTAL OF STATEMENTS FOR ALL REPORTING BANKS.

	Fed. Res. Branch Cities. 158	All Other Reporting Banks. 358	Grand Total. 771
Number of reporting banks			
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	$54,669,000	$108,403,000	$262,760,000
Other U. S. bonds, including Liberty bonds	125,643,000	192,392,000	698,571,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	274,146,000	206,941,000	1,729,178,000
Total U. S. securities	454,458,000	507,736,000	2,690,509,000
Loans secured by U. S. bonds, &c	103,697,000	127,659,000	1,158,467,000
All other loans and investments	1,492,867,000	1,938,125,000	9,992,704,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	148,221,000	170,136,000	1,225,311,000
Cash in vault	54,270,000	84,173,000	336,454,000
Net demand deposits	1,260,500,000	1,880,596,000	9,943,569,000
Time deposits	476,186,000	499,858,000	1,628,370,000
Government deposits	70,704,000	70,650,000	552,634,000

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

METROPOLITAN BANK

NEW YORK CITY,

at the close of business on the 21st day of February, 1919:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities		$6,108,013.37
Private securities		1,146,175.75
Real estate owned		878,870.16
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		824,175.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		39,901,025.07
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		10,618,944.89
Overdrafts		16.05
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$98,243.39	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	1,309,319.88	1,407,563.27
Specie		316,808.86
Other currency authorized by the laws of the United States		1,479,860.58
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$1,522,129.97	
Other cash items	594,955.06	2,117,085.03
Due from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York less offsets		3,481,857.57
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$46,485.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	13,553.78	60,038.78
U. S. Liberty Loan bonds and certificates of indebtedness borrowed as security for Government deposits and bills payable		31,449,000.00
Total		$99,289,488.88

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$2,000,000.00
Surplus:		
Surplus fund	$2,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	404,550.07	2,404,550.07
Deposits: Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions	$39,124.66	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	1,456,613.99	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	26,261,604.00	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	60,000.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	21,785.77	
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	243,005.64	
Certified checks	558,138.38	
Unpaid dividends	479.50	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	374,064.70	29,216,817.24
Bills payable, including indebtedness for money borrowed, represented by notes, certificates of deposit or otherwise		34,000,000.00
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Suspense account	$1,715.55	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	31,138 90	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	13,553.78	
Estimated unearned discounts	172,714.24	219,121.57
U. S. Liberty Loan bonds and certificates of indebtedness borrowed as security for Government deposits and bills payable		31,449,000
Total		$99,289,488.88

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE CORPORATION TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 21st day of February, 1919:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities		$662,412.86
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		25,000.00
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers		58,333.57
Specie		24.94
Other currency authorized by the laws of the United States		1,016.00
Cash items		308.01
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$4,912.14	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	5,447.82	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	1,467.69	
Sundry accounts	32,449.05	44,276.70
Total		$791,372.08

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$500,000.00
Surplus:		
Surplus fund	$25,074.79	
Undivided profits	254,308.26	279,383.05
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Accounts payable		11,989.03
Total		$791,372.08

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL COMPANY

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 62.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, held February 19th, 1919, the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock was declared, payable April 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record March 20th, 1919.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Republic Iron & Steel Company will be held at the office of the Company, 10 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Wednesday, April 16th, 1919, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the transaction of any and all business that may properly come before the meeting. Transfer books of the Company, both Common and Preferred, will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., March 20th, 1919, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on April 17th, 1919.

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 10.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, held February 19th, 1919, a dividend of 1½% on the Common Stock was declared, payable May 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record April 21st, 1919. Books remain open.

RICHARD JONES, Jr., Secretary.

LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY.

Notice of Dividend on Common Stock.

The Board of Directors of Lackawanna Steel Company at a meeting held [illegible] 27, 1919, declared out of surplus net earnings a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the outstanding Common Stock of this Company, payable March 31, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business, March 10, 1919.

Checks will be mailed.

J. P. HIGGINSON, Treasurer.

March 1, 1919.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Tuesday, April 15, 1919, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, March 14, 1919.

On account of the Annual Meeting the transfer books will be closed from Saturday, March 15, to Tuesday, March 25, 1919, both days included. G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 26, 1919.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company payable April 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 17th, 1919. Checks will be mailed.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

COPPER RANGE COMPANY

A quarterly dividend of $1.00 per share, being Dividend No. 49, will be paid on March 15, 1919, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on February 20, 1919.

F. W. PAINE, Treasurer.

Boston, February 15, 1919.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

CALUMET AND ARIZONA MINING COMPANY will pay dividend of ONE DOLLAR ($1.00) a share March 24th, 1919, to stock of record March 7th, 1919. Books do not close.

GORDON R. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the SYDENHAM CORPORATION will be held at the office of the Company, 616 Madison Avenue, New York City, on Wednesday, March 5th, 1919, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the election of Directors; also for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Polls will remain open from 3:30 o'clock P. M. to 4:30 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, March 4th, at 2:15 P. M., and will be opened on Thursday, March 6th, 1919, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM B. DE GARMO, Secretary.

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"Put it up to men who know your market"

FEDERAL ADVERTISING AGENCY, Inc.

Consultation without charge or obligation

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30 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Interborough Consolidated Corporation

To the Preferred and Common Stockholders:

In view of the public announcement of the danger of default in the payment of semi-annual interest due April 1, 1919, upon the Interborough-Metropolitan Company Co lateral Trust Four-and-a-half Per Cent. Gold Bonds and of the organization of a Protective Committee of the holders of such bonds, the undersigned have, at the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stock of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, consented to act as a Committee for the protection of the interests of all Stockholders thereof who shall become parties to the deposit agreement now in course of preparation.

Stockholders are requested to deposit their Certificates of Stock with **Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company**, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as depositary, which will issue temporary receipts to be exchanged for transferable certificates of deposit. When prepared, copies of the deposit agreement may be obtained from the Depositary.

All deposited stock certificates must be endorsed in blank, dated, properly witnessed and the requisite stock transfer stamps attached thereto. In order to protect the Committee against unauthorized transfers, the endorsements must be guaranteed by a member of the New York Stock Exchange, by a Bank or Trust Company in the City of New York, or by a Bank or Trust Company having a correspondent in that City.

Dated, February 28, 1919.

EUGENE V. R. THAYER, Chairman,
CHELLIS A. AUSTIN,
HARRY BRONNER,
MORTIMER N. BUCKNER,
CHARLES HAYDEN,
EDWIN S. MARSTON,
Committee.

CHARLES D. MAKEPEACE, Secretary,
115 Broadway, New York City.

RUSHMORE, BISBEE & STERN, Counsel,
61 Broadway, New York City.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO ALL HOLDERS OF CLAIMS AND DEMANDS AGAINST

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company,
New York Municipal Railway Corporation
AND
New York Consolidated Railroad Company:

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 8th day of February, 1919, the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York made an order in the equity suit pending in said Court, No. E 15-347, brought by Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, plaintiff, against Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, New York Municipal Railway Corporation, and New York Consolidated Railroad Company, defendants, which order, among other things, provides that:—

(1) All claims and demands against the said Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the said New York Municipal Railway Corporation or the said New York Consolidated Railroad Company, shall be presented to Lindley M. Garrison, Receiver of said corporations, on or before the 1st day of April, 1919.

(2) If any persons having claims and demands against the said defendants or any of them shall fail to present such claims and demands to the said receiver on or before the said 1st day of April, 1919, as provided in said order, each of them so failing shall be barred from sharing in the benefit of the distribution of the moneys and proceeds of the properties of the said defendants that now are or hereafter shall be in the hands of the receiver in said suit, and from sharing or participating in the distribution of any of the proceeds arising from the sale of any of said properties if such sale shall thereafter be adjudged and decreed in said suit.

Nothing in said order requires claims and demands secured by mortgage or other lien to be presented to the receiver as above stated.

Forms for proofs of claims and demands required to be presented to the receiver as stated above may be obtained from the receiver at his office, No. 85 Clinton Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York, and claims and demands shall be presented to the receiver at his said office, No. 85 Clinton Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York.

Dated, Brooklyn, N. Y., February 10, 1919.

LINDLEY M. GARRISON, Receiver.

85 Clinton Street,
Borough of Brooklyn,
City and State of New York.

Announcement

Having resigned from the Financial Advertising Department of New York Sun, beg to notify of new address—66 Broadway—Room 503.

John D. Lane

Telephone Rector 7738

DIVIDENDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of $2.00 per share on the Preferred Stock and a Dividend of $2.50 per share on the Common Stock

of this Company have this day been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at 12 noon, Saturday, March 8, 1919.

For the purposes of the annual meeting of the stockholders the stock transfer books of this Company will be closed at 12 noon, Saturday, March 8, 1919, and will be reopened at 10 A. M., Wednesday, April 9, 1919.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

New York, N. Y., February 13, 1919.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 79

A quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent (two dollars and fifty cents per share), and an extra dividend of one-half of one per cent (fifty cents per share), on the Company's capital stock have been declared, payable on April 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 20, 1919.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED DYEWOOD CORPORATION.

New York, February 27, 1919.

Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 10.

Common Capital Stock Dividend No. 10.

The following dividends have been declared on the stocks of this Corporation: a dividend of $1.75 per share (from a sum set aside for the payment of $7.00 per share for the year 1919) on the Preferred stock; a dividend of $1.50 per share on the Common stock; both payable April 1, 1919, to stockholders of record of Preferred and Common stocks at the close of business Friday, March 14, 1919.

The transfer books will be closed.

Checks will be mailed by the New York Trust Company of New York.

DeWITT CLINTON JONES, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of two and three-quarters per cent. (2¾%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable April 20th, 1919, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. April 10th, 1919.

The above dividend includes one per cent. (1%) on account of back dividends.

The transfer books will be closed on April 10th, 1919, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on April 11th, 1919, at 10 A. M.

THE VULCAN DETINNING COMPANY,
by CHARLES E. OUTRAM, Secretary.
Bowaren, N. J., February 27th, 1919.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds
Monday	59,130	149,905	160,620	$184,000
Tuesday	134,345	164,745	153,820	103,000
Wednesday	144,585	227,730	140,925	266,000
Thursday	150,450	198,470	392,100	343,000
Friday	119,515	225,200	228,960	296,000
Saturday	49,025	100,025	190,150	361,000
Total	656,919	1,066,075	1,266,575	$1,583,000

INDUSTRIALS

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10½	6¼	47,100	*Aetna Explosives.	10⅛	7⅝	9½	+ 2
81	61	150	*Aetna Exp.pf.w.i.	64	63	64	..
9½	6¼	200	Aetna Trust Ctfs.	9½	9½	9½	+ 3¼
54½	54	25	*Air Reduction	54	54	54	..
65½	61½	1,450	*Am. Beech Mag.	63½	64½	64½	+ ½
3	2	1,100	Am.-British Mfg.	3	2	3	..
22	4	4,000	*Am. Road Mach.	22	11½	18	+ 6
5⅜	2¼	7,100	*Am. Writ. Paper.	5¼	3½	4½	..
24½	23½	500	Br.-Am. Tob. reg.	24½	24	24	— ⅝
25⅞	24	2,600	B.-A. Tob. coupon	25¾	25	25	— ⅛
30	30	100	*J. G. Brill Car Co	30	30	30	..
2¼	2	2,500	*Car L. & P.	2¼	2	2⅛	— ⅛
175	149	100	Chev. Mot. Car.	175	175	175	+10
11½	8¼	7,500	*Dictograph Prod.	11¼	10½	11	+ ½
3½	2	7,500	*Emerson Phono.	3½	2¾	3½	+ ⅝
60⅝	55⅝	200	*Fairbanks Co.	56	56	56	+ ½
35	33	75	*Free. Texas Sul.	33	33	35	..
72¼	39	10,200	*Gen. Asphalt.	71½	66⅞	67¾	— 3⅜
109	87	1,500	*Gen. Asphalt pf.	107	102	102	— 4
133	109	710	*Gillette S. R. w.i.	133	130	130	+ 1
3⅝	1½	100	*Havana Tob.	2½	2½	2½	+ ¼
4	3	100	*Havana Tob. pf.	3	3	3	— ¼
7½	4⅝	36,800	Hupp Mot. Car.	7½	5¾	7¼	+ 1¼
17⅜	14½	2,500	Imp. Tob. of G.B.S.	17⅜	15¾	17⅜	+ 2½
21	10¼	23,800	Inter. Rubber.	19¾	18	19	+ ⅝
65½	43½	37,700	Keystone T. & R.	65½	59⅞	64	+ 3⅝
17½	10¾	16,595	*Lack Cty. Coal.	17½	12	17¾	+ 5¾
3	1½	750	*Lake Top. Boat.	2	1½	1⅝	— ⅜
24½	19½	2,200	*Libby, McN. & L.	24½	23½	24½	..
31	27½	1,400	Lima Loco.	31	27½	30½	+ ¼
4½	4	3,800	Marconi of Am.	4¼	4	4¼	..
58	47	3,600	*Nat. Coal & Ice.	55⅝	53	54¼	+ ½
12	6½	1,100	*Nat. Fireproof'g.	7⅝	6½	7	— ⅝
20¼	13½	425	*Nat. Firepfg. pf.	14⅜	14½	14⅜	+ ¼
4	2⅝	9,000	Nor. A. P. & P.	4	3⅜	4	+ ⅛
20	18	1,200	Peerless T. & M.	19¾	19	19⅝	+ ⅝
1	⅛	151,000	Perfection T. & R.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
9¼	7	16,800	*Philip Morris, w.i.	8¾	7¼	8	— ½
43	42	500	*Remington Type.	43	42	43	..
8½	8	1,300	*Standard Motor.	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
41	38⅞	6,100	*Stewart Mfg.	40⅝	38⅞	39⅝	— ⅛
16½	10	39,500	Submarine Boat.	16½	14	14⅝	+ ⅛
48	40½	6,700	Swift Int. w. i.	48	46	46¼	— 1¼
42½	33¾	6,500	*United Motors.	42¼	41	42	+ ⅝
62½	60¾	1,400	*Union Carbide.	62½	62	62½	+ ½
1⅞	1½	4,150	*U. S. L. & H.	1⅞	1½	1⅞	..
3	2½	1,000	*U. S. L. & H. pf.	3	3	3	+ ⅛
2¼	⅛	155,000	Un. Prof. Sharing.	2¼	1½	1¾	+ ⅛
5⅜	3½	17,100	U. S. Steamship.	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	..
4½	3⅝	6,803	Wayne Coal.	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	3,000	World Film.	½	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
4⅝	3	13,000	*Wright-Mar. Air.	4⅜	3½	4⅜	+ ⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

184½	173½	700	Anglo. Amer. Oil.	184½	18	184½	+ ¼
98	88	300	Galena-Signal Oil.	98	88	98	+ 7
171	163	35	Ill. Pipe Line.	171	170	171	+ 6
113	107	10	North. Pipe Line.	110	110	110	— 1
335	316	60	Ohio Oil.	326	322	325	— 3
685	630	10	Prairie O. & G.	665	665	665	— 5
276	266	10	Prairie Pipe Line.	276	270	270	..
320	297	70	South Penn. Oil.	317	309	310	— 2
101	99	10	Southw. Pa. P. L.	99	99	99	— 2
280	258	10	Stand. Oil of Cal.	270	270	270	+ 5
590	590	5	Stand. Oil of Kan.	590	590	590	+190
400	360	10	Stand. Oil of Ky.	400	400	400	+40
780	675	135	Stand. Oil of N. J.	690	685	685	— 5
334	306	150	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	333	327	329	— 4
123	107	10	Union Tank.	118	118	118	..
437	395	105	Vacuum Oil.	426	420	422	..

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

2⅞	⅝	71,500	*Allen Oil.	2⅝	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
⅞	⅜	500	*Barnett Oil.	⅞	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
4½	3	9,000	*Bosha Oil.	3⅝	3	3	..
47	18	156,000	*Boston-Wyo. Oil.	46	30	38	— 3
15½	12	1,300	Caddo Oil.	15¼	12	15¼	..
1½	1	9,800	*Cont. O. & R.	1⅜	1	1⅛	..
8	6⅞	20,300	*Cosden Oil.	8	7⅜	8	+ ⅝
4¼	4	200	*Cosden Oil pf.	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
1½	1¼	10,300	*Crystal O. & R.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
32	12	20,600	*Crown Oil.	32	25	32	+17
1⅛	1¼	1,300	*Curiman Pet.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	3,050	*Distillers Oil.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
6	4	105,800	*Esmeralda Oil.	5½	4½	5½	+ ½

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Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
Lone Star Gas
Midland Securities
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MATERIALS MARKET AT LOW BASE NOW

Construction Costs No Longer a Factor in Deferring Big Work.

"RUSH WORK FOR AUTUMN"

Owners Chiefly Concerned About Having Rentable Space Next Season.

Within practically one week the entire eastern construction market has changed from one of defiance to one of almost complete compliance.

Ten days ago the entire market, barring a few exceptions represented by necessary construction work, that either by Government or trade compulsion had to proceed regardless of price of materials or cost of erection, was following the policy of holding out for prices to drop still further.

Today, with the building season advanced by favorable weather, astute owners and builders are rushing plans so as to get building projects started at once to anticipate high rents and a continuation of the favorable leasing season next Autumn. The demand for stabilization of building materials has been met and the labor situation will probably be entirely cleared within a few days.

These were the last two factors blocking the way to a free construction movement. Contractors, counting upon a $6 compromise wage rate for the carpenters, are putting in estimates more freely, and architects and investors now know that building material prices are at their present levels to be immediately accepted, because just as soon as the demand becomes anything like normal forward buying will be limited by the ability of the manufacturers to meet it with available materials.

An instance of this is shown by the fact that a dealer placed an order for common brick last week for $16 a thousand wholesale, although he could have gone up the river and bought all the brick he wanted at $15. The purchaser took 500,000 at the dollar advance, "to make sure that the brick actually would be delivered." There was a lumber deal closed Saturday morning for a vast building project at a price above the market level for the same reason by an entirely different interest from the one purchasing the brick.

The best grade of common brick will be sold on Monday in this market for not less than $16.50 by one concern, at least, and on the same day quotations for this commodity at Atlantic City will be $22; Canton, Ohio, $16.75; Epping, N. H., $18; San Antonio, Texas, $14.75; St. Joseph, Mo., $16; Belleville, Ill., $17, and Decatur, Ill., $15, according to the Dcw Service Daily Building Reports.

In Portland cement manufacturing districts the expected change in prices will not occur because production is proceeding 45 per cent. below normal and some mills have closed down with little or no reserve stocks. Since Jan. 1, manufacturing costs for this commodity have advanced greatly, and it has just been ascertained that road building programs of States will require 56,000,000 barrels of Portland cement during the next two years with an annual output of only 93,000,000 barrels despite a building construction program for the nation about three times greater than normal with a potential export demand still to conjure with as a further drain upon the country's cement producing capacity.

The effect of the low-price argument has been discounted by practical builders and owners with an eye to the Autumn renting season, requiring completed buildings instead of blueprints and projects. No building material manufacturer, whether he operates a lumber mill in Oregon or a brick plant on the Hudson River, can tell what his manufacturing costs this year will be, and the banks of the country, with a Liberty Loan campaign ahead, are taking the attitude that "working capital" will not be available to building material manufacturers unless they have liquid assets in the form of accounts collectible rather than stock on hand.

In other words, building material manufacturers are face to face with the necessity of knowing their costs down to the last cent, and if costs are uncertain so also will be the market prices. It is an accepted fact that manufacturing costs will not be lower, especially as to wages, this season, and that fact will be proportionately reflected in the actual selling prices of all commodities, with the possible exception of steel.

Even in that commodity the expected price reduction will not be as great as had been expected, and whatever reduction there is will be announced some time before April 1, likely around March 15, if not earlier, so as to give the manufacturers an opportunity to "feel" the building market. The fact that fuel can be purchased today for 40 cents a ton cheaper than it can be contracted for is the best proof of the cost situation as applied by analysis to the future cost of building materials.

Another factor in favor of building construction is that of greater efficiency of labor. A large concrete construction company recently made a test of a cubic yard of concrete made last week with an identical cubic yard laid under Government contract conditions in November before the armistice was signed. With the same cost of materials the cost was reduced 80 per cent., because of the greater competition among laborers to get and hold a job today as compared with early November conditions. An identical cubic yard of concrete compared as between Nov. 5 and Jan. 1 showed only a 30 per cent. lowering of cost attributable to greater labor efficiency.

With the increasing competition for jobs among building artisans apparent in almost every trade, and the disposition of private contractors to get their projects going before the State and nation come into the market for large quantities of materials, thereby benefiting from the present base prices, the building season is approximately 5 per cent. under way as of March 1, taking 1916 as a comparison, and if the labor difficulties can be smoothed out by March 15, when the building season formally opens, a market 20 per cent. of normal will be under way with a maximum limited only by the ability of the building material manufacturer to meet the demand.

Will Increase Capital Stock.

It is announced that the capital stock of the Equitable Investment Company, Inc., is soon to be increased to $2,000,000 and the par value of the shares changed from $10 to $100. After the increase, the company will have $1,000,000 of 8 per cent. cumulative preferred, and $1,000,000 in common stock. The company operates a number of offices and deals in industrial loans, not exceeding $300 each. The loans are usually made on notes and to persons who have no other collateral. The preferred stock is redeemable at 110. The company has been in operation since 1904.

Gas Mask Rubber to be Sold.

A large quantity of rubber and other materials partly made up at Government plants for use as gas masks will be sold at auction on March 10 at 10:30 A. M. at the Ford plant in Long Island City by William Jacobus on behalf of the War Department. The Government has 2,000,000 unused gas masks at plants in warehouses in Long Island City, some of which are to be auctioned at a later date.

French Currency Increase.

PARIS, March 2.—The Temps today published a decree increasing from 33,000,000,000 to 36,000,000,000 francs the total amount of currency notes which may be issued by the French Government.

QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Dividend and Interest Periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. †Special. x Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Mar. 1, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	65	75
A. W. & Elec., '34	5	Apr. & Oct.	68	70
Anac. & Pot. River, '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	70	73
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	80	86
Ark. V. R., L. & P., '20	7	Jan. & July	96¼	99½
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	..	59
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Buff. Gen. El., '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	89	..
Do deb., '22	5	Feb. & Aug.	163½	164¼
Buff. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '33	5	Jan. & July	..	89
Do 1st, '48	5	Jan. & July	93½	96½
Buff. & Lock. 1st, '33	5	Jan. & July	..	98
Buff. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	95	96
Buff. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	86	89½
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	77	86
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	97	98
C. & P. Tel. cons., '29	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	90
Cit. Serv. deb., Ser. B	7	Jan. & July	129¼	130
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	93	94½
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	87	90
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	80	84
Conn. Pr. 1st & Con., '63	4½	Jan. & July	84	85
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	5	Apr. & Oct.	86	90
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	87	89
Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '54	4½	Jan. & July	87	89
Do, 1939	5	Jan. & July	88	90
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	5	Jan. & July	99	101
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	4½	Jan. & July	84	85
Do 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	90	..
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	..
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	86	89
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	93	98
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	..	Jan. & July	83	..
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22	5	May & Nov.	90	94
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	93
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	May & Nov.	85	88
Eliz. & Trenton, '62	5	June & Dec.	93	98
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	90
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	83	90
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	6	June & Dec.	90	95
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	Apr. & Oct.	77	82
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	May & Nov.	78	85
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	90	..
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	..	60
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	84½	86½
Hoboken Ferry, '46	5	Jan. & July	95	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	May & Nov.	80	..
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	Feb. & Aug.	93½	95
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	5	May & Nov.	90	94
K. C. Long D. T., '25	4	May & Nov.	60	65
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	81	83
Knoxville Trac. '38	5	Jan. & July	88¾	89½
Met. Ed. 1st & ref., '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	..
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	90	93
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	88	93
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	77	79½
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	..	..	77	82
Nash.R.& L. 1st con., '53	5	June & Dec.	90	95
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	93	100
Nev. Cal. El. 1st 6s, '46	6	Jan. & July	..	..
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	90	..
Newark Pass. Ry., '20	4	Jan. & July	90	93
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	5	May & Nov.	91	..
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	..	60
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	64	67
Do ref. '32	5	Jan. & July	95	96
Norf. & Ports. Trac., '36	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	102
Norf. Ry. & Lt., '49	5	June & Dec.	..	80
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	May & Nov.	90	94
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	..	85
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	..	78
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	89	91
Do deb., '21	6	Jan. & July	96	98
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	89	93
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	88	97½
Patterson Elec. gen., '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	98	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	73	78
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	96½	..
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	92½	94½
Riverside, '60	5	June & Dec.	..	60
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	50	60
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	84	88
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52	5	Feb. & Aug.	88	90
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	86	91
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	88	92
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	85	87
Stand. Gas & El., '25	6	Apr. & Oct.	84½	87
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	5	May & Dec.	75	83
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	71	75
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	84	89
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	87	93
Twin States Gas & El. 1st & ref., '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	80	86
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	72	73
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	86	90
Do deb., '28	..	May & Nov.	92	96
United Lt. & Ry., '23	7	Apr. & Oct.	97	99
Do, '20	6	May & Nov.	97	99
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	72	73
Do income, '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	72	73
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	54½	55½
Unit. Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	84	94
Wash. B. & L., '41	5	Mar. & Sep.	82½	92
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	82½	83½
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	5	Jan. & July	98	99
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '51	5	Jan. & July	70	71
*Flat.			..	83

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

Lima Locomotive, '32	6	May & Nov.	94	99
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	60	64
Poch. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	87	89
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	97
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	97	100

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

Adirondack Elec. Pwr. Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	12	13
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	72	74
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	104	107
Am. Light & Trac	1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	43	44
			Feb 1, 19	241	242

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 1, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	99	100
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Dec 2, 18	57	60
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	76	79
Am. Public Utilities	4	Q	Jul 1, 14	..	25
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 19	36	40
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 15,19	4¾	6
Do participating pf.	..	..	..	65	68
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf	2	S	Dec 2, 18	73	11
Buffalo Gen. Electric	3	S	Dec 31,18	107½	108½
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 19	83	87
Capital Traction	1½	Q	Jan 1, 19	87	89
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Dec 1, 18	..	45
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)	..	..	..	42	46
Cities Service	½	M	Mar 1, 19	352	355
Do pf.	½	M	Mar 1, 19	79⅝	79¾
Colorado Power	½	Q	Jan 15,19	24	27
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 15,18	96	100
Columbus Elec. pf.	3	S	Jan 15,18	72	76
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt. Do pf.	1	ov	Jan 1, 18	19	21
Conn. Power pf.	a1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	41	43
Con. Trac. of N. J.	1½	Q	Dec 2, 18	73	78
Eastern Texas Elec.	2	S	Jan 15,19	58	62
Do pf.	2½	S	Jan 2, 19	52½	55
Elec. Bond & Share pf	3	S	Jan 2, 19	73	78
El Paso Electric	1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	84	86
Essex & Hudson Gas.	2½	Q	Dec 16,18	94	98
Federal Light & Trac. Do pf.	4	S	Dec 1, 18	110	120
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	9	11
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	2	S	Sep 14,18	43	45
Illum. & Pr. Sec. Do pf.	2½	S	Jan 1, 19	60	65
Miss. River Pr. pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 15,19	75	..
Nashville R. & L. pf.	..	S	J. & J.	85	20
Newark Con. Gas	1½	Q	Jan 1, 19	40	42
Niagara Falls Pwr. pf.	2½	S	J. & J.	50	60
No. Ont. Light & Pwr. Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,19	78	82
No. States Power	3	S	Jan 15,19	98	100
Do pf.	1¾	..	Jan 20,18	11	15
Nor. Texas Electric	3	S	Jan 20,19	72	75
Do pf.	3	S	Mar 1, 19	90	92
Pacific Gas & Electric	1½	Q	Mar 1, 19	51	56
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	68	73
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1¾	Q	Feb 15,19	50	50½
Pac. Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 10,19	87	88
Republic Ry. & Light	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 19	80	80
Do pf.	1	..	Jul 15, 18	90	100
Southern Cal. Edison	1	Q	Jan 15,19	18	18
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,19	55	57
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,19	84	86
Standard Gas & Elec. Do pf.	3	S	Dec 1, 18	100	102
Tampa Electric	1½	Q	Dec 16,18	100	105
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr. Do pf.	2½	Q	Nov 15,18	39½	41
Tri-City R. & L. pf.	..	..	..	107	112
United Light & Rys. Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	17	18
Un. Rys. & El. (Balt.)	1	Q	Jan 2, 19	84	85
United Utilities Do pf.	50c	Q	Jan 22,19	70	73
Washington Gas	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 19	19	19½
Wash. Ry. & Electric. Do pf.	90c	Q	Jan 1, 19	10	20
Western Power	1¼	Q	Feb 1, 19	80	90
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 18	54	56
West. States Gas & E. Do pf.	1	Q	Jan 15,19	66	70
Wisconsin Edison	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 19	18½	19
	$1½	..	Jan 15,19	76	76
	..	..	Dec 30,17	29	34

*1% payable in com. stock. †Incl. 1¼% extra. ‡Incl. 2½% payable in com. stock. §Incl. 3% extra. a—Payable in scrip.

BANKS.

America	$1,500,000	15	S	Jan 2, 19	510	..
Am. Exc. N.	3,000,000	a7	S	Nov 1, 18	..	235
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	170	..
Bk. of Cuba	100,000	6	S	Jan 2, 19	180	190
Batt'y Pk. N.	1,500,000	†3	S	Jan 2, 19	220	230
Bowery	250,000	b6	Q	Feb 1, 19	435	..
Bry't Cent'l.	100,000	..	S	..	140	145
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 19	150	155
Bronx Boro.	150,000	3	..	..	125	130
Bryant Park	200,000	2	S	Jan 1, 19	145	155
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 18	25	..
Chase Nat'l.	10,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 19	395	402
Ch.-Ph. Nat.	3,500,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	260	275
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	..	Apr 1, 17	100	115
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	3	B	Mar 1, 19	500	..
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	3½	Q	Jan 2, 19	222	227
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	3½	S	Nov 1, 18	455	463
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	c3	Q	Jan 2, 19	240	..
Colonial	500,000	b6	Q	Jan 2, 19	400	..
Columbia	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,18	165	..
Comm. Exch.	400,000	10	S	Jan 2, 19	390	405
Commonw'th.	400,000	5	S	Nov 1, 18	195	205
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	3½	S	Jan 2, 19	213	216
Contin'l ($75)	1,000,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 19	104	108
Corn Exch.	4,200,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 19	309	314
E. R. Nat.	1,000,000	2	..	Jun 1, 16	145	155
Europe	150,000	3	..	Jan 13,17	110	130
Fifth Ave.	200,000	12½	Q	Jan 2, 19	2000	2200
Fifth Nat.	250,000	†10	Q	Jan 2, 19	950	970
First Nat.	10,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	280	290
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,18	180	195
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 19	200	212
Greenwich	500,000	b4	Q	Jan 2, 19	350	..
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 19	730	740
Harriman N.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 3, 19	280	..
Imp. & T. Nat	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 19	540	..
Irving Nat.	4,500,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	†1305	..
Liberty Nat.	3,000,000	4½	Q	Jan 2, 19	260	275
Lincoln Nat.	2,500,000	242½	Q	Feb 1, 19	200	210
Manh'n ($50)	2,500,000	*15	Q	Jan 15,19	350	358
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 19	155	165
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	$2	Q	Jan 2, 19	180	190
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	380	400
Mut. Nat.	200,000	5	S	Oct 1, 18	200	205
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	Jan 2, 19	435	..
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	10	Q	Jan 2, 17	125	140
N.Y. Co. Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 15,19	200	..
N.Y. Pro. Ex.	1,000,000	d$2	Q	Feb 1, 19	150	..
Pacific ($50)	500,000	4	Q	Dec 31,18	240	..
Public	1,250,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	585	595
Park Nat.	5,000,000	*15	Q	Jan 2, 19	1225	..
People's ($25)	200,000	3	Q	Jan 10,19	135	140
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	460	470
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	400	425
Sherman Nat	500,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	125	135
State	2,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 19	225	..
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 19	130	..
United States	1,000,000	10	..	Jul, 1918	155	170
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,18	160	170
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 19	275	..
Westch'r Ex.	100,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 19	160	175
Yorkville	200,000	5	Q	Dec 31,18	300	325

*1% special. †Incl. 1¼% extra. ‡Incl. 50c extra. §Incl. 1% extra. ††Includes one-third share Irving Trust Co. stock. ‡And 10% of First Security Co. stock. a—Incl. 2% extra. b—And 3% extra. c—Incl. 1% extra. d—Incl. $1 extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 1, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	15,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,18	390	395
Brooklyn	1,500,000	a5	Q	Jan 2, 19	510	520
Cent. Union	12,500,000	5½	Q	Jan 2, 19	407	412
Columbia	5,000,000	*4	Q	Dec 31,18	307	312
Commercial	500,000	..	..	..	90	96
Empire	2,000,000	†3	Q	Dec 31,18	285	295
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	†5	Q	Dec 31,18	418	422
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 19	435	445
Fidelity	1,000,000	*2	Q	Dec 31,18	220	230
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,18	220	225
Fulton	500,000	*5	S	Jan 2, 19	240	255
Guaranty	25,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,18	382	388
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 19	280	285
Hudson Tr.	500,000	2	Q	Dec 31,18	130	140
Irving Trust	1,500,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 19	‡	..
Kings Co.	500,000	7	Q	Feb 1, 19	625	650
Law. Title & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 2, 19	105	110
Lincoln	1,000,000	1	Q	Feb 1, 19	175	185
Manufact'rs.	1,000,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 19	160	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 19	610	620
New York	3,000,000	8	S	Dec 31,18	350	..
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 19	790	810
People's Tr.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 10,18	290	310
Q. Co., Jamaica	600,000	..	Q	Jan 1, 19	65	75
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,18	325	335
Transatlantic	700,000	3	..	Jan 2, 18	..	..
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 19	905	170
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jan 2, 19	418	425

*And 2% extra. †And 4% extra. ‡See Irving Nat. Bank. §And 5% extra, payable Jan. 10. a—And 10% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY, AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Am. Alliance	$1,000,000	7½	S	J. & J.	228	..
Bd. & Mtg. G.	5,000,000	$1	Q	Dec 31,18	60	64
City of N. Y.	600,000	4	Q	Nov 15,18	223	228
Commonw'lth	500,000	3	S	Dec 31,18	105	110
Continental	10,000,000	$2½	Q	Nov 1, 18	300	325
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	15	S	Jan 8, 19	62	67
Globe & Rut.	700,000	†10	Q	Jan 8, 19	325	..

SAY CABLE DELAYS HAMPER BUSINESS

Merchants' Association Bulletin Prints Many Letters of Protest About Service.

ASSAIL BAN ON CIPHERS

Exporters and Importers Cite Instances of Tardy and Irregular Transmission.

The Merchants' Association in its bulletin for the past week prints a long series of letters from business houses in New York City and elsewhere, asserting that import and export business is being seriously injured, with no apparent benefit to any one, because of delays and difficulties in cabling and because of the refusal of the Government to permit the use of code in commercial messages.

Unavailing efforts, it is stated, have been made to obtain an improvement of the service by Postmaster General Burleson, or even an explanation of the reasons for the slowness and irregularity of the service and for the continuation of the ban on cipher communications. One of the letters of an importing house, which is quoted, is as follows:

"We have noticed from your weekly bulletin that you have been taking up the question of the delay on cables, and we are wondering whether there is any chance of getting any help in order that our business may not suffer.

"On Feb. 15, at 11 A. M., we sent a cable to our man in China. This morning, Feb. 19, we are informed by the cable company that the Pacific Commercial Cable is interrupted and if we want to send our cable to China we shall have to do so by the Atlantic route. Now, it does not seem to us as if it ought to take from Saturday until Wednesday to find out that a cable cannot be sent because of the interruption of cable service, and we imagine that this interruption possibly may have occurred yesterday but that our cable must have been held up by the censors since last Saturday.

"The attitude of the present Administration is entirely beyond our ability to comprehend. They are most anxious to find employment for returning soldiers and to build up business, but on the other hand, they are putting all kinds of difficulty in the way of our transacting business by the censorship, which seems so unnecessary, especially to China and the Far East, and we sincerely hope that through your influence some relief may be obtained for the importers and exporters."

Another of the series of protests is the following:

"Anything you may be able to do to lessen these delays will be of great assistance to trade between this country and South Africa. Our experience has been even worse than those quoted in the newspaper article. We consider ourselves fortunate if we receive replies to telegrams to South Africa in twenty-one days. A short time ago we received from our Durban office an acknowledgment of a telegram which we had sent from here which showed that this telegram took twenty-five days to reach them. Some of our friends in this city have practically given up trying to do business with South Africa, as they find it useless to cable offers for goods to that country, owing to the fact that by the time they receive a reply the market has entirely changed."

BAKER TO BE AT AIR SHOW.

Will Speak in Garden Tonight After Manufacturers' Dinner.

This has been designated as Army Day at the Aeronautical Exposition and invitations have been sent to scores of military officers to be present. The guest of honor will be Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, who assured officials of the Exposition yesterday that he will positively attend. It was reported that he expected to make the trip from Washington by airplane, but it could not be learned definitely yesterday whether he had agreed to come in that way.

Before proceeding to the Garden, where he is scheduled to make an address, Secretary Baker will be the guest at a dinner in the Hotel Vanderbilt, given by officials of the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association. Major Gen. Thomas Barry, Commandant of the Department of the East, is also expected to make a speech in the Garden tonight.

As an added attraction at the Exposition, the Navy and Post Office Departments have arranged an aerial postal service to Madison Square Garden. A branch of the New York Post Office has been established in the Garden where air service postage stamps may be purchased and letters and post cards mailed.

Beginning at 12:30 o'clock today, a giant dirigible will come each day from the hangars at Rockaway to the Exposition to collect the mail. The dirigible will hover over the Garden roof and drop a mail bag down to the postal agents. The letters collected in the Garden will be taken aboard the balloon and carried to the postal field station at Belmont Park for transmission by air to Philadelphia and Washington or by train to other points.

Many interesting exhibits, which arrived too late to be installed on Saturday when the Exposition, which continues until March 15, formally opened, were placed in the two buildings yesterday.

DEFECTS IN WAR TONNAGE.

Canadian Ship Repairers Find Faults in Machinery and Hulls.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., March 2.—A large number of ships built in the United States and Canada during the war to meet the demand for increased tonnage have put into this port during the last few weeks for repairs, and the St. Johns dry dock is working to full capacity, with a long waiting list. Rough seas in the North Atlantic proved too much for the ships, according to marine men, who say that defects in machinery and hulls were found when the vessels were overhauled.

To Hold Mooney Demonstration.

The General Mooney Committee of this city which was organized at a meeting of the Central Federated Union on Feb. 16, decided yesterday at Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth Street, to hold a demonstration meeting at Madison Square Garden on May 1 in behalf of Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings who are serving life imprisonment sentences in San Francisco. M. J. Calleran, President of Plasterers' Union No. 60, was elected President of the Mooney Committee, and Timothy Healy, International President of the Firemen's Union, heads the Publicity Committee.

Lyons Fair Exhibitors 4,700.

PARIS, March 2.—The fourth annual fair at Lyons was officially opened on March 1. There were 4,700 exhibitors.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill & Co.; F. B. Goodman, cotton goods; 37 W. 26th.
BALTIMORE—Crippen & Reid; B. G. Reid, piece goods; Penn.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Saks Clothing Co.; J. K. Saks, clothing; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; S. M. Averill, lamps; W. J. Brooks, silverware; G. H. Guest, house furn. goods, hardware; Knight, representing; 432 4th Av.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss P. Brinton, ready-to-wear; 2 West 37th.
CHICAGO—Goldstein Bros.; M. Goldstein, skirtings; Cumberland.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; F. O. Streich, silks, velvets; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; F. G. Suffield, prints, ginghams, flannels; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; E. S. Pierce, children's dresses, waists; 309 6th Av.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; G. Kettlewell, men's work clothing, furs; L. J. Mead, furs; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss A. L. Nicholson, women's waists, shawls; Mrs. E. O'Connell, misses' waists, dresses; 1,107 Broadway; Manhattan.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss E. Berg, misses' apparel; Miss T. J. Campan, misses' suits, skirts; Miss A. Garrety, Miss M. Ryan, women's cloaks; 1,107 B'way.
CINCINNATI—Globe Tailoring Co.; S. Rosenthal, woolens; 215 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—Heldman Clothing Co.; W. J. Heldman, J. Schild, clothing materials; 817 B'way.
CLEVELAND—W. Taylor Son & Co.; C. B. Eaton, carpets, rugs; 470 4th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Morehouse-Martens Co.; W. E. Wharton, carpets; 1,170 B'way; Long Acre.
DETROIT—The Emporium; Miss M. Epley, gloves, neckwear, vellings, hdkfs., jewelry, leather goods; H. G. Mayn, white goods, linens, fancy linens, domestics, silks; 116 West 32d.
DETROIT—Elliott-Taylor-Woolfenden Co.; T. H. Whan, domestics, linens, quilts; C. W. Bieber, ribbons, ladies' neckwear, leather goods, stationery, books; Miss E. Dorwald, muslin underwear, petticoats; M. W. Leach, J. P. Rowe, representing; 220 5th Av.; Sherman Square.
EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Ross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.
EASTON, Penn.—Wm. Laubach & Sons; G. A. Laubach, general mdse.; 41 Union Square.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—M. A. Murray & Co.; Miss M. A. Murray, women's, children's wear; 404 4th Av.; Imperial.
EVANSVILLE, Ind.—A. Schultz, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Wise, Smith & Co.; H. Asheim, dry goods; 404 4th Av.; Aberdeen.
HOLYOKE, Mass.—McAuslam & Wakelin Co., Inc.; J. H. Wakelin, Miss E. Ducharme, notions, fancy goods, furs; Cumberland.
HOUSTON, Texas—Foley Bros.; G. F. Cohn, merchandise manager; 1,150 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss R. Griffin, gloves; 116 W. 32d.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; Miss Smith, jobs ladies' muslin underwear, infants' wear, kimonas; Mrs. Steifel, waists; J. Jacobs, jobs silk dresses; 37 W. 26th.
LONDON, England—H. Peck, ready-to-wear; Manhattan.
LOS ANGELES—B'way Dept. Store; H. L. Brooker, clothing; 95 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES—"Bullocks;" C. F. Kemp, toys, trunks, sporting goods; 95 Madison Av.
MAHANOY CITY, Penn.—Kline Bros.; B. Kline, general mdse.; Miss M. Hoben, Miss Yedesky, ready-to-wear; 37 W. 26th.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Bry-Block Merc. Co.; H. T. Kordenbrock, silk, cotton underwear; 470 4th Av.
MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; A. B. Koehler, flannels, wash goods; Broadway and 32d.
MILWAUKEE—Stumpf & Langhoff; H. J. Langhoff, men's, boy's clothing; Commodore.
MONTREAL, Canada—J. M. Balacam, ginghams, percales; McAlpin.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Castner-Knott D. G. Co.; O. W. Clayton, house furn. goods; 23 East 26th.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Maison Blanche Co., Ltd.; N. H. Murphy, cloaks, suits, dresses, waists; Miss A. Coughlan, millinery; 116 West 32d.
NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; Mrs. R. Sherwood, coats, suits, waists; Miss M. L. Cronin, Miss Gauchey, millinery; 19 E. 26th.
NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; C. G. Ambler, house furn. goods; 432 4th Av.; Continental.
NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; C. I. Smith, hosiery, knit underwear; G. R. Gifford, notions, toilet goods; 404 4th Av.; Continental.
OMAHA, Neb.—Burgess-Nash Co.; Miss M. Doris, ladies' gloves; Miss M. Butler, laces, embroideries, hdkfs., ladies' neckwear; J. J. Hasley, mdse. manager; Miss L. Schmidt, art needlework, ribbons; 200 5th Av.
OTTUMWA, Ohio—Nelson Cloak Co.; A. H. Nelson, cloaks, suits; 303 5th Av.; York.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Gross & Co.; M. Gross, women's suitings; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA.—H. Berkowitch, women's, misses' dresses; R. 916, 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—L. B. Waist Co.; L. Brown, silk, cotton waists; R. 709, 1,270 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; W. Silverman, cotton, wool piece goods; 1,133 Broadway; Sherman Square.
PITTSBURGH—Ruvich Dept. Store; L. Ruvich, dry goods, notions; Claridge.
PITTSBURGH.—R. Shepara & Son; P. Shepara, ladies' ready-to-wear; Claridge.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; C. M. Shnart, men's, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—J. Samuels & Bro.; Miss Tully, laces, embroideries; Miss S. Cohen, women's neckwear; Miss R. Powers, corsets; Miss R. Schlansky, women's gloves; J. Sullivan, representing; 116 W. 32d.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—R. Isaacs, woolens; Bristol.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Walker Bros. D. G. Co.; W. C. Lewis, general merchandise; 141 Madison Av.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. Baillie Co.; V. Matulewicz, dry goods; Miss K. Dillon, ladies' wear; Cumberland.
SAN FRANCISCO—L. Samter & Sons; S. L. Samter, silks, woolens; 4 W. 22d.
SAN FRANCISCO—Roos Bros.; G. Casner, men's, boys' clothing; 1,140 B'way.
SAN FRANCISCO—Lester, Levy & Co.; R. E. Schiller, Fall coats; Room 901, 1,170 B'way.
SAN FRANCISCO—Davis-Schonwasser Co.; Miss K. Keegan, corsets, muslin underwear; Great Northern.
SAN FRANCISCO—R. Wedll & Co.; Miss G. Cohen, corsets, sweaters, lingerie, negligees, waists, petticoats; Miss R. Levy, millinery; 15 E. 26th.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—Leopold Adler; A. Ziner, Miss C. Keane, waists, muslin, silk underwear; 1,150 B'way.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—Leopold Adler; M. Beck, millinery; W. H. McCollum, linens, white goods; Miss C. Kean, millinery; 1,150 B'way; Latham.
SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—C. Herr; D. F. Waterbury, ready-to-wear, basement; 1,150 B'way.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Superior Millinery Co.; L. F. Hamilburg, J. A. Ring, millinery; Bristol.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; M. B. Joel, wash goods; 116 West 32d.
ST. LOUIS—Scrugge-Vandervoort-Barney D. G. Co.; E. J. Glader, 225 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss L. Rubenstein, waists, petticoats, sweaters; 37 West 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Kurlander Bros. and Harfield; H. D. Harfield, Fall ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Golden Rule; F. E. Hicks, men's clothing; 1,261 B'way.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Lindeke, Warner & Sons; J. E. Van Dorn, notions, furniture; 350 B'way.
SYRACUSE—Neal & Hyde; T. H. Neal, domestics, dress goods, silks, velvets; 72 Leonard; Park Av.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—May Shops; Miss F. M. May, waists; Prince George.
TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; H. Gross, millinery; 621 B'way.
UTICA, N. Y.—Brandegee, Kincaid & Co.; F. W. Kincaid, mfrs. clothing; 215 4th Av.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

SAMUEL WEINGARTEN at 230 West Thirty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,968 and no assets. The only creditors are Simpson Brothers, $1,581; R. H. Macy & Co., $1,311, and Burns Brothers, $75.

ADA K. TOBEY, sometimes known as E. Cutts Tobey, buyer, at 116 West Thirty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,207 and no assets. Among the largest creditors are: Chelsea Exchange Bank, $250; Rose K. Mitler, $250, and 700 West 179th Street Corporation, $195.

KENNETH A. KEER, an accountant, at 55 West Ninetieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,396, and assets of $559, consisting of promissory notes, $180; fixtures, &c., $149, and stocks, $30. Among the largest creditors are Butler Brothers, $273, and Bernhard Ulman Company, $198.

WARREN R. CHANDLER, residing at 235 West 103d Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $30,691; unsecured claims and assets of $17,576, of which $17,500 is represented by accounts due. Among the largest creditors are Sparks, Withington Company, $17,260, and Max L. Van Norden, $12,024.

CLAUS BOHLING, hotel business, at 286 Convent Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $355,237, of which $247,800 are secured claims, and assets of $90,011, represented by real estate, $90,000, said to be subject to mortgages aggregating $99,000, as well as taxes due the City of New York, and $11 cash in bank. Petitioner also states that he is a stockholder in the Clinton Place Hotel, the Park House Hotel, the Belwood Hotel Company, Lusitania Hotel Company, Rose Hill Hotel Company, and Elberon Hotel Company. The last two concerns are said to be in bankruptcy. No valuation is given to these hotel stocks. Among the largest creditors, who are secured, are Edward King, $35,000; Charles Dorn, $15,000; Leopold Herfeld, $12,500; Detlef Peterson, $11,715, and E. A. Meinkin, $9,585.

BROADWAY BOOTERIE, INC.—Judge Knox has appointed Thomas H. Matters, Jr., and R. A. Stiefel receivers for the Broadway Booterie, Inc., retail shoes, at 2,529 Broadway, in $2,000 bond.

WARSHAUER STEAM RYE BREAD CO., INC., at 452-456 East 174th Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $22,197, of which $9,530 are secured claims, and assets of $7,959, consisting of stock, $1,000; motor trucks, motor delivery truck and wagons, $2,875, all said to be covered by conditional bill of sale or chattel mortgage; machinery and fixtures, $2,900; accounts due, $1,169, and money in bank, $15. Among the creditors who are secured are Jaburg, Miller Co., Inc., $840, and Mary Brainos, $8,500. Other large creditors, who are unsecured, are Duhrkop Oven Company, $3,800; M. Rosenman, $1,310, and N. T. Sweny's Son & Co., $847.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 2.—David Lipsey a liquor dealer, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, placing his liabilities at $19,-254, with $5,281 assets.

A petition in voluntary bankruptcy has been filed by Mary L. Mercer. She schedules liabilities of $19,767 and assets of $1,121.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 2.—Petitions in bankruptcy have been filed as follows:

Walter David and Frank H. Lord, moving-picture theatre, Worcester, liabilities $11,389, assets $923.

Everett W. Farmer, salesman, Winchester, liabilities $27,435, assets $208.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 2.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Wisconsin Tunnel and Construction Company. The petitioners are John T. Blake, Madison; the Thomas Connelly Company, Chicago, and the Henry McGrath Company Milwaukee. Mr. Blake's claim is for $'6,717.73, the Thomas Connelly Company for $6,980, and the Henry McGrath Company for $1,238.93. The company is said to have committed an act of bankruptcy by assignment to one of its creditors claims for a total of $30,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed Saturday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Blau, Kasiel—J. Burger.....$2,237.59
Baerwald, Paul L.—C. F. Rabell.....134.06
Cunardi, Giuseppina M.—A. E. Kalbach, costs.....119.59
Carrington, Elmor R.—L. T. Bigham..128.20
Feinberg, Abe—Morning Telegraph.....199.80
Korach, Sigmund—S. Goldstone et al..427.34
Kelly, John—W. E. Sengens.....122.62
Klein, Normand, (Klein Advertising Agency)—Galvanotype Engraving Co..127.55
Kamen Contracting Co., Inc.—C. Coyle et al.....558.15
McCoy, John J.—B. E. Rabell et al....180.83
Non-Column Garage Co., Inc.—State Industrial Commission.....495.00
N. Y. Railways Co.—L. Rothman.....15,100.00
Ornstein, Morris—J. G. Kugelman et al.....1,913.15
Reinemann, Henry—Henry Elias Brewing Co.....1,527.05
Sternberg, Adolph—M. Jaffe.....120.65
Steinberg, Moses—Rathbone, Sard & Co.307.88
Sciamti, Sam, and Giuseppe Taravello—People, &c.....2,000.00
Wecaw & Co., Inc., and William A. Wolff—Commonwealth Bank.....3,444.11
Winant, Henry D.—H. Kuhnast.....2,605.21

In Bronx County.

Dyruff, L. Francis—G. Hawkins.....$437.92
Fassert, Christopher—W. Hejduk.....2,026.26
Goldberg, Celia—S. Rothardler.....219.65
Kohler, Nathan—S. Adolph et al.....404.77
Keay, John—W. E. Sengens.....122.62
Rock, Mildred—D. Gusstavino.....5,372.00
Weinfled, Samuel J.—H. Benjamin....1,599.92

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Britain, Henry L., and H. L. Britain Co.—Franco-American Electric Novelty Co., Oct. 21, 1911.....$197.31
Greenspan, Isaac—C. Grossman, Jan. 29, 1919, (vacated).....663.16
Kaplan, Barney—Textile Publishing Co., Jan 4, 1918.....158.44
Mendelson, Isaac—E. R. Appleton, Feb. 18, 1919.....19.527.52
Strominger, Yetta—Public National Bank of New York, Apr. 16, 1918.....373.15
Sheehan, Winfield R.—Encyclopedia Press, Inc., Nov. 28, 1916.....138.66
Same—H. Platt, June 27, 1918.....2,423.62
Seward, George C.—Vulcan Detinning Co., Feb. 5, 1916.....605.73
Thomas, Charles, and Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland—People, &c., Jan. 31, 1919.....1,500.00

In Bronx County.

Shrady, Jennie K.—S. M. Mody, Aug. 20, 1918.....$2,020.16
Sagor, James and Arnold—J. Talcott, Aug. 1, 1914.....3,888.58

Control of Java Coffee.

An association of the Java coffee producers has been organized, with headquarters at Soerabaja. According to Consul J. F. Jewell, at Batavia, the new organization, which was formed with the approval of the Netherlands India Government, proposes to regulate the shipments of coffee and control prices to a certain extent.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

An After-Theatre Supper

depends for success as much upon service and surroundings as upon actual food quality. Shanley's meets the test brilliantly and consistently—satisfying the most discriminating patrons.

Vaudeville de luxe—till closing hour.

Our Special Luncheon is certain to please you—12 to 2:30 P. M. daily with Music—$1.00

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

THE ONLY ICE SKATING SHOW IN NEW YORK

1919 VICTORY REVUE IN GOLDEN GLADES (4th FLOOR)
TWICE NIGHTLY AT 7.30 P. M.—11.30 P. M.
FEATURING WORLD'S GREATEST ICE SKATERS AND ICE BALLET
Thomas Healy's

ONE OF THE 'Bellak' SYSTEM OF SELECT HOTELS
Charles Morton Bellak, Managing Dir.
NOTED FOR SUNSHINE
Two and three rooms and bath. Newly and unusually furnished and decorated. 9 to 14 windows. HOTEL NOBLETON
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The LITTLE CLUB (44'ST THEATRE BUILDING) PHONE BRYANT 827
"The Goodfellow's Nook."
Far from the Madding Jazz.
At last a place where food and dancing are the essentials.
NO ADMISSION FEE CHARGED
NIGHTLY AT 10 O'CLOCK | Helen Maxwell Hostess

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2528 B'way, bet. 94th & 95th Sts.
SUBWAY EXPRESS AT 96TH ST.
RATES: Single, $1.50 to $4.00 a day. Double, $2.00 to $5.00 a day.
Phone 2924 Riverside.

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THE LEADING RESORT HOUSE OF THE WORLD
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
"THE NATION'S HEALTH SHOP"
HEALTH IS EFFICIENCY
A Germicide Climate and Clean Streets.
No Dust. No Dirt. Innumerable Outdoor Recreations and Indoor Entertainments
Ownership Management JOSIAH WHITE & SONS CO.

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Atlantic City's Newest Fireproof Hotel
Ocean Front. Unusually attractive during Winter and early Spring Seasons. Luxurious lobbies and beautifully furnished Sun Parlors, thoroughly heated. Charming afternoon musicales and evening concerts. Garage.
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Concerts Afternoons and Evenings
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Virginia Ave. and Beach. Ocean view. Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Amer. plan—$3.50 up daily, special weekly. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
America's Famous All-Year Resort.
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431 Rooms with Bath, $2.50 to $5.00
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Wednesday, Mar. 5, 8 P. M.
"Why Business Demands Accountancy-trained Men,"
By C. B. Couchman, C. P. A. (Mo.)
You are invited to attend this lecture without obligation. Write, or telephone Cortlandt 1465 for further information.
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$15
Monday, Mar. 3, Day or Night. Pays for COMPLETE COURSE IN STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING or TELEGRAPHY.
POSITIONS GUARANTEED.
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SPANISH, $8.00.
Today! Monday, 3rd March, will start the Spanish course. Four sessions daily, at 12:15, 5:15, 6:15 and 7 P. M. every Monday and Thursday for beginners. For advanced pupils every Tuesday and Friday at the same hours.
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TEACHER, five years' experience, desires tutoring in college preparatory, mathematics. A 447 Times Downtown.
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Undermuslins, Silk Underwear
Have condensed our line. New styles in both silk and nainsook underwear for immediate delivery.
Gowns, skirts, drawers, bloomers, envelope chemises.
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DAVE ROSENGARTEN
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3,000 Dresses
Silk, $6.75—13.75
Cotton, $2.50— 7.50
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MMCo IMMEDIATE DELIVERY OUR SPECIALTY
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STOUT DRESSES
$9.75 to $25.00
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Crayford Percale,	36" wide	11c.
64/60 Prints Sec.,	24" "	08½
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To Close Out at a Price
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Dresses 6.75 to 16.50
Unbeatable Values—
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Half Wool
To close out $3.00 NET.
POPLINS from $3.75 up.
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WASH DRESSES $18 Per Doz. up.
QUICK DELIVERY.
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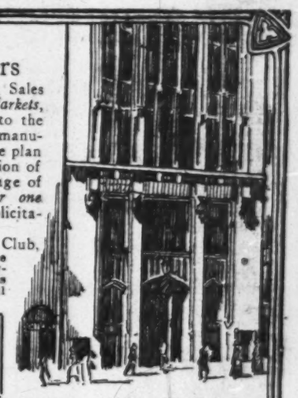
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470 BROOME STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
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WEDNESDAY, March 5th, 1919, Promptly at 10 o'Clock,
For account of whom it may concern,
162 BALES
(Over 40,000 Yards)
PLAIN AND FANCY COTTON FABRICS
consisting of 30 to 72 in.
SHEETINGS, TWILLS, DRILLS, DUCK, Printed & Napped SATEENS
210 BALES
(Over 10,000 Yards)
36 to 60 inch
ARTIFICIAL LEATHER
INCLUDING A VARIETY OF STYLES AND COLORINGS
AND FOR ACCOUNT OF MILLS, AGENTS AND OTHERS,
Wool & Worsted DRESS GOODS, SUITINGS & CLOAKINGS
for Men's and Women's Wear.
Also for account of whom it may concern,
4 cases, 200 pieces, 40 inch U. S. Warp Sateen SLEEVE LININGS,
SILKS AND RIBBONS

Auctions.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PUBLIC AUCTION Sale.—William Jacobus will sell at public auction for the Material Disposition Section, Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. A., 19 West 44th St., New York City, on March 10th, 1919, starting at 10:30 A. M., at the Ford Building, corner of Jackson Av. and Honeywell St., Long Island City, N. Y., a large number of wooden and steel factory chairs, special sewing machines, sewing machine tables, needles and accessories, factory tables, a large pile of new and old lumber of every description, several hundred thousand new paper cartons and boxes, several hundred tons of rubber and rubberized fabric scrap, which includes considerable merchantable material for specialties, tin plate, rag, paper, wire, iron, aluminium, leather, lead and solder scrap. Articles to be sold may be inspected at the Ford Building between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Terms of the sale and lists of articles to be disposed of may be had by applying at the Ford Building for Form M. D. 17, or at the New York Office.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Brush Electric Illuminating Company of New York, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, 130 East 15th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, March 10, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon.
FRANK W. SMITH, Secretary.
New York, February 24, 1919.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26,616.—In Bankruptcy.—ADOLF BROMBERG, individually and as a member of firms of BROMBERG & CARL FOELDY and BROMBERG & SCHULKOFF, Bankrupt.
Adolf Bromberg, individually and as a member of firms of Bromberg & Carl Foeldy and Bromberg & Schulkoff, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 24th, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on March 13th, 1919

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BEAVER Wanted.—American Beauty velour and 2002 kersey. Gramercy 141.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Black, Yalama, Duvet de Lane, velours, Stevens, Botanys, Forstmans, trocos, Andrews 8782, Saxonlas, Clevelands, in all colors. Orchard 8245.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Jullliard 110, all shades; cash. Parker Cloak & Suit Co., 28 West 33d. Madison Square 3961.

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CAPES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better made capes; bring samples. 114 West 27th, 7th floor.

CAPES Wanted.—Only better grade; will look all week; placing orders. 339 Fifth Av., Room 504.

CAPES AND DOLMANS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders. L. G. L., 39 West 29th., 8th floor.

CAPES Wanted.—Jobber looking at dolmans and capes all week. 105 Madison Av., 8th floor.

CAPES, Dolmans, Suits Wanted.—Placing stock orders new styles. 22 West 26th, 6th floor.

CAPES, Dolmans, and Suits Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders. Rothblum, 6 West 32d.

CAPES AND DOLMANS Wanted.—For spot cash. Farragut 599.

CHARMEUSE Wanted.—Can use quantity of navy and blue, $1.50-$1.75. I. Rabinowitz Apparel, 37 West 28th St. Farragut 3905.

CHARMEUSE Wanted.—40-inch black; good quality. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

CHEVIOTS Wanted.—McKenny, 500 pieces, blue; spot cash. Farragut 8916.

CHIFFON, VELVETS Wanted.—18 and 38 inch wide, all colors. Archie, 3d floor, 244 5th Av. Madison Square 3608.

CHIFFON VELVETS Wanted.—Light and dark colors. 118 East 28th, Room 808.

COATS Wanted.—Western jobber looking at coats, suits, and dresses of the better kind. Call all day with samples, 5th floor, 38 West 26th.

COATS Wanted.—Spring, jobs in all materials, cloth and silk. Philip Herzog, 5 West 32d.

COTTON GOODS Wanted. — Hill muslin, Lonsdale, nainsook and cambric, 20 and 22 inch draper cloth, universal check gingham Amoskeag plaid gingham, Manville large check gingham, 32-inch striped gingham, Amoskeag pink chambray, eiderdown and Suckling flannelette. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4814.

CREPE METEOR Wanted.—Open for 851 Eagle Meteor, all shades. I. M. Oshinsky, 122 West 27th St. Farragut 4538.

CREPE DE METEOR Wanted.—Stewarts or Eagles cloth; will pay cash. Madison Square 2055.

DELHI Wanted.—Copen and tan, also high shades velours, all colors. Phone Chelsea 9585.

DELHI Wanted. — American 037, pekin, copen, rose, for cash. Chelsea 9313.

DOLMANS, CAPES Wanted.—Placing stock orders. Call with samples all week. 11 West 32d, 9th floor.

DRESSES AND SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber placing large stock orders on georgettes, crepe de chines, taffetas. Call all week, Post, 115 West 29th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on georgette, satin, and taffeta dresses. Call all week with samples, 40 East 19th, 8th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing stock orders on snappy silk dresses. L. & R., 129 West 27th St., 11th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers ready to place orders on cotton dresses. 38 W. 32d St., Room 1300, 13th Floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for jobs silk dresses. Apply all week. Normanna Dress, 27th St. and 6th Av.

DRESSES Wanted. — Large jobber placing stock orders on silk and cotton dresses. 12th floor, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Taffetas, satins, georgettes; cash; any quantity; jobs only. Farragut 5154.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Waists Wanted.—In jobs for cash; highest grades. Phone Canal 1128.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits, Waists, Silk Underwear (finest) Wanted.—Cash. Phone Canal 1121.

DRESS GOODS Wanted.—Jobber open for quantity 4058 assortment. Franklin 1774.

DRESSES, Net Wanted. — Jobber placing large stock orders. 16 East 33d, 4th floor.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—All shades; or Botany yalama. Bernstein & Meyers, 151 West 26th. Farragut 3139.

FLANNELETTE Wanted. — Scotch and Aberta. M. Berger Co., 524 Broadway. Spring 3586.

FLANNELS Wanted. — White, cantons, quantity, cash. Canal 4245.

FOULARDS AND PRINTED GEORGETTES Wanted. Zuck & Gordon, 43 West 33d St.

FURS Wanted.—Kid cooney, colors, 500; price must be right. Bruns Bros., 1,115 Broadway.

GABARDINES Wanted. — Garfield's 4666, rookie and reindeer; any quantity; spot cash. Heinlein & Greentree, 1,333 Broadway. Greeley 5653.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Rookie shade, Garfield 4666 or similar quality. Chelsea 3110.

GABARDINE Wanted.—Pekin only 4666 or similar. M. R. Silverman. Farragut 3200.

GABARDINES Wanted.—4666, navy and rookie. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Gera 10764, all colors. Madison Square 2740.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Tricotines, rookie, Belgian. Madison Square 6375.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Tan, rookie, and navy. Gramercy 7029.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—Quantity in all colors, for cash at a price. 1,170 Broadway, Room 715.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Amoskeag and Universal; quantities for spot cash. Subin, Chelsea 7098.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES Wanted at once; must be cheap. Mad. Square 8671.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—All shades. Zuck & Gordon, 43 West 33d St.

LINENE Wanted.—Colored Seaside, Woodside, Rob Roy, Rye suiting, or similar colors for manufacture middies, smocks and children's dresses; call with samples Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Abe Millman, 20 West 32d. Madison Square 4980.

LININGS Wanted.—Fancy silk foulard lining; price must be cheap. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

LININGS Wanted.—Fine quality fancy cottons, at a price. Rosengartens, 11 E. 31st.

MIXTURES Wanted. — Coating weight; tweeds Spring colors; not over $1 yard. Call with swatches, Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th.

NAVY 669 or similar wanted. American Novelty Wash Suit Co., 134 Bleecker St.

ORGANDIES Wanted.—Big lots, in colors, at low price. B 778 Times Downtown.

PEAU DE CYGNE Wanted.—Copen, pearl, and peacock. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

PERCALES Wanted.—Subcounts checks, small or large, quantity, cash. Canal 3245.

PERCALE Wanted.—Cheap; chambrays and ginghams for cash. Gramercy 2248.

POIRET TWILL Wanted.—Good quality, desirable shades; quantity; cash. Madison Square 4180.

POIRET TWILL Wanted.—Navy 4918, tricolines 4718, or similar; cash. Madison Square 530.

POPLIN Wanted.—American, all wool, black only, serges, all kinds, quantity for spot cash; also navy, light weight velours; no phone calls. Samuel N. Brimberg, 30 West 26th St.

POPLIN Wanted.—00610 and 06077; also velours; quantity, all high shades; also Cox & Schreibers 216 in all shades. Telephone Farragut 5886.

POPLIN AND VELOURS Wanted.—8158 Amoskeag American and Stevens velour, high shades; spot cash. Gramercy 1807.

POPLINS Wanted—Open for Amer. grade poplin, also 3850 Stevens serge. H. J. Schiffer, 10 East 33d.

POPLINS Wanted.—0326, tan and henna. Leibman & Hurwitz, 133 West 21st.

POPLINS Wanted—8158 Amoskeag, pekin, tan. Chelsea 9724.

POPLINS, American, Wanted. — Black and navy. Chelsea 9638.

SATIN Wanted.—Striped poplin and taffetas. Bernstein, 40 West 33d.

SERGES Wanted.—0836, clay and rookie; any quantity; 0609 navy, any quantity; also navy tricotine, any make. H. & L. silvertones in copen, khaki, and brown. Greeley 2950.

SERGES Wanted. — Also tricotines and velour check. Cohen-Edelman, 35 W. 31st.

SERGES Wanted.—American 00070; open for quantity, navy and black. Greeley 4376.

SERGES Wanted.—104, 1464, 11433; open for quantity, navy and black. Greeley 4376.

SERGES Wanted.—4059, 4060, 4061, 1658, 8200, 104, 519, 235. Gramercy 4475.

SERGE Wanted.—90, 1464, 41-103, navy, spot cash. Madison Square 6716.

SERGES Wanted.—Gilbert 8300 or similar qualities. Hecht & Pfeifsky, 37 West 28th.

SERGE Wanted.—00070 and men's wear crash serge. Lipahitz Bros., 150 West 22d.

SERGES Wanted.—Garfield's 519, navy, cash. Theodore Weiss, 4360 Farragut.

SERGES Wanted.—7614, 0200, 7301, No. 3, navy, for spot cash, Well, 5397 Spring.

SERGE Wanted.—U. S. 858, 235; also men's wear serge. Schwartz Bros. Chelsea 9356.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 7122, 84292, navy and black. Madison Square 2740.

SERGES Wanted.—519, 11433, 1464, 909. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

SERGES Wanted.—For cash; open for quantity of Garfield 519, Botany 11433, Whitman 104 and 99, Gera 7606, Amoskeag 7120, Esco Woolens Co., 18 West 21st. Chelsea 1456 and 1457.

SERGES Wanted.—11433, 7120, 7614, W. F. X., 519, 4192, 152—2, 354, P. P. L. poplin; can use all grades of serge. Wm. Wolfsheimer Co., 7 South Greene St., Baltimore, Md.

SERGES Wanted—In market for 1464 navy or similar quality, also American 50610 navy poplin; big quantities. Abraham Lustgarten, 8 West 19th.

SERGES Wanted.—11433, 519, 1464, 104, 106, 838, 235, 8200, 2205, 7120, 812, 54289. Shainberg & Schoenfeld, 257 4th Av. Gramercy 1988.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantity of 7120 navy serge in cash. Dalvin Cloak and Suit Co., 24 East 28th St. Mad. Sq. 3543.

SERGES Wanted.—7301, 94, 3, M. F. L. and 3662; buyer out of town; must be cheap, spot cash. Phone 756 Decatur.

SERGES Wanted.—0609 or similar, also lightweight velours, high shades, and silvertones. Ian & Gordon, 15 East 26th.

SERGES Wanted.—Garfield 528, American 0036, navy only, at price for cash, Oppenheimer, 138 West 25th St.

SERGE Wanted.—Navy, Cleveland, Andrews, or similar; also Pekin and tan serges, Gera Mills, or similar. Chelsea 4077.

SERGES Wanted.—Cheapest to best plush; all kinds; fur effect trimmings, all descriptions. Farragut 9388.

SERGES Wanted.—Black, navy, 104, 519; quantity; cash. Ward & Levy, 127 West 25th. Farragut 2843.

SERGE Wanted.—Amoskeag 7301, in navy and black. Bernstein & Meyers, 151 West 26th. Farragut 3139.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy quantity of serge for spot cash. S. Dorfman, 9479 Madison Square.

SERGES Wanted.—11433, $1.65; 104, $1.75; 9, $1.80; all shades; will pay cash. Madison Square 9849.

SERGES Wanted.—0926, Whitman's 104; also Newport or similar; will pay cash. Farragut 5350.

SERGES Wanted.—Black 6120, navy 11433, 47116, 519, 0600, 10280, 1464, 99, 104. Gramercy 785.

SERGES, Storms, also Poplins Wanted.—high shades and navy. Cohen-Feldman, 151 West 19th. Chelsea 6317.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. 235; also Whitmans, 106, navy, black. Madison Square 1969.

SERGES Wanted.—Black and navy; any quantity, will pay cash; call personally. New England Woolen Co., 215 4th Av.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay cash for navy, 1464, 99. Lipschitz & Jacobs. Chelsea 1616.

SERGES Wanted.—8200, 925, 11433, 9056, 106, 519, 3850. M. F. L. Weinstein Co. Madison Square 2639.

SERGES Wanted.—American 0609; open for 200 pieces at $1.65, navy and black. Greeley 4376.

SERGES Wanted.—2206 or similar. B. Gelbwaks Co., 510 6th Av. Madison Square 3091.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for any quantity and number. Herman Bruner, Gramercy 4264.

SERGE Wanted — 519, 1464, 99, 104, 0606, 7120. Bryant 4372.

SERGES Wanted.—54289 navy, black, colors. Mirkus Bros., 43 East 21st St.

SERGES Wanted.—104, 3850, 7120, (0070, 235, any quantity; cash. Gramercy 2452.

SERGE Wanted.—American (0070, 09086, or similar, black, navy. Mad. Sq. 5028.

SERGE Wanted.—Black and navy, 780, 54289, 9068, 235. Chelsea 590.

SERGES Wanted.—Pacific W. F., all colors; P. F. S., all colors. Chelsea 9864.

SERGES Wanted.—519, 1464, 0609. I. L. Singer & Co., Farragut 9732.

SERGES Wanted.—0036, 838, 0609, 519, 11433; pay spot cash. Chelsea 6549.

SERGE Wanted. — Style 519, Garfield, and 7120 Amoskeag. Farragut 2770.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's 94, navy, 25 pieces, for cash. Chelsea 9059.

SERGES Wanted.—11433 and Whitman's 104; spot cash; quantities. 6968 Chelsea.

SERGE Wanted.—Whitman's 104; Botanys, white, 4247. Farragut 6224.

SERGES Wanted.—4061, 54289 navy, brown and burgundy. Mad. Square 2740.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. 235, Whitman's 99. Atwood Cloak & Suit, 148 West 24th.

SERGES Wanted.—All makes; must be cheap. Madison Square 8670.

SERGES Wanted.—8200, 1464, L. Goldstein, Madison Square 10170.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 7122, 7008, 1464, for cash. Gramercy 4783.

SERGES Wanted.—104 or similar; will pay cash. Farragut 4963.

SERGE Wanted.—0609, navy, for cash. Madison Square 5523.

SERGES Wanted.—11433, black and navy. Madison Square 4596.

SERGES Wanted.—0609 navy. Don't phone. Einhorn, 112 Madison Av.

SERGES Wanted.—0600, 104, 7120, 99. Chelsea 9724.

SERGE Wanted.—09070 and 235, navy. Farragut 5477.

SERGES Wanted.—All kinds. Gramercy 1481.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—Black-white all makes; also velour checks, Louis Greenberg Bros., 71 West 23d.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—All worsted and fifty-fifty; mail samples. Y 349 Times Annex.

SILK AND COTTON Wanted.—Tussah and Jacquard; also silk and cotton shirting; close out lots. Call with samples, between 9 and 11, Abe Smithline, 334 4th Av.

SILKS Wanted.—Crepe de chine, georgette, taffetas, wash satins, jap silk, quantity no object, must be cheap. Madison Square 9070.

SILKS Wanted.—Stripes, plaid and plain colors, open to buy any quantity, spot cash. 12th floor, 18 West 27th.

SILK Wanted.—Open for fancy silk, suitable for lining; price must be cheap. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

SILKS Wanted.—3 thread crepe de chines, any colors, 36-40 inches; close out. Madison Square 1682.

SILKS of any description wanted. Madison Square 1682.

SILVERTONE, VELOUR Wanted.—Holden-Leonard's or similar Spring shades; any quantity. Greeley 1544.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—High shades, any make. O. Zimmerman, 127 West 26th. Farragut 9297.

SILVERTONES AND VELOURS Wanted.—All makes, Spring shades; cash. Madison Square 7664.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All colors; also tricotines. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

SILVERTONE, Bolivia, Walworth Wanted.—In all shades. Greeley 2263.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Joel's, Holden-Leonard; all shades. Greeley 4376.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All shades, velour, henna. Farragut 0965.

STANTON Wanted.—Joans Lonsdale, peppereal Lawrence Hills Converse Stanton for manufacture middies and smocks; spot delivery; quantity no object. Call with samples Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Abe Millman, 20 West 32d. Madison Square 4980.

SUITS, COATS Wanted.—Samples and closeouts, any quantity; cash. Albert Terrakin, 33 West 32d. Mad. Sq. 9049.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Street shade, good quality only. Madison Square 7480.

TRICOLETTE wanted, also cream serges. Halpert Bros., Farragut 3954.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Garfields, Andrews, or similar, navy and rookie; spot cash. L. Goldstein, Madison Square 10170.

TRICOTINES, VELOURS Wanted.—Navy and high shades, any make; pay cash. Chelsea 6549.

TRICOTINES, POIRET TWILLS Wanted.—Navy; cash. J. Heit & Son, 99 Madison Av.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—4718, 5010, 5800, 8057, other makes, also Poiret twill. Farr. 5759.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Good quality, desirable shades; quantity; cash. Mad. Sq. 4180.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—All shades, any styles. A. Klatskin & Co., 143 West 29th.

TRICOTINES AND SERGES Wanted.—Navy and colors. B. Lasker, 122 West 28th.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Garfield 4718, navy; also duvet 526. Murray Hill 8371.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Navy, black, Einhorn, 112 Madison Av.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy and rookie; cash. Gramercy 1600.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Navy, also serges 9, 09070, 0936. Farragut 332.

VELOURS Wanted.—Quantity all high shades; also Cox & Schreiber's 216 in all shades; also poplin 90610 and 06077. Telephone Farragut 5886.

VELOUR Wanted. — Spring shades 715 Buckley, Cohen or similar. M. R. Silverman. Farragut 3200.

VELOURS Wanted. — Open for lightweight velours; any make; high shades. 2185 Madison Square.

VELOURS Wanted.—0360, 082, reindeer, Pekin, terra cotta, henna, or similar. Gramercy 2452.

VELOURS Wanted.—American or Stevens, Spring shades, for cash. B. Mirkin, 19 West 24th.

VELOURS AND SILVERTONES Wanted.—High shades. Sipkin & Gorschen, 15 East 26th.

VELOURS Wanted.—In high shades, for cash. 4089 Farragut.

VELOURS Wanted. — Brown lightweight; cash. Ruff, 22 West 27th. Farragut 8894.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

VELOURS Wanted.—Clarke & Dana Spring shades; large quantities for cash. Chelsea 9039.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light weight, Spring shades; any make; spot cash. Chelsea 4616.

VELOURS Wanted.—High shades Clarke & Dana, or similar. Jacob Maaur, Greeley 1876.

VELOURS Wanted.—Steven's or similar. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d. Farragut 596.

VELOUR Wanted in spring high shades. Fidelity Cloak Co., 43 West 16th.

VELOUR CHECK Wanted.—Anq quantity; submit samples. W 392 Times.

VELOURS Wanted. — Stevens 4281, all shades; spot cash. Chelsea 9613.

VELOURS Wanted.—High shades. D. Zimmerman, 127 West 26th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Buckley & Cohen 711, pekin, henna. Chelsea 9724.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stevens or similar; all colors. Chelsea 6018.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stevens 4281; all colors. Farragut 3394.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Light blue, medium blue, dark blue; low grade; must be cheap; spot cash. W 266 Times.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—All widths and colors, cheap for cash. Madison Square 3807.

VOILES Wanted.—Colored, new pastel shades; spot delivery; for manufacture smocks and middies. Call with samples Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Abe Millman, 20 West 33d. Madison Square 4980.

WOOL DRESS GOODS Wanted.—United States Textile Co. announce their removal to 315 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 4814 to 4817.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Open for a quantity of 609-3, shade 145, for cash. Gus Svirsky, 4-6 Washington Place.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Forstmann and Huffman 1529, black, for cash. Gramercy 6330.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BLOUSES.—Boys'; washable suits; sacrifice. Lewis & Maisel, 110 Grand St.

BROADCLOTHS AND KERSEYS.—Jullliard's 118 and Jullliard's kerseys 2002 in burgundy, navy, plum, green, and black. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

BUTTONS.—Composition black four-hole English pattern; cheap. Western Button, 11 West 17th. Chelsea 6197.

CAPES.—5,000; all styles, shades, and materials; on the racks ready for shipment; prices from $7.50 to $25. Siegel & Barnett, 1,239 Broadway.

CAPES, Coats, Dolmans, Suits.—Variety of styles and materials; lowest prices. N. Hurwitz, 100 West 26th.

CAPES, dolmans, suits, coats; high grade; reasonable; immediate delivery. Hutner, 48-54 West 25th.

CAPES AND SUITS on racks; variety of styles and cloths. F. T. Gelfond & Co., 141 West 28th St.

CAPES.—The best place to purchase capes, suits, is Feldman's, 54 East 13th.

CHIFFON CLOTH to close out; about 4,000 yards of fine quality, all shades, at a very low price. Madison Square 4941.

CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS AND CAPS.—Military effect; dandy for Spring; to close out at any price. Canal 8134, Essentials Co., 440 Canal St.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—Silk only; wonderful value and models; sizes 6 to 14; price $3.75 up. Greater New York Silk, 44 East 23d.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—6-14, $7.50 dozen up; big value. Levi Bros., 55 West 26th.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—Sizes 6-14, $5 dozen and up. Fazekas Son, 103 5th Av.

CLOTH.—Lawrence mixture 780; will sell cheap. Farragut 3394.

COATS.—500 fur-trimmed coats, 300 coatees of beaver, mole and Baffin seal, 200 fur-trimmed plush coats; must be closed out regardless of cost. Harry Greenberg Co., 29 West 35th St.

COATS.—2,000; all styles, shades, and materials; on the racks ready for shipment; prices from $6.75 to $39.50. Siegel & Barnett, 1,239 Broadway.

COATS, Dolmans, and Capes in novelty smart styles; lowest prices. Charnay & Freed, 156 West 27th.

COATS.—Our line of pile fabrics for Fall 1919-1920 is now ready. N. Hurwitz, 100 West 26th.

COATS, fur trimmed, at great sacrifice. Potter & Schattman, 31 West 31st.

COTTON GOODS.—The United States Textile Co. announce their removal to 315 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 4814 to 4817.

COTTON GOODS.—Two cases, 34 inches, black and white small print check; heavyweight. Room 511, 396 Broadway.

CREPE DE CHINE, powdered 3-thread, at a price. Altman & Grodin, 377 4th Av.

CRETONNES.—Pacific cretonnes and taffetas to close out cheap. Morris Lhowe, 911 Broadway.

CRYSTAL CORD.—Holden Leonards; all shades for cash. Joseph Durst, Greeley 3153.

DOLMANS.—5,000; all styles, shades, and materials; on the racks ready for shipment; prices from $12.75 to $32.50. Siegel & Barnett, 1,239 Broadway.

DRESSES. — Immediate delivery, beaded georgettes, taffetas, satins, $6.75-$16.50; newest models; Bahnsen's jersey, $8.75-$13.75; all-wool French serge dresses to close, $5-$10.75; exceptional value. Feller, 209 West 52d.

DRESSES on the rack to deliver; beaded georgettes, satins, taffetas, and crepe meteors, all colors and sizes, from $10 up. Regent Dress Co., 158 West 29th. Chelsea 8167.

DRESSES.—Jobs, 700 serge dresses; newest Spring models; close out at a price; silk and georgette for immediately delivery. Wonder Dress Co., 152 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Serges, taffetas, georgettes, latest Spring styles; immediate delivery; $6.75 to $14.75; jobs always on hand. Florabell Dress, 38 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Crepe de chines, georgette, satins, silks, taffetas, serges, jerseys, poplins; today's delivery 50c on the dollar. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, taffetas, ginghams, newest models, exceptional values serge dresses to close out. Annetta Dress, 111 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Better grade silk, satin, georgette, tricolette, serges; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES, Serges, Jersey, and Silk.—Several thousand to close out for a price. Gross & Leibowitz, 154 West 36th.

DRESSES.—See our wonderful silk dresses, $6.75 to $8.50; wool serge, $5.75. Loeb Nussbaum, 119 West 23d.

DRESSES.—150 beaded Georgettes, wool jerseys and serges at sacrifice. 116-118 West 29th, 9th floor.

DRESSES.—Job silk and serge dresses to close out; very reasonable. Lashin, 143 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Job all wool serges and silks, $5. Queen, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Susquehanna silk poplin dresses, $3.75. Queen, 114 West 26th.

DRESS SILKS AND SERGES, $5.25 up; big values. Hoffman Bros., 65 4th Av.

DRESSES on the rack ready to deliver at a sacrifice price, 144 West 18th, 6th floor.

DRESSES.—Snappy styles, low prices to close out. Chic Made, 39 West 34th.

GABARDINES.—In high shades for immediate delivery. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway, Spring 2716.

GABARDINES. — Andrews 5958, black and navy, $2.85 net, 70 days; Gramercy 1482.

GABARDINES.—Garfields, silvertones, all colors. Orchard 8245.

GEORGETTES, Steher quality, all shades, for immediate deliveries. Madison Square 3314.

GEORGETTE.—To close out, flesh and white; value cannot be beaten. Madison Sq. 6145.

GEORINES.—Heavy quality; in all colors; very, very cheap. Farragut 9501.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES.—420 cases must be sold at once; Amoskeag, 18½c.; Waverly, 11½c.; many other makes; wonderful assortment; big sacrifice. N. Y. Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 5670.

JERSEYS.—For dresses; Spring shades in stock for immediate delivery. Gramercy 3961.

JERSEYS.—12 ounce, desirable shades, to close out at special price. Gramercy 6032.

MEN'S RAINCOATS.—Oxford to plaid, $5; prints, $2.25; strapped and cemented. Louis Friedman, 713 Broadway.

PANAMAS.—Also high shades all wool and cotton warp Pacifics and Whitmans; also American cotton warp poplins. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway, Spring 2716.

PEAU DE CYGNE, navy and black, at a price. Altman & Grodin, 377 4th Av.

POIRET TWILL.—Lorraine 3667, navy and black; for ladies' dresses. Cortlandt 6482, Ext. 2.

POIRET TWILL.—Garfield's 4978 black; closing out cheap. Madison Square 1520.

POIRET TWILL.—Walther's black only. Phone Murray Hill 6907.

POIRET TWILLS.—Very fine quality Poirets, navy, rookie. Farragut 5756.

POPLIN AND SILVERTONE.—Spring shades. Louis Abramson, 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 2239.

POPLINS. — Saxonia, high shades. Call Chelsea 3356.

POPLIN.—American, Shade 987. Farragut 2477.

POPLINS.—Joels 6400, 6500, black and navy, cheap. Madison Square 8264.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

POPLINS AND PANAMAS.—P. P. L., 774, 787, 777, B. P. N. L., black and navy; also high shades N. T. A., H. W. P., 228, 230; also shepherd checks; no telephone information. Franklin Woolen Co., 11 East 22d.

RAINCOATS.—Boys' and Girls' jobs to close out. Schwartz, 31 West 15th.

SATEENS.—Black and colored; cheap. Canal 4245.

SERGES.—Botany 780; Gera 9056, 787, 788; Cleveland 9204, 9058, 54289, 7008, WFX, MFL; Whitman's 776 black and navy, PPL 228, BPNL, 09077, and Seiden's poplins; also big variety of Broadhead fancy serge skirtings, 54 and 38 inches, in plaids and stripes. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES.—9288, 7718, 3643, 99, 104, 3702, V. S. L., 54289, 4061, W. F. X., F. S. G., C. S., C. S. G., W. S. G., S. B. G. L., T. F. S., 1717, K. S., 1209, 1210; no telephone information. Franklin Woolen Co., 11 E. 22d.

SERGES.—7302, 693, 54289, 0606, 528, 1658, 2040, 519, No. 3, W. F. T., W. F. X., V. S. L., 41-1, black and white checks. Boston Woolen Mills, 29 East 22d. Gramercy 4481.

SERGES.—3665, Lorraine, navy and black, 1143, navy and tan, all wool plaid for skirts, four patterns, 58-inch wide navy men's wear serge. Ask for S. Greeley 821.

SERGES.—11433, 54292, W. F. X., V. S. L., 3665, 4061, 4002, 7301, 4193, 1210, also other mannish numbers, very reasonable. Davidoff Co., Madison Square 4622.

SERGES.—1464, 3850, 7120, 54288, 54289, 7002, Maryland 7713, Garfield's 594, 09077, 774, W. F. X. Mad. Sq. 9426.

SERGES.—11433, gray only; W. F. X., M. F. L., S. B. G. L., V. S. L.; mostly navies. Call 7080 Madison Square, Ext. 12.

SERGE.—0696, 1464, 104, 11433, 54289, 54292, 54288, 41-103, 41-134; other men's wear numbers. Madison Square 9837.

SERGES, Poplins, Velours.—Cutting-up trade; quick delivery. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Square 292.

SERGES.—All makes, must be sold at once. N. Y. Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8671.

SERGES, POPLINS.—519, 54289, 41-103, 838, 820, 510, 7301, 1210, 774; reasonable. Kaplan, Farragut 9855.

SERGES.—Garfield, 50 inches wide; good weight; rookie, tan, navy, Pekin, taupe, and reindeer. Orchard 3701.

SERGES.—Storm, 20 pieces, assorted colors, mostly navy; about 48 inches. Room 511, 396 Broadway.

SERGES.—8200, 235, 0936, 09070, 11433, 0609, 7301; quantities. Grossman Bros, Madison Square 4620.

SERGES.—9240 Gilberts, poplin Dobson 503, Whitmans 767, Fisher Kennedy tweeds. Chelsea 6018.

SERGES.—Men's wear, also all-wool poplins for sale. Hirshfield Cloak Co., 114 West 29th St., city.

SERGES.—Going out of business; sacrifice 21 pieces 971 Dobson. Farragut 9039.

SERGES.—4408, 20 pieces, navy; cheap; quick action. Gramercy 1810.

SERGES.—0600, 0696, 235, 09070, 3665 Forain, 54221, black, navy. Gramercy 2641.

SERGES.—41-134, navy, $2.20 net; also Lorraine 3665, navy. Stuyvesant 4542.

SERGES.—7002, 97¼c; 6120, at $1.35, net 70 days. Gramercy 1482.

SERGES.—Navy, Botany 809; excellent cloth. Madison Square 1520.

SERGES.—519 copen, taupe, and green, Orchard 3701.

SERGES.—Botany 11433, navy and black. Orchard 8744.

SERGES.—4040, all shades. Call Chelsea 3356.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—All constructions; 54 inch; also imported shantungs. Madison Square 6260.

SILKS.—Immediate delivery; crepe meteors, fancy silks, failles, wash satins, crepe de chines, peau de cygnes, Georgettes. Berwick Silk Mfg. Co. Madison Square 7189.

SILKS.—Foulards, 40 inches wide, polka dot, satin face, for cloak linings. Madison Square 1682.

SILKS.—Rockaway Hunt, silk and wool poplin, taffetas, etc.; close out cheap. Call 7080 Madison Square, Ext. 12.

SILKS.—Almost everything; big sacrifice. N. Y. Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8671.

SILKS.—Moires, 25 pieces, all colors and black, at a price. Madison Square 1682.

SKIRTS. — Susquehanna high-lustre poplin, $2; fancy silk novelty, $2.25 up; biggest value; spring models; immediate delivery. Greater New York Silk, 44 East 23d.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna poplins, $1.75; silks, satin, serges; better grades; 50c. on the dollar. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

SKIRTS.—1,000 gabardines, poplins, serges; assorted models. Weinstein Bros., 358 Canal St.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna silk poplins, $2. Ford, 114 West 26th.

SKIRTS.—All wool poplins, all wool serge, job, $2.25. Nivel, 114 West 26th.

STEVENS TWEEDS, green, $1.75; black, white, checks. Watson, No. 402 Burd Building, Philadelphia.

SUITS, coats, dresses, skirts, hosiery, handkerchiefs, neckwear, boys' clothing, men's, boys' pants, raincoats, toys, for Canada, and export trade; exceptionally cheap. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

SUITS.—5,000; all styles, shades, and materials; on the racks ready for shipment; prices from $10.75 to $29.50. Siegel & Barnett, 1,239 Broadway.

SUITS (Spring) for immediate delivery, made of tricotine, velour check, gabardines and serges, from $16.50-$30. Eisenberg & Sommerfield, 32 East 31st.

SUITS.—Boys' suits, double warp, all wool blue serge; small sizes; $2.75. The National Clothing Exchange, Inc., 80 Bleecker St., City.

SUITS.—500 poplins, serges and taffetas, high shades, and navy; will close out at a sacrifice. Harry Greenberg Co., 29 W. 35th.

SUITS, Coats, Dolmans in Jersey Sportwear; immediate delivery. Wm. Stechel, 34 East 20th St. Madison Square 4172.

SUITS, Coats.—Closing out at a sacrifice, latest models. Albert Terrakin, 38 West 32d. Mad. Sq. 9049.

SUITS, extraordinary values, for immediate delivery; belted, box, and other models $9 up. Excello, 142 West 24th.

SUITS.—Immediate delivery, tricotine, poiret twill, serge, velour check, better grades. Etkin, 106 West 32d.

SUITS.—Boys', imitation Palm Beach cloth, $1.87½. Louis Friedman, 713 Broadway.

SUITS.—Snappy styles, immediate delivery; $12.50-$25. Waldman, 17 West 28th.

TAFFETAS AND GEORGETTES, all shades; immediate deliveries. Phone Madison Square 5513.

TAFFETA, navy and black, at a price. Altman & Grodin, 377 4th Av.

TRICOLETTE.—All shades; ready for immediate delivery. Madison Square 4231.

TRICOLETTES, all shades; immediate deliveries. Phone Madison Square 3313.

TRICOLETTES.—Navy and brown. Phone Murray Hill 6908.

TRICOTINES.—Garfield tan 127 and Andrews black, 34; or will exchange for navy. Harry Gregor & Co., 25 West 31st. Madison Square 4878.

TRICOTINES.—Quality 4530 navy and black, 4718 black, and a few other qualities. Telephone Madison Square 8350.

TRICOTINES.—Haas Bros.' black and navy, 4718, 8057, also fine quality Poiret twills. Farragut 5759.

TRICOTINE.—Very desirable clay and navy; price $3.50 net. Phone Audubon 5006.

TRICOTINES.—Loraines, all colors, including rookie and black. Madison Square 1520.

TRICOTINES.—Loraine, copen; closing out cheap. Madison Square 1520.

TRICOTINE.—Pekin and Copen. Madison Square 6789. Ask for Robert.

TRICOTINES.—4718, black, Copen and tan. Madison Square 6716.

TRICOTINES, black, 3683, at a price. Gramercy 511.

VELOURS.—11056, 0360, 082, Gera, 56303, also Oxford coatings. Gramercy 2091-2092.

VELOUR.—Andrews pekin, reindeer, gray, and tan. Madison Square 4180.

WAISTS, cottons, $6.75 dozen; georgette, crepe de chines, georgeene, Jap Silks, high grade, 50c. on the dollar. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

WAISTS.—100 dozen (cotton) for export, $12 value at $5.75 dozen; also georgettes, cheap. Herman Ehrens, 1,170 Broadway.

WAISTS.—New styles, voiles and organdies, $8.50 dozen; all colors Jap silks, $16.50 dozen. Belmore Waist, 27 West 24th.

WOOL DRESS GOODS.—United States Textile Co. announce their removal to 315 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 4814 to 4817.

ZIBELINES.—Strooks; sell cheap; only 25 pieces left. Madison Square 1557.

Contracts

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means cases or appeal.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Before Ward, Rogers, Hough, and Manton, Circuit Judges. Court opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, Post Office Building.
Motions:
Re Wilson, (4.)
Am Tob Co<Rotalle.
Milligan<Carroll.
Gas & Elec Co<Manhattan Co.
Federal Trade Co<Gratz.
MacDonald<Mandeville.
US ex rel Lopez<Howe.
Wright<Aurora.
Provident<Fletcher.
General calendar:
National Co<Agostini.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Woodrough, J.—In Room 827, P. O.* bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Busse<D, L & W RR.
Kirchstein<Muross.
Bell<Int Mer Mar.
Kesselman<CNY.
Re Liphitz.
Comision Reguladora<Bat Park Nat Bk.
White Sulphur Supply Co<Women's Wear Co.
Same<Daily Trade Record Co.
Fischer<Bird-Archer Co.
Allied Mach Co<Lehigh Val RR.
Strauss<Victor Talking Mach Co.
Ernst<Duchimen.
Fielder<Watts.
Willinghaus Warehouse<Postal Tel.
Am Mailing Device<Cutler Mail Chute.
DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 837, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal. For trial.
S. B. Penick & Co., Antonio Iannone, Edward E. Gardner, Louis Denmark, Charles Goldblatt, Charles Teitelbaum, A. J. Essner and Max Essner, Paul Hofherr, Anton Olsen, Holgar M. Hansen, Grace Fuller and Clifford Harvey, Bernard Wessels, Jay W. Robinson, Herbert Santini, (3.) N. A. Brown, H. L. Davis, M. F. Kalor, L. J. Seasions, J. J.
DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—In Room 235, P O Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy discharges.
Moritz Ehrlich,
Grace D. Zittel,
Ralph Waldt,
Nicholas Sabela,
N Y Gas Tubing Co,
Ritter Restaurant Co,
Morris Marks,
Louis Solinsky,
Under objections:
Ralph Herz,
David Rosenzweig,
Heminway & Gulbert,
Nat Feather Dye Wks,
Adjourned cases:
Isaac Purdy,
Frank Goldman,
Morris Goldstein,
Freeman<Rosenthal.
Structural Eng Corp<Kennard.
Haggerty<Haggerty.
U S Grand Lodge<Friedman.
Horan<Sweeney.
Savelson<Katz.
Philip Buxton, Inc<Parks & Co.
Moore<Leiter.
Shedd<Naylor.
Matthews<Hearn.
Meyer<Chelson Fruit.
Jordan<Radio Dental X-Ray Society.
Cole & Dixon, Inc<J. G. Auto Trucking Corporation.
Sena<Sena.
Martinez<Kuhnhardt.
McQuillan<McQuillan.
Masback<Lifset.
L & D Motors, Inc<Tangas & Galos.
Sutton<Altschuh.
Cloak Operators Union<Kottler.
Merritt<Merritt.
Black<Berkeley.
Pierce<Pierce.
Broches<Rosenthal.
Scovroneck<C I & B RR.
Margulies<CNY Rys.
Borosky<Schoenfeld Rly Co.
Grassi<N Y C RR.
Le Salle<same.
Flanagan<Westcott Exp Co., (2.)
Stager<Mayer.
Guggenheimer<Preston.
Bonnanno<Neuman.
Kenealy<L I RR.
Herrman<Herrman.
Schroder<Webb, (2.)
Israel<Bauman.
Dunn<Int R T Co.
Wilson<same, (2.)
Weber & Heilbroner<U S Rty. &c. Co.
PART XI.—Platzek, Irvin<Edlison.
Davis<Depew.
Kraut<Solomon.
J Aron & Co<Bassett, Jr.
Pyro Chem Co, Inc<E. Zober, Inc.
Int Agric Corp'n<Carpenter.
Silverstein<Skinner.
Dietz<Martin.
De Loatch<B H RR.
Universal Transp<R. L. Smith, Inc.
Internat Agricultural Corp<Georgia Fertilizer Co.
Same—Tennessee Fertilizer Co.
Henle Wax Paper Mfg Co<Hartford City Paper Co.
Gaines<Haskell.
Steel<Holster.
C Heineman Phono & Co<Cyfer.
Greenhut Co<Cooper.
Mulligan<J M Eyzel Co<McKeon<Frohman.
Elec Power Co<NY Sanitary Food Corp.
Server<CNY.
McDowell<Schule's Pure Grape Juice.
Chard<Van-Parker Con Co.
Madero Bros<Miller.
Menasha Woodenware Co<Lindeck.
Hundback<Am Bureau of Foreign Trade.
TRIAL TERMS.—Causes assigned from the Day Calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VI., amended Trial Term Rules.
PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART IV.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
Wolfsohn<Amer Bead Co, Inc.
PART VI.—Emerson, J.—At 10 A. M.
Silverstone<Aldrich.
PART VII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VIII.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART IX.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.
Velardi<Lanigan
PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Musgrave<Blumenstein, (2.)
PART XI.—Wagner, J.—At 10 A. M.
Feffer<NY Rys.
PART XII.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kreindel<Union Ry.
PART XIII.—Lydon, J.—At 10 A. M.
Grand Carnival Company, (2.)
PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XV.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
Wieser<Park.
PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.
Allied Silk Mfg Co<Ernstein.
PART XVII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.
Bradley Const Co<CNY.
PART XVIII.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.
Reinhart<Goldstone.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, Surrogate.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estates:
George Persad,
Charles Thuner,
William Barker,
Joseph Heidenheim,
Norbert Guzgberger.
Wills for probate:
Kate Flynn.
Florence Z Israels.
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested wills:
Laura A. Smith,
Harop Arakalian,
Catherine Taylor,
Nicholas W White,
Margaret L Kingsley,
George Steneck,
Aaron Greenberg,

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Litigated motions.
Baker<Nat Cotton & Grain Co.
Woolf Laboratories, Inc<Davis.
Klein<18th St Garage Co, Inc.
Int Cheese Co<Garra & Trusso.
Berkowitz<Katzenberg.
U S Raincoat Co<Schwarzwaelder Co.
Dennis<Edelmeyer.
T H Gary Co<J C Uhrlaub Oriental Rug Co.
Pustilnick<NY Rys.
Pisapia<Battistatos.
Weiner Bookbdg, Inc<Weiner<Rinelli, Burton<Cross.
SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Kessler<N Y Rys.
Reece<same.
Noyer<same.
Trauman<Roseman.
134 William St Co<Smith.
Mayersohn<N Y Rys.
Albanese<same, (2.)
Holding Trap Trans Sub Const Co.
Gunther<Cohen.
Rudolf Saenger Co<Giant Silk Mfrs.
Romanoff<Moyer.
Rerzog<Friedberg.
Levine<Dougherty.
Kalle Color & Chem Co<Chester & Parker Chemical Co.
Farznack<Nordhoff.
Levine<Gross.
Goltsos<U S Rlty & Imp Co.
Freiman<Latner, (2.)
Noble<Hoff.
Friedland<Weil.
Heilbrunn<N Y Central RR.
Friedman<Circle Taxi Co, (2.)
Scannell<Graziola.
Ferran<N Y Rys.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Epstein<Goldstein.
Tucker<Nat Bldg Distributing Co.
Kushner<Spielka.
Edelstein Cont Co<Packard Trans & R.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Quint<Altmark.
C W Arnold & Co<Dunne Shoe Co.
Fischer<London Guaranty & Accident Co.
Pellegrino<Atlantic Loading Co.
Lecon<Draw Ind Co.
Bloom<Abram Bloom.
Durst<Cassidy.
Kaplan<Meyer.
The following cases, if marked ready will be passed for the day:
Reiss<Blate.
Norma Talmadge Film Co<Octagon.
Schafuss<T P Ford.
Farmers Bag & Burlap Co<Knick Bag.
Levy<Emanuel.
Goldstein<N J Fid & Plate Glass Ins.
Greenberg<Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills.
Rosen<Blauner.
Stoddard<Robinson-Rodery Co, (2.)
Matthes<Benn.
Gordon<NY Mineral Flooring Co.
Rubenstein<Earl Studios, Inc.
Sherman Shoe<Levinton.
Sheinman<Golden.
Goldstein<Rosenthal.
Harris Co<Weintraub.
R Reimer Imp Co<Simon.
Berkeley Arcade Corp<Gluck.
Fred Butterfield Co<Landesman.

If marked ready will be passed for the day:
Algier Shoe Mfg Co<Cohen.
Bunin<Levy.
J. Heller & Bro<Adler.
Germain<L H Woods Const Co.
Teich<Gilman.
Asch<B. Coat, Apron, Towel Sup. &c, Co.
Same<Fordham Ldry.
Haner<Lesser, (2.)
City Life Belt Mfg Co<Van Gytenbeek.
Bickinger<Epstein.
Passaic Bleachers & Dyers<E & Z Van Raalte, Inc.
Grossman<Bakst.
Snyder<Lechitzky.
Newfield Sli Mfg Co<Wooster.)

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART IV.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—Mehrmuck, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VII.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VIII.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Wolff<Kashowitz—Max Altmayer.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—John Montgomery<Madeline J Parkerton—Bernard Rabbino, Pasquale Penaro<Bonzutti Realty Co—Nathaniel Schmidt, Hugo E Distelhurst<Nathan Harrison Realties—Manfred Nathan.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.
Pincus<Meisler.
Kyle<Banta.
Santucci<Rolla.
Welsgal<NYC In Ry.
Lusbow<Newman.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.

Lyttle<Becker.
Wolpin<Wolpin.
Kues<Foran Fdy & Mfg Co.
Higgins<Appelbaum.
Palmer<Rockville Real Estate Co.
Goldsmith<Goldsmith.
Fleischer<Fleischer.
Wetterauer<Garford Motor Truck Co.
Bleckner<Bleckner.
Shirmer<Brinckerhoff.
Beers<Beers.
Keates<Keates.
Lawyers Title & Tr Co<Amundsen Rlty.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.

Failtz<Duempleman.
Skupinsky<NYC Int Ry.
Hultrey<Union Ry.
Brilles<same.
Failtz<Duemplemann (2.)
Venora<7th Av Const.
Buckley<Bond & Mtg Guarantee Co. (2.)
Venora<7th Av Const.
Wolf<same.
Abbenante<Union Ry.
O'Sullivan<Heyne.
Goldstein<Union Ry.
Kruger<Goldberg.
Weingold<Wulhop.
Silverblatt<I T R.
Gasdia<Man Eye, Ear & Throat Hospital.

Highest number reached in regular order, 2183.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS, Schulz, Surrogate.—Ex parte business.
Motions—Estates of
Caroline Cline,
Vincenzo Laporta,
Mary Arcularius,
William Plenge,
John Weber,
Louis Arnold.
Wills for probate:
Mary E Welch.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

Mount Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Russell, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Re Todd et al.—Edgar Hirschberg.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Evelyn M. Fanning et al.<John Fleming et al.—James D. Smith.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Second Judicial Department — Jenks, P. J.; Mills, Rich, Putnam, and Blackmar, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.

Hitchings<Clarke.
Gordon<Grady, (2.)
Minkow<Bullion Co.
Re Loehr.
Diack<CNY.
Waterman<Rigby.
Palmer<Morgan.

MOTION CALENDAR—Jenks, Mills, Rich, Putnam, Blackmar, Kelly, Jaycox, JJ. Egan, as exec<Westch ester Brew Co.

APPELLATE DIVISION—

The next term of this court will begin on Monday, April 7, 1919. The printed cases or papers on appeal must be filed with the clerk for said term on or before Saturday, March 29.

The Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial Department, having requested the Hon. John M. Kellogg, Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Third Judicial Department, to consent to the designation of Justice Rowland L. Davis to hold Kings County Trial Term of the Supreme Court, Part V., during the month of March, 1919, and the said Presiding Justice having given such consent, the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial Department do hereby assign Justice Rowland L. Davis to hold Kings County Trial Term of the Supreme Court, Part V., commencing on the first Monday of March, 1919, at the Court House, in the County of Kings, in place of Justice Leander B. Faber.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Clark, Kelby, Manning, JJ.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Green<Modern Cloak & Suit House.
Weidner & ano, &c<Gehrt.
Phillips<Nas El RR.(3)
Pfefferman<Ragowin.
Hudson<Fallagara Ice Co & ano.
Gurge, &c<NY Dock.
Stern<Mahoney, &c.
Brown, &c<Nas El RR
Cohen & ano<Barrett, &c.
Levin<Parshelsky Bros.
Tevelowitz<Miller et al.
Selig<Scher.
Ponton<Eldred & ano, &c.
Becker<Murphy, &c.
Plaut-Butler Co<Gothan Machde & T Co.
Chatterton<Edis El III
Feldman<Ulmer Brew
Waldo & ano, &c<Compania Trans.
Gallo<Maffei & ano.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lazansky, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions.

Re E Richmond Hill Land Co.<Com Taxes & ano.)
Re Kew Gardens Corp, (same.)
Re Man, (same.)
Re So Richmond Hill Land Co, (same.)
Re E Richmond Hill Land Co, (same.)
Re Kew Gardens (5.)
Re Alhborn, (Milligan, Jr.)
Re E 24th St & Av O (O'Neill.)
Re New Utrecht Av.
Grusebl<Gruebel.
Leach<Guinan.
Hewitt<Hewitt.
Goldsmith<Goldsmith.
Re Jackson, Jr. (Littell.)
Karlinsky<Mandelbaum.
Sanne, (adm)<same.
Hughes<Hughes.
Given<Given.
Janower<Janower.
Freid<Pomerrants.
Cross<Huber.
Same<same.
Seits<Trustees St. Patrick's Cathedral.
Jacobs<Jacobs, (re L'Hommedieu.)
Re same.
Barker<Barker.
Verner<Moore.
J.—Ex parte business.

J.—Trials—At 10 A. M.

Rickerson<Rickerson.
Reynolds<Reynolds.
Malawista<Malawista.
Fermoglich<Fermoglich.
Koppinger<Koppinger.
Rellig<Eagle Say & L Co.
Shapiro<Leibowitz.
Cummings<Wolfinger & Lasberg.

The remaining cases marked ready on the previous call, Feb. 20, 1919, will be added to this day calendar for trial from day to day as preceding cases are disposed of.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 1440.

SUPREME COURT — Trial Term — Part I., Cropsey, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.; Part III., Fawcett, J.; Part IV., Platt, J.; Part VIII., Callaghan, J.

Quigley<Moyer.
Faille<Noah.
Grastataro<Bodle & ano.
Johnson<Beckers Aniline Works.
London<Nassau RR.
Stutzky<Epstein.
Curley<Enright.
Rausch<C I & B RR.
Bailey<same.
Cochran<Nass RR.
MacDonald<same.
Murphy<Vos.
Rosenberg<Am Guar Holeproof Clothiers.
Cardone<B H RR.
Karlinsky<Mandelbaum.
Smith<CNY.
Binder<Perdigo.

The following causes, if marked ready will be passed for the day, upon this call:

Nicholson<Nass RR.
Nechamkus<Texas Co & ano.
Kaziouskis<Kloppenberg & ano.
Mearshimer<NY Con RR.
Peper<Woolley.
Hansen<NY Rys.
Jackson<Bklyn Ash Removal Co.
Gardner<Erie RR.
Hotz<CNY.
Nicholson<Nicholson.
Albrecht<Spafford & ano.
Clyde<Wood.
Wilcox<McNell.
Bayard Products Co<Jarvis Warehouse.
Schwartz<Rupprecht.
Opler<Babecock.
Stenger & ano<Stenger
Kalinowski<NY & No Shore Traction Co.
Mazanowski<Tisdale.
Sorgen<Nassau RR.

Highest number reached on regular call, 7322.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V.—MacMahon, J.—At 10 A. M.

Erate<B H R R.
Harradine<Nas El RR
Ewarts<same.
Binder<Barine.
Lavaca<Nas El R R.
Taylor<Clyman.
Same<Beyer.
Shostack<Duffy Co.
Monell, Jr<Burden.
Valva<Nas El R R.
Ockman<Shapiro.
Johnson<Nas El R R.
Brace<Bklyn, Queens Co & Sub R R.

Highest number reached, 1328.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.

Estate of:
Sarah McCarty.
Contested wills of:
Michael Orlofski,
Emanuel Leavitt,
Lena Saphir,
Mary Meeker,
Josephine Smith,
Patrick Conners,
Catherine Howe,
S Tannenbaum,
Mary Hambell,
Wm McKee,
Louis Potthoff,
Harry Katzman,
Chris McCaffrey,
John Ferriel,
Rachael Harris,
Sophie Jaeger,
Harry Salvin,
Joseph McSweeney.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Judicial Department.

Green<Modern Cloak & Suit House, Inc.
Weidner & ano, &c<Gehrt.
Phillips<Nass El RR. (8.)
Pfefferman<Ragowin.
Hudson<Fallagara Ice Co & ano.
Gurge, &c<N Y Dock.
Stern<Mahoney, &c.
Brown, &c<Nass RR.
El RR.
Cohen<Barrett, &c.
Levin<Parshelsky Bros.
Tevelowitz<Miller et al.
Selig<Scher.
Ponton<Eldred & ano, &c.
Becker<Murphy, &c.
Plaut-Butler Co<Gotham Machde & T Co.
Chatterton<Edis El III
Feldman<Ulmer Brewery.
Waldo & ano, &c<Compania Transatl.
Gallo<Maffei & ano.
Wollman<Antpersat.
Kelly, &c<Jacobus.
North Britsh & Mer Ins Co<Fine Fur Dressers.
Stutsky<Rosenbaum.
U S Casualty Co<French Celluloid Novelty Co.
Friedland<Kevitz.
Cowan<B H RR.
Britton<NY Con RR.
Karp & ano<Oshatz.
Buttelman<Otto.
Bingaman, &c<Spencer, &c.
Sirvint<Rein.

Motion calendar:

Kasanoff<Rugby Wash Laundry Co.
Karras<Nass El RR.
Sweeney & Gray Co<Morris NY Rys.
Harmel<Rountree.
Rosenstein<Bernhard
Stern<Mahoney.
Schein, &c.
Fitzpatrick<Cornwith Finance Corp.
Stewart<Callahan.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Tompkins, J.—At 10 A. M.

NY Life Ins Co<Tur.
Hayes<Hayes.
Hunter<Ostrero.
Rich<Nussbaum.
Kelleher<Jones.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Clark-Lee-Tibbetts Co<Ford.
Carey<Carey.
Von Kamp<Bramer.
Theard<Cone.
Needelman<Needelman.
Quenett<Quenett.
Decker<Iona Homes.

Also for the hearing of motions.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., no Justice; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Carney<O'Brien, (2.)
Sisson<Kahnert.
Levine<I R T.
Sabia<Ryan.
Wagemann<Von Hagen.
Witz<Union Ry.
Turner<N W Mut Life Ins Co.
Bradley<Bradley.
Wood<NY C RR.
Pettite<same.
Hays<Hays.
Wheeler<Mertt's Sons.
Davey Tree Expert Co<Bloomer Corp.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Auer<Teschner.
Bendtsen<Barlow.
Rich<Barlow & Co.
Hartog<North Kensington Refinery.
Carney<O'Brien, (2.)
Delaney<C of Yonkers.
Wasko<NY C RR.
Burdick<Holden.

Highest number reached on call, 866.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Aspinall, J.—In Part I. at 10 A. M.

Campbell<Taylor.
Lapelle<Thompson-Starrett Co.
Baehr<Burton.
Gaffney<Barrett, as President &c.
Flynn<N Y Cons RR Co. (2.)
Rourke<N Y Cons RR Co. (2.)
Sexton<Schultz Bread.
Consalvo, as infant<Mansfield et al.

The following causes, if marked ready will be passed for the day, upon this call:

Connery, as admr<Locicero<Cortinas.
Zenneweld et al<Lymber et al.
Schomberger, as admr<Prisse.
Barz, an infant<Larson.
Holub<Private Auto Rental Service, Inc.
Minard<N Y Cons RR.
Manning<same.
Delahanty<Raven.
Karelsen<Lorraine Hotel Co.
Smith<Von Blucher.
Johnson<Daily et al.
Cuppinger<Gordon's Farm Prod Co, Inc.
Kenny, as admr, &c<Thirty-first Street Garage, Inc.
Adjutar<Fleming, (2.)
Linnen, an infant<Iringer.
Kolesky<Elson.
Halle<N Y Overseas Co, Inc.

If marked ready, will No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Rini<Samuels.
Kruger<Orgas.
Cosman<B, Q Co & S RR Co. et al.
Heinicke<Canning.
Slevin, as admr, &c<Riverside Taxi Service Co. and ano.
Cerny, an infant<Wilson & English Construction Co.
Magee, as guardian<Kalbach, ass receiver, &c, (2.)
Imperiale<Heumann.
Monahan<B H RR Co.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GEM HOME ONLY $7,300.

10 rooms; open plumbing; console mirrors; hardwood finish, parquet floors; dining room on parlor floor; stylish finish throughout; beautiful home and block; artistic brown stone and brick; Bedford section.
William P. Rae Co., 400 Nostrand Av., B'klyn.

DO YOU WANT A HOME?

Send for list of Handsome 7-room Brick Houses, ready to occupy, on Brooklyn Subway, 30 minutes from Times Square.
ALCO BUILDING CO.,
217 Broadway, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR RENT

11,000 square feet—ground floor—Webster Ave. and 2nd Ave., Long Island City.

Will sacrifice lease to August 1st, 1919. May possibly arrange renewal.

BLOODGOOD & CO.
Long Island City.
Brokers protected.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HOMES! HOMES! HOMES!
FOR SALE ONLY

All over the Westchester suburbs, $6,000 up; easy terms; call our Mr. Prince (9326 Murray Hill). He will tell you where to look, prices, terms, etc. Photographs may be seen at this office.
GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY,
18 East 41st Street.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE AT
BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND
60 Minutes from Penn. Station, N. Y., or Flatbush Ave. Station, Brooklyn.
Handsome Modern House containing living room, dining room, entrance hall, smoking room, all with open fireplaces; 9 bedrooms, 5 with open fireplaces; 3 bathrooms; handsomely furnished throughout; hot water heat, gas, electric light, water; convenient for golf, tennis, boating, fishing, etc. Large garage with sleeping quarters. Ideal house and location for "all year" round home as well as summer season. Apply to owner,
WILLIAM BURT GREENMAN,
350 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brokers Protected. Phone, 1751 Main.

Sea Gate Building Sites

Exceptional demand for new, modern dwellings. We have a plot of 20 lots one block from ocean in this high-class Ocean Residence Park. Building opportunity. Ready for improvement.
WILLIAM P. RAE CO.,
192 Montague St., Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FIFTY MODERN HOMES

for year round living ready for occupancy now. $7,500 on easy terms buys a 9 room house with 2 baths and 1-3 acre. $11,000 a 12 room house with 3 baths, garage and 2-3 acre. Many price sizes and designs. Easy commutation to N. Y. C. 900 ft. elevation. A little cash and your rent buys it.
MOUNTAIN LAKES, INC.
170 Broadway, N. Y. C. Tel. 1521 Cortlandt

For Builder or Operator

THE VERY BEST 50 LOTS in built up restricted section of Bergen County; high elevation; express station, 32 minutes out; sewer, gas, electric lights, sidewalks, paved street. Will sell at very reasonable terms. Paul Delmont, 50 Church St., N. Y. City.

REAL ESTATE OUT OR TOWN.

BUNGALOWS.

U. S. Government specifications. Ready-made, with plumbing and electricity; 6 rooms, bath; 22½ feet wide by 36½ feet deep. Winter construction; $1,484.00. Immediate shipment. Brendan Realty Co., 3609 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Store and Basement
at 36-38 EAST 20TH ST.

46x96; fireproof; inside fire alarm system; elevators; immediate possession. Low rental.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

SOME
DESIRABLE OFFICES
TO RENT IN THE
Mohawk Building
5th Ave. & 21st St.
Apply to
HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY
21 LIBERTY STREET
OR ON THE PREMISES.
Or to E. H. Van Ingen & Co.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan.

For rent, handsomely furnished house, kitchen, dining room, and reception room on first floor, simplified housekeeping; electric light; two bathrooms; hardwood floors. Apply between 12-4, 322 West 85th St.

FOR SALE TO DISCRIMINATING BUYER. 20-foot frontage; 124 West 87th St.; electric light, hardwood floors throughout; three bathrooms, extension, bay windows, &c. Apply owner, on premises.

For sale, three-story and basement brownstone, 20 feet front, 20 West 95th St., near Central Park West. Apply on premises.

Small private house (or sale, 87th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Call Stuyvesant 4358, Apartment 42, forenoon.

Long Island.

Broadway, Flushing—Owner moving to Pittsburgh, will sacrifice new 7-room house; fireplace, pantry, breakfast room, tiled bath, parquet floors, hard wood, electricity, gas. H. D. Lewis, 47 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 6896.

Baldwin, L. I.—New 7-room house and 5-room bungalow; all improvements; on Thomas Av., 12 minutes' walk from station. Inquire Twinem, owner, 220 Ashford St., Brooklyn.

Bayside and Broadway, Flushing.—For sale, attractive houses, 7 and 8 rooms, near station; immediate possession. Bayside Homes Co., 47 West 34th St. Greeley 6896.

New Jersey.

BARGAIN!—Six-room-bath hollow tile stucco dwelling, steam heat, all improvements; large plot; near station; half hour out. Erie, $3,750, easy terms. W. Butscher, 154 Nassau. Telephone 3906 Beekman.

Massachusetts.

600-ACRE BERKSHIRE ESTATE.

On State highway, new house and barns, beautiful view; full information and photographs; a bargain to close estate. S 60 Times.

Houses Wanted.

New York City.—Unfurnished house for client for October, $4,000; another about $1,500; 42d-79th St., East. Julia Beverley Higgens, 331 Madison Av.

Wanted to buy dwelling house, suitable for altering, small apartments, any good neighborhood; must be bargain. K 67 Times.

Responsible party desires to lease apartment houses; principals only. S 153 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

For Sale.—North Shore home and garage, 28 min. N. Y.; 8 min. station. 2 min. bathing beach; 12 rooms, 3 bathrooms, and porches. F. O. Box 14, Whitestone, L. I.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Fifty cents an agate line.

Rent assignments, interest, taxes paid; low rates. Finance, 192 B'way, Room 41.

FARMS.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Farms Wanted.

A farm wanted, about 20, 30 or 40 acres; must be good soil for vegetable raising; near school and not over 45 miles from New York City. Send particulars to John Greer, 130 Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

REAL ESTATE.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Bargain.—Five-story, single, taken under foreclosure; $2,000 less than cost to me; no agents; quick action required. Brudi, 214 East 87th.

Desirable corner plot, Broadway and 238th St., at sacrifice to quick purchaser. Telephone 3245 Worth.

On Broadway below 110th St., 7-story elevator and store, under $150,000; $25,000 cash. Polak, 35 Nassau St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Close to New York City.—1,000 acres, 20 buildings and 3,000 bungalow lots, surrounding beautiful lake; former price $200,000; will sacrifice everything, free and clear, for $25,000, 5 per cent. commission to brokers. E. W. Browning, 110 West 40th. Call, write, or phone 7122 Bryant immediately.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Brick detached one-family house, replete with every improvement; large garage; must be seen to be appreciated; 185 Ocean Av., between Lincoln Road and Parkside Av.; take Brighton Beach line to Prospect Park. C. J. Reynolds.

Attention, Speculators, Investors.—Rents $4,728; price $25,300; 10-family; corner; steam heater; brokers protected. Jackson, 151 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Broadway, Flushing — Owner moving to Pittsburgh, will sacrifice new 7-room house; fireplace, Dutch breakfast room, tiled bath, parquet floors, hard wood, electricity, gas. H. D. Lewis, 47 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 6896.

Rockaway Park.—3-story 2-family all year house for sale; 5 rooms, bath each apartment; near ocean and station; restricted block. Owner 48 Beach 119th St., Rockaway Park. Phone Hammels 1938.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

GREENACRES
FOR RENT.

10 rooms, 3 baths, garage; plot 150x100. For Sale.—Cash price $13,000; Title Co. Mtge $7,000; 9 rooms, 3 baths; fine trees and shrubbery; 5 minutes to station; plot 150x100; occupied by owner. For particulars write Box 160, Yale Club.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Three hundred and forty-two acres of bushland for sale on the main road within 2¼ miles of Millville; do not ask for description of land; call and see; it is worth investigation; inquire of George B. Moore, Bridgeton, N. J.

Attractive country home, eight rooms and bath; every modern improvement; half acre; beautifully wooded; convenient express commuting station; sacrifice. Frank Stevens, 200 Broadway, New York.

35 acres, half tillable, balance woodland; 600 cords hard wood; small stream borders property; about 25 miles out; $2,500. Archer, 10 East 43d.

Bargain.—Pretty country home, 3 acres; commuting; $9,500; value, $12,000; owner leaving. Room 1705, 50 West St. Rector 9179.

Caldwell.—Large building plot. Particulars, Owner, 39 Forest St., Montclair, N. J.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

Large timber tract Republic of Panama, about 30 miles from City of Panama; mahogany, Spanish, and Espinosa cedar, Cocobolo, Roble, or oak, and other varieties; deep water frontage. Address Geo. Burnham, Jr., 1,101 Morris Building, Philadelphia, Penn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Painter and paperhanger wants work from landlords or agents; low estimates. Nichols, 478 West 39th St. Greeley 4232.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

OFFICES.—FIVE THOUSAND SQUARE FEET IN HIGHEST GRADE OFFICE BUILDING IN GRAND CENTRAL SECTION, FOR MAY 1 OR SOONER; MIGHT DIVIDE. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 Bast 42D ST.

500 5th Av., at 42d St.—3,000 square feet, suitable for showrooms and offices; possession. F. J. Guilfoyle & Co., 165 Broadway. Telephone Cortlandt 7475.

Lofts to rent up to 15,000 square feet floor space; sprinklers, electric power and steam heat. Apply Stone & Moller, 216 East 65th St.

Mail privileges, $3; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Furnished offices and desk room; service, mailing privileges. Suite 308, 51 East 42d.

10,000 square feet, power, light, heat; Astoria, L. I. B. Y., 220 Times Downtown.

4,000 square feet in Jersey City, suitable for chemical mfg. 139 Logan Av.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

5,000 feet ground floor, mfg., Manhattan, Bronx. H. A. Hayward, 227 Fulton St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $27 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $22 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Sq. 6160.

86TH, 58 EAST.—Two rooms; electricity; parquet flooring; kitchenette.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION.—APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $17.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St. HOPSON, 35 East 27th St.

Handsomely furnished apartment, 4 rooms, bath; light, sunny, large rooms; private house. Owner. Phone Harlem 1814.

MADISON AV., (at 75th St.)—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette, attractively furnished, to sublet until Oct. 1. Telephone Rhinelander 3724 before 9 A. M.

FINEST furnished apartments to rent; all sizes and rentals; east or west side. Rafael De Flores, 402 Madison Av.

MADISON AV.—Block from Ritz, newly furnished; two rooms, bath; $150, till Oct. 1. Telephone Chelsea 144.

MADISON AV, 717.—Furnished or unfurnished apt. suitable for bachelor. Inquire florist.

Furnished—West Side.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; no questionable applicants; highest references; $55-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apartment Hotel.)—Attractive suite, two rooms and bath, full hotel service, low weekly, monthly rates.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

57TH, 38 WEST.—Charmingly furnished sunny apartment, two rooms, roof garden. Mason.

66TH, 37 WEST.—$175 apt. for $35 per week, Summer months.

75TH, 14

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Thirty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER, several years' experience, desires position; salary $20. Y 360 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist, knowledge of bookkeeping; bright beginner; $10 to start. F. L., 116 East Houston St. Orchard 8277.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY; expert, wide experience, desires out of town position. T 66 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 19; good command of English; experienced automobile industry. Box 374 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY; first-class references; several years' technical experience. R 507 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, desires to connect with large concern; $18. L. B., 1385 Times Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' contracting and banking experience; $20; uptown preferred. B 1091 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Expert, 7 years' experience; executive ability; salary $20. B 1068 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Capable handling correspondence; executive ability. 170 East 5th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER; four years' experience; reference former employer; American; $18. R 500 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; two years' experience; reliable; references; American; $15. R 497 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 19, experienced; references; desires position. Moons Hallo, 227 West 116th.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist, Bill Clerk, 6 years' practical experience, competent, accurate; $20. Box V. R., 104 East 14th St.

STENOGRAPHER, clerical work; experienced high school graduate; competent, accurate; $16. T 155 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, one year's experience; good worker; salary $14; excellent references. B 769 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, seeks part-time work. T 154 Times.

YOUNG LADY, 10 years' experience in clerical, filing, pay roll; can also operate switchboard, comptometer, and adding machine; salary $18 week. Martha Hasson, 60 West 68th St.

YOUNG LADY desires to manage sales department; experienced; 3 years road selling, 5 years office manager. Manisof, 37 West 120th.

YOUNG LADY, 19, 2 years' experience typewriting and filing; high school graduate. B 732 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, refined, maid, companion to children or elderly lady; light housework afternoons, 2-6. T 112 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange (Agency), 314 W. 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1890.

BERTHA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, (80th.) Riverside 9463.

COLORED HELP.—City, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR.—Ambitious young man of 31, married, received thorough training in accounting, supplemented by manufacturing and cost experience, desires connection with leading concern where opportunities are unlimited; high credentials furnished; $35 to start. K 47 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, 27, university graduate, 6 years' bookkeeping experience, 8 months' public accounting experience, seeks permanent connection with C. P. A.; excellent references; salary $30. G 394 Times.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER.—Well-trained accountant; able manager of help and office routine; ten years' successful experience; college graduate; highest credentials. R 310 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, ABLE.—Income Tax Specialist; established 1906; $5 upward; services guaranteed; references. Phone Beekman 998, Friedlander, 154 Nassau.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, 24, public accounting experience, capable office manager, correspondent, systematizer, wishes permanent position. S 760 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, tax reports; arrangements firms without bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Goldwater, 132 Nassau, Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly capable, with public accounting experience, desires permanent position; salary $40 per week. T 35 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Tax expert; books opened, closed; bookkeeping arrangements $2.50 weekly; service, not fat fees. Alpert-Barst. Phone Barclay 8448.

ACCOUNTANT, certified, experienced; high grade executive; record of achievement; seeks big job as corporation executive. R 186 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, office manager, 27, university graduate, 6 years' experience, seeks permanent position; excellent references; salary $40. G 396 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Books opened; income tax reports; systems; bookkeeping arrangements. G 319 Times.

ACCOUNTANT SYSTEM SPECIALIST desires part time engagements, reorganization systems, &c. T 39 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, N. Y. U. graduate, competent, reliable, desires permanent C. P. A. connection. O 41 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, experienced, student N. Y. U., desires connection with reliable firm. B 743 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior, desires permanent connection with certified accountants. R 311 Times.

ASSISTANT to executive; 4 years' of essential business practice; full knowledge office routine, filing, &c.; references. O 788 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR, ACCOUNTANT, SYSTEMATIZER Controlling accounts, cost analysis, financial statements, income tax reports, and general auditing done evenings. Y 353 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER; young energetic married Christian, with all-around experience, capable of taking entire charge or willing to accept subordinate position; not afraid of hard work; moderate expectations. Address Mergott, 115 Franklin St., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 36, executive ability, full charge; modern methods, controlling accounts, financial statement, corporation accounting; $35. T 54 Times.

BOOKKEEPER ACCOUNTANT, (28;) five years' mercantile experience; take full charge; head accountant large corporation; college education. T 98 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Christian; experienced; age 22; conscientious, reliable; able to assume responsibility; excellent references; $22; (overseas service.) R 490 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Junior accountant, (22,) advanced accounting student, seeks connection with commercial firm or accountants; salary $25. S 763 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 20, wishes position with manufacturing concern; four years' experience; accurate, reliable; excellent credentials. S 757 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Let us do your bookkeeping; call once a week; income tax, statements; reasonable rates. O 739 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 4 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. Accounting student, ambitious, not afraid of work; excellent references. K 649 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in opening and closing books; best of references. S 701 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 22, 5 years' experience; A1 references; college education. S 161 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (22,) cashier, experienced; full charge; trial balance; reference; thorough. B 722 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger clerk, desires opportunity; 10 years' reference. S 680 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, 27, single; city or country; 7 years' experience; excellent chauffeur and mechanic; do own repairs; drive any car; strictly sober, honest; best references. Rhinelander 424, care of Nick's, 500 East 70th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, single, tall, neat; 7 years' experience private; familiar with high grade cars; city or country; willing to travel; A1 references. T 149 Times.

CHAUFFEUR and mechanic wishes private position; 7 years' experience driving Pierce, Cadillac, Marmon; good reference. S 100 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 38, married, 18 years' experience, expert driver, mechanic; excellent references. Man, 56 West 93d. River. 1380-J.

CHAUFFEUR.—YOUNG MAN, 28, OWN DELIVERY CAR, WOULD LIKE TO CONNECT WITH RELIABLE CONCERN. B 783 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CHAUFFEUR desires position anywhere; five years' experience; strictly temperate; excellent references; careful driver. Phone Greeley 4934 for appointment.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—Japanese; nine years' experience Packard, Pierce-Arrow, Cadillac; go anywhere; best recommendation. Yoski, 23 West 60th.

CHAUFFEUR. — Japanese wants position; good driver, mechanic; 8 years' experience. Ruku, 19 Concord St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, 30, experienced, own repairs, private or commercial. Colway, 419 East 64th.

CHAUFFEUR, 28; 3 years' experience driving; city, country; references; private. 1,608 2d Av., Box 23.

CHAUFFEUR, 33, wishes position as first or second man; 3 years' experience. Paul Schmidt, 215 East 49th St.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, experienced; references; country preferred. Lacha, 1,963 Cretona Av.

CHAUFFEUR desires position with private family; experienced; drives any car. T 171 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty cents an agate line.

CHAUFFEUR, useful, Japanese, for private family; age 30. G. M. Uchida, 328 East 57th St.

CLERICAL.—Young man, (19,) wishes responsible position with reliable concern. T 93 Times.

CLERK.—Competent Spanish-English correspondent and invoice clerk desires position; banking and export experience; good references; $25. T 107 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, 3 years' experience; salary $22; desires position. K 635 Times Downtown.

COST MAN.—Junior accountant, expert bookkeeper, 9 years' experience, wishes to connect with large manufacturing concern. K 7 Times.

CREDIT MAN, employed by large corporation, desires change; have charge collection and accounting departments; arrange interview. O 40 Times.

CUTTER AND FITTER, twenty years' experience first-class men's tailoring establishment. R 306 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, detailer and general layout; 4 years' experience; technical graduate; fast, neat. Wisler, 284 Rutledge St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN, structural, college education, experienced; moderate salary. D 25 Times.

ENGINEER SUPERINTENDENT.—Licensed; experienced hydraulic, electric, ice machines; take charge of help; efficient; references as to character and ability. B 1088 Times Harlem.

EXECUTIVE, six years with present employer, from office boy to manager, wishes connection with firm requiring capable man who desires further advancement. O 780 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.—Naval officer, (30,) experienced office manager, capable accountant, desires position in executive capacity or as assistant to executive; best references. B 724 Times Downtown.

EXPORT MAN, familiar with details export shipping, at present connected with large forwarding concern, desires change. B 1081 Times Harlem.

GARAGE MANAGER, motor trucks, care and operation of same; nine years last position. E 11 Times.

GARDENER, two children; life experience outside and under glass; capable of taking full charge; understands care of stock and fruit; best reference; please give particulars in letter. Gardener, Downing Av., Newburgh, N. Y.

INCOME TAX ATTORNEY.—For past year legal correspondent with Income Tax Unit at Washington; at present engaged as assistant in the drafting of the income and excess profits tax regulations; member of New York Bar; desires position as income tax consultant. B 727 Times Downtown.

JAPANESE cook wants position small family; wages $90. Plaza 1251. 44 East 57th St.

JAPANESE chauffeur, experienced man, desires position; understand Spanish. K. Y., 42 Catherine St.

LITERARY WORK OR TUTORING. Ex-officers' school; 2 years college; no shorthand; conscientious, discerning; English, Latin, arithmetic, history. W. E. Babcock, Jr., Englewood, N. J.

MAN, married, 5 years ledgers, payroll. Draycott, 532 Carlton Av., Brooklyn.

MANAGER, Correspondent, Bookkeeper, Salesman.—Man, 37, executive ability, solicits position. S 666 Times Downtown.

MASSEUSE, licensed, desires patients; latest methods. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J.

OFFICE MANAGER, credits, collections, correspondence; experienced executive; efficient; capable; references. T 101 Times.

PACIFIC COAST.—Manufacturers and mills who wish energetic, responsible representative on the Pacific Coast can write and arrange personal interview. S 23 Times.

PAYMASTER'S ASSISTANT, Payroll Clerk. —Timekeeping, construction experience five years; prefer manufacturing concern, large payroll; best references. P. O. Box 1250, City Hall Station.

PRODUCTION EXECUTIVE.—Capable organizer, familiar with modern efficiency systems; welfare employment worker. O 789 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE MAN,

HAVING FULL CHARGE OF PROPERTY AND REPAIRS AT PRESENT, WISHES CONNECTION WITH REALTY OR INSURANCE OFFICE AT LEISURE MAY 1 OR BEFORE. Y 316 TIMES.

SALESMAN, with Philadelphia office, who has had large manufacturer's line of wool dress goods for this market for many years, desires line of textile fabrics for retail stores, cutting-up and jobbing trade. Y 271 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, calling on wholesale dry goods and notion trade in the Middle West, desires to make a change; would like to connect with reliable concern; furnish excellent recommendations. S 162 Times.

SALESMAN.—Change desired by experienced salesman, travelling southern territory with dress goods line, having wide acquaintance in dry goods trade; best of references. S 101 Times.

SALESMAN, hardware, house furnishing, electrical, department stores, Pennsylvania, New York; 10 years, desires side line. Rosa, 301 East 79th.

SALESMAN with car calling on department, hardware, housefurnishing, and grocery stores wishes good side line; commission. T 157 Times.

SALESMAN.—A1 specialty man, acquainted throughout New England; Connecticut preferred. S 145 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced tire man who has traveled and also sold factory seconds. B 1064 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN.—Position desired in retail or wholesale line of business. Y 364 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, junior; 21; formerly in shirt line; capable; well appearing. B 719 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN food products; 7 years' experience; hustler; excellent references. R 307 Times.

SALES AND PRODUCTION.

Practical experience enables me to visualize, execute, and sell photographic advertising illustrations of the superior sort, commanding a price and establishing a reputation resulting in satisfactory reports to owners; can train and manage production and sales department; would consider proposition from progressive firm considering new department or change of management. E 418 Times Annex.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, (27,) nine years' business, legal experience, expert stenographer, able correspondent, desires position requiring executive ability. A. L., 195 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, 23, thoroughly experienced coats, suits, can handle any department, capable taking full charge. O 790 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, accurate and rapid; 6 years' commercial experience; well educated; qualified to act as secretary and correspondent; Christian; $25. B 775 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 10 years' experience, competent, employed, desires evening work. O 753 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, young man, 21, college education; 2½ years' varied experience. R 266 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY; competent, wide-awake young man; good correspondent. S 684 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 19, accurate, knowledge bookkeeping, experienced, references. Box 24, 121 3d Av.

STOCK CLERK, 3 years' experience, (26,) married, U. S. A. honorably discharged, desires position. R 522 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT OFFICE BUILDING wants position; elevator, mechanical repairs; steam heat; own tools; all round man; 10 years last place. Y 332 Times Annex.

TRAFFIC MANAGER.

A young man with a broad experience in transportation matters and executive ability would like to secure a position with a concern which is in need of such a man; can furnish the best of references. Y 343 Times Annex.

TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Twenty years' experience railroad and express, routing, tracing, claims, local organization; A1 references; will arrange interview. O 768 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC MANAGER, ten years' experience South American trade, knowledge of Spanish, Portuguese, anxious to connect with export house; preferably with new corporation. S 691 Times Downtown.

TRAVELING SALESMAN.

WITH LAST FIRM TEN YEARS; CAPABLE OF HANDLING LARGE AND SMALL TRADE; BANK AND COMMERCIAL REFERENCES FURNISHED. T 60 TIMES.

VALET.—Japanese young man wants position as valet and plain cooking; best references; without room. T. S., care of Arts Co., 107 East 59th St.

VALET or attendant, refined, trustworthy; long experience and first-class city references; can do light cooking and take charge of bachelor's apartment. B 17 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) high school graduate; experienced stenographer and salesman; above average intelligence and industry, wishes permanent connection with reputable business house; has energy, ability, initiative and ambition to make good in big way. S 94 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, married, discharged from U. S. A., five years' experience as bookkeeper and general clerk, good knowledge of Italian, excellent references, desires position with progressive firm. B 768 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (WHITE) WANTS NIGHT WORK. O 785 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, (18½,) wishes position at anything; reference. B 1087 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN residing with parents desires position. Kenneth Mills, 73 West 130th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty cents an agate line.

YOUNG MAN, 21, with executive ability, desires position, reasonable salary, to secure footing with good concern; formerly manager of storage warehouse. Joseph J. Timmins, 203 West 117th St.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) office experience; high school education, rapid and accurate at figures, desires clerical position with reliable concern. K 17 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, highest references, correspondent, other qualifications, desires position where ability, initiative will merit advancement. T 136 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school education, 2 years' practical business experience bookkeeping; ambitious, willing and trustworthy. O 681 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, accounting student, willing, ambitious worker, various experiences, able executive, assistant, desires responsible position. R 202 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) neat, intelligent, industrious, desires position clerical, office, shipping department; references; $22. McGonough, 1,688 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, aggressive, desires connection with export concern; dry goods experience; knowledge of Spanish; references. B 1090 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, possesses business initiative and clerical experience, desires connection with good concern. T 44 Times.

YOUNG MAN, who has made good in various capacities for a large New York corporation, desires a position of some kind. R 314 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) ambitious, desires position clerical work with reliable firm; references; salary $17. B 1090 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) desires to connect with reliable firm; prefers position with prospects of learning selling. T 140 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) intelligent, selling ability, desires to connect with silk firm; interview desired. T 158 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, married, strong, wishes work at anything. William Wischoff, 609 East 170th St., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 20, position export house; wants to learn business. H 602 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires position; willing worker; references furnished. B 798 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN knowing French, Spanish, German desires position translations. T 170 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, experienced, clean-cut, energetic, desires inside selling position; prefers stationery. Slavin, 55 East 115th.

CAN YOU USE ME?

Sales, advertising, office manager; age 28, married, Christian; broad national and foreign merchandising experience; five years present position general manager, drawing $3,000, but earning much more; prospects determine compensation; worth investigating. O 788 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ADDRESSERS WANTED; salary and bonus; good workers earn $14-15. Apply to

MISS CARLOCK,
326 Hudson St., (2d floor.)
Take 7th Av. Subway to Houston St.

ALTERATION HAND for a high-class specialty shop; one accustomed to high-class alterations. Call, at once, Leonore Frank, 38 West 57th St.

ARTIST, fashions. Call, after 10 o'clock 67 West 48th St. Tel. 1070 Bryant. Spurdle.

AUDITOR and stenographer for hotel office work; one familiar with restaurant auditing. W 395 Times.

BILL CLERK experienced on Remington machine. Apply Syndicate Trading Co., 2 Walker St.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST.—Steady position for accurate and industrious worker in drug house; single entry, no trial balance; state age, experience, and salary desired. Address, in own handwriting, O 733 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, young woman, in large manufacturing office, familiar with manufacturing details; knowledge of stenography and typewriting essential; state experience, age, and salary in own handwriting. A 757 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER for waist manufacturing concern, capable taking full charge of office; must come well recommended; in answering state past experience and salary expected. Y 301 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED DOUBLE ENTRY, CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS; STATE QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE. S. A., 148 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; neat, accurate; make own trial balance; understand typewriting; start $15. Goldbert, 3 Waverley Place.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and experienced typist; $15 to start; permanent; advancement. Call Wm. Gray, 13 Park Row.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; experienced. Gwertzman & Freyer, 39 West 29th.

CASHIER, EXPERIENCED, FOR BAKERY. APPLY BETWEEN 12-1. Cushman's, 58th St.-9th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, white, experienced, personal references; private house, 3 in family; apply Sunday, 3 to 6; Monday, 10 to 1 and 2 to 5. 565 West End Av., 87th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Experienced, references; sleep out. Woman's Club, 133 East 40th St.

COMPANION wanted to visit and accompany middle-aged lady of Jewish faith, residing in West Eighties, whose eyesight is slightly impaired, but not an invalid; must be refined and live in immediate neighborhood, so as to render services when required; state full particulars and compensation expected. S 743 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—State past experience, salary, and if a stenographer; good position for capable operator. K 608 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR; $18 to start; permanent, advancement; Christian firm. Wisen & Co., 56 West 45th.

DRAPER, experienced on silk dresses; good pay; steady work. 116-118 West 29th, 9th floor. Apply all week.

DRAPERS wanted. Mae E. McElroy, 13 East 56th St.

DRESSMAKER WANTED.

A desirable all-year-round position for young woman under 30 years of age who understands dressmaking. Apply by letter only, stating age and experience, to

C. DUVAL,
Butterick Publishing Co.,
Spring and Macdougal Sts., N. Y.

EXPERT LETTER WRITER and collaborator wanted to assist in finishing book on letter writing; must thoroughly understand all correct principles of letter writing and compiling textbook; state experience, compensation, telephone. V 5 Times.

FILING ASSISTANT; $20; thorough preparation and intelligence required. R 321 Times.

FINISHERS on waists and skirts wanted. Mae E. McElroy, 12 East 56th St.

FITTER, experienced, in retail dressmaking establishment. Wasserman, 201 West 74th.

GIRLS, WOMEN.

EMPLOYMENT
UNDER IDEAL
WORKING CONDITIONS
LABELING AND PACKING SUNSHINE BISCUITS; CLEAN AND SANITARY WORK; HIGHEST WAGES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT; 48 HOURS PER WEEK; REST ROOMS, RESTAURANTS; GOOD PAY WHILE LEARNING AND RAPID INCREASE WITH EXPERIENCE.
LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT
COMPANY,
SUNSHINE BAKERY,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

Take Queensboro tube at Grand Central Station for 11th St. or 2d Av. extension of elevated across Queensboro Bridge. Transfer from any Brooklyn trolley to Crosstown line over Vernon Av. Bridge.

GIRLS AND WOMEN FOR LIGHT FACTORY WORK; NO EXPERIENCE NEEDED; HALF DAY SATURDAY; WAGES 1ST FIVE WEEKS, $10 PER WEEK AND ONE DOLLAR BONUS FOR FULL WEEK; AFTER, $11 PER WEEK AND BONUS; ADVANCEMENT FOR COMPETENT HELP. APPLY GRIFFIN MFG. CO., 69 MURRAY ST.

GIRLS wanted to wrap cheese; experience unnecessary. Apply Yankee Cream Cheese Co., 357 Greenwich St., New York City.

GIRLS for factory; clean work, good wages, free life insurance, and bonus; new concern; excellent opportunity for advancement. Republic Player Roll Corporation, 649 West 51st St.

GIRLS! GIRLS!
Wrap candy; earn good money; short hours. REPETTI, 583 WEST 54TH.

HAND EMBROIDERERS, HIGH-CLASS WHOLESALE DRESS HOUSE; STEADY WORK. ROTH COSTUME CO., 33 EAST 3RD ST.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Middle-aged woman to manage and keep small country home in suburbs; must have good references; work light; good wages to right party. Write Butler, 100 Hudson St., City. Phone Franklin 6965.

HOUSEWORKER for suburban home; family of four; no laundry; good wages; references required. Call Monday, 773 St. Nicholas Av.

HOUSEHOLD HELPER in family with children, near New Haven; liberal pay, pleasant home; state particulars. T 41 Times.

HOUSEWORKER in small family; plain cook. 789 West End Av., Apt. 7C.

LADY for Christian firm, to do billing on regular Underwood typewriter; must be accurate and familiar with discounts; excellent working conditions and good chance of advancement; wages $16. S 50 Times.

LAUNDRESS, (white;) steady position; Tuesdays; city reference. Apartment 83, 468 Riverside Drive. Telephone 8326 Morningside.

MAID who is useful and can sew wanted in family of three adults. Call 109 East 60th St.

MAID, light chamberwork, assist with child 15 months, White Plains; references required. Call 200 West 89th, Apt. 9G.

MAID, visiting, excellent seamstress; work by day. Care Bauer, 221 East 97th.

MILLINERY DESIGNER AND TRIMMER.

Splendid opportunity for an experienced milliner and trimmer to spend the Summer months at a large seaside resort, from May 1 until Sept. 1 or later; beautiful new store opening May 1st only experienced designer need apply; liberal salary.

Apply in writing to
B. LISSNER,
693 Broad St., Newark, N. J.,
or in person at same address
between 10 and 11 A. M.

MILLINERY DESIGNER on trimmed hats, $10 and up; one accustomed to high-class and exclusive work; must have snappy and original ideas; state full particulars, experience in first letter. Box W 394 Times.

MILLINERY.—Experienced trimmer wanted; steady position. Ray Millinery, 226 West 125th St.

MODELS.

HENRI BENDEL, INC.,
10-14 WEST 57TH ST.

Require several refined young ladies (size 16) to try on gowns. Highest wages.

MODELS.

Size 16; dresses and suits. J. C. Stratton, 10 East 32d.

MODEL, 16 SIZE; DRESS HOUSE; STEADY EMPLOYMENT; GOOD PAY. I. ADLER, 24 WEST 30TH.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATORS.—Experienced; permanent; advancement. Call Wm. Gray, 13 Park Row.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR, experienced only. 120 Broadway, Room 1061, Equitable Building.

NURSE, experienced, take entire charge twins 1¼ years; high salary to a capable nurse. D. Samuels, Hotel Majestic, 72d St.-Central Park West.

NURSERY GOVERNESS for two small boys; competent, reliable; French preferred. 464 Broadway, Flushing, L. I. Tel. 2090 Flushing.

NURSE, refined, for children 2-6; good home, good salary; references. Dr. Heiman, 210 West 110th.

NURSE, experienced, for boy 2½ and girl 9. Call, Monday morning, at 14 West 70th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Good opportunity for bright, ambitious girl, 18 or over; pleasant surroundings; good hours; telephone switchboard experience desirable; salary $1. to start. S. D., 803 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 16 to 18, good writer, accurate at figures; beginner or with some experience; permanent; opportunity to advance; $10 to start. T 160 Times.

OPERATORS, DRAPERS, FINISHERS,

ONLY EXPERIENCED, ON HIGH-CLASS DRESSES, NEED APPLY; STEADY WORK. BOTH COSTUME, 33 EAST 23D.

SALESLADY wanted for high-class ready-to-wear shop; must be experienced and have large following. Apply Leonore Frank, 38 West 57th St.

SALESLADY, experienced only, for high-class gown and suit shop; neat appearance essential. Apply Husch, 48 East 34th.

Immediately has one more STENOGRAPHER,

for wholesale dry goods house; must be thoroughly efficient, with knowledge of office detail; accurate and speedy; good chance for advancement. S. K., 244 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted, with perfect knowledge of two of the following languages:

SPANISH AND ENGLISH.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
SPANISH AND FRENCH.

With export experience; state where learned languages and salary wanted. S 158 Times.

STENOGRAPHER who can also assist at books for small office in importing business; steady position. Reply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary willing to start. E. R. Thieler, 35 West 23d St., N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST. (Underwood.) with good knowledge of bookkeeping; efficiency and pleasing personality indispensable; splendid opportunity for advancement; commencing salary, $20 weekly. Call, with references, 2d floor, 630 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—LIGHT WORK, EXPERIENCED IN FOOD PRODUCTS PREFERRED; STATE AGE, SALARY, AND TELEPHONE. T 159 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER; must be experienced; permanent employment, under ideal working conditions. Apply Nathan Manufacturing Company, Lawrence and Grove Sts., Flushing, L. I.

STENOGRAPHER.—Educated, refined young woman, in advertising agency; $50 monthly and regular advancement; preference for one capable of becoming private secretary. Room 611, 1 West 34th St., at 1 or 5 P. M.

STENOGRAPHERS, assistant bookkeepers; large wholesale confectionery manufacturer, figures, also capable of assisting manager. Allegretti, 15 West 38th.

STENOGRAPHER, by Wall Street law firm; legal and some secretarial experience; $25. Answer, stating qualifications. W 539 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of bookkeeping, downtown export house; state age, religion, and salary. H 591 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert; good education and record; desirable opening. R 322 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Accurate and neat; good opportunity for advancement; state age, salary; references. W 230 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, touch typewriting; neat; good speller; start $10. Goldbert, 3 Waverley Place.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, (Underwood;) experienced, quick, accurate; permanent; $16. R 503 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, with dictaphone experience preferred; import, export house; state experience. O 787 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for uptown Christian office; $12; neat, pretty writer; advancement. T 163 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR wanted. Call after 9 A. M., Orthopaedic Hospital, 420 East 59th St.

TYPIST.

Experienced, rapid, accurate worker; permanent position; pleasant surroundings. Harriet Hubbard & Ayer, 323 East 34th.

TYPIST.—Young lady; one with dictaphone experience preferred. Call after 2 P. M. Monday, Collection Department, Credit Clearing House, 440 4th Av., eleventh floor.

TYPIST, one familiar with transcribing from a dictating machine; state experience, salary, nationality, &c. A 786 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Young lady wanted by Christian firm; must be bright. Write, giving age and salary wanted. A 774 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—$16 to start; permanent, advancement; high school graduate preferred; Christian firm. Wisen & Co., 56 West 45th.

YOUNG WOMEN,

Wanted by old American firm, located in New York financial district, four young, healthy, wholesome, serious-minded, intelligent, enthusiastic, emancipated, American business women; No. 1 will supervise records and files, including incidentals. Important detail work, executive ability necessary, legal experience desirable; No. 2 must be a "crackerjack" stenographer; No. 3 will receive callers and operate a busy switchboard; No. 4 will assist generally in accounting and filing departments, and must operate typewriter and take shorthand notes; college preparatory education essential for all; No cosmetics or indecent dressing will be tolerated; environment excellent; permanent, remunerative, congenial positions for those who make good; opportunity to acquire a profession for those so inclined; applications will be held in strictest confidence; indicate which position is applied for, and give comprehensive details of education, experience, and aspirations. Address Puritan, O 782 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY for auditing dept. in large wholesale house; must be quick and accurate at figures; give reference and state salary expected. R. O., 123 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

WAIST FINISHERS,
SLEEVE FINISHERS,
SKIRT FINISHERS,
AND APPRENTICES.
HIGHEST WAGES. STEADY POSITIONS.

HENRI BENDEL, INC.,
10-14 WEST 57TH ST.

YOUNG WOMAN, clerical work, shipping room, wholesale house; must be quick and correct; state experience; $12. R 502 Times.

Instruction.

Forty-two cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented. Why not qualify, when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words a minute by Boyd's Syllabic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, New York, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

WOMEN ARE NEEDED

in modern business as bookkeepers, accountants, and office executives. Lucrative positions await the trained woman. Proper training is discussed in our free booklet "Opportunities for Women." Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for complimentary copy of this booklet and for details of training classes now forming.
PACE & PACE, 30 CHURCH ST., N. Y.

Stenographers, legal, $25; export, $25; engineering, $25-$30. Other good positions for experienced. Beginners, $12-$15. Bookkeeper-stenographers, (Brooklyn,) $25. Typists, $12-$20. Office assistants, $15. Registration free. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

For Commercial or Professional Life—
THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' individual instruction; graduates registered. V. M. Wheat, Director. 35 West 42d St. Phone V-4039 for catalogue.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 40th St. Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction; must be over 16 years old; advanced registration and references required.

$15
Monday, March 3. Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 5 East 35th St., near 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS! Join our Speed Club—dictation from 80 to 175 words. Any time after 5 P. M. DRAKE BUSINESS SCHOOL, Tribune Bldg. Phone Beekman 2722.

LADIES.—Learn telephone switchboard operating; complete course $10. Chief School, 5 Beekman St.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

Employment Agencies.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 99 Nassau St., Room 900.—Stenographers, $18 to $25; beginners, $12 to $15; bookkeepers, $18 to $25; typists, $15 to $18; clerks, filing, $12 to $18.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers; numerous positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

LANG AGENCY, 115 Broadway.—Stenographers, legal, commercial; typist, clerical. Call immediately.

FULTON STENOGRAPHIC AGENCY, 93 Nassau St.
499 Fifth Av. 1 Madison Av.
STENOGRAPHERS ..... $12-$25

ROSE WEBBER, 1009 Tribune Building.—Stenographers, typists, dictaphone, Spanish stenographers, $10-$35.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS WANTED.

Four good advertising solicitors; must know business; splendid leads furnished you; salary and commission; call Wednesday morning, 10 to 12 only. John Liddy, 3d floor, 1,537 Broadway, New York City.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN for first-class national magazine; must have initiative, force, and entree to advertising agencies and manufacturers; state experience, qualifications, and remuneration expected. D 896 Times Annex.

AUDITORS WANTED.

YOUNG MEN WITH TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN COMMERCE AND FINANCE AND SOME PRACTICAL BUSINESS TRAINING WANTED BY A LARGE ENTERPRISE.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE WORK IS SUCH THAT A RATHER UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR DEVELOPMENT AND ADVANCEMENT TO A WORTHWHILE JOB IS AFFORDED.

ANSWER IN OWN HANDWRITING, AND MAKE DEFINITE STATEMENTS AS TO PERSONAL FACTS AND EXPERIENCE, AND PRESENT SALARY. K 606 TIME DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced on stock and mill accounts; thoroughly familiar with fundamental principles in relation to MILL and FACTOR; wanted in a dry goods commission house; give full particulars, age; describe fully experience, salary expected, &c. W 341 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced double entry bookkeeper and correspondent wanted by reliable fur house; good chance for advancement. M. Dinitz & Son, Inc., 151 West 25th.

BOOKKEEPER, 30 to 40 years of age, to go to Stamford, Conn.; pay $50 a month, board and room. Call at 146 East 28th St. today at 4 P. M. for interview.

BOYS! BOYS! BOYS!

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT

For bright willing boys in packing department of large wholesale shoe house.

McELWAIN, MORSE & ROGERS,
21-29 HUDSON ST., N. Y.

BOY, strong, willing, about 16, for general office work with Christian

KEY MEN ATTACK BURLESON

Telegraphers Want Regulations Affecting Them Rescinded.

Postmaster General Burleson was criticised in a resolution adopted yesterday at a meeting of District Council No. 16 of the International Union of Commercial Telegraphers, held in the World Building. The meeting was called to discuss methods to be followed in seeking to have Mr. Burleson rescind regulations which the telegraphers declared were directly opposed to their welfare.

"Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster General of the United States, has consistently pursued an anti-labor policy since the day of his appointment," stated the resolution at one point, "and he has nullified thfe decisions of the National War Labor Board appointed by President Wilson. He has refused to reinstate in their former positions, as ordered by the Board, members of this union, discharged because of their union membershipu. He has delivered into the hands of Newcomb Carlton all cable lines reaching these shores, and it was this same Newcomb Carlton who, by defying President Wilson and flouting his wishes, forced Government control of telegraphs and telephones."

Speakers who addressed the meeting asserted that every means had been used to have the Postmaster reconsider his position, but that all had failed. While no direct action was taken for beginning a strike vote, intimations were dropped that such action would be taken soon, if necessary. It was stated that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, by virtue of sympathetic agreement between the unions, would lend financial assistance, if needed, to a strike, and if the walkout appeared likely to fail, would go out also, thus seriously hampering the wire facilities of the country.

NO ARRESTS IN MURDER YET

Police Closing In on Burglars Who Killed Mrs. Wilkins.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, L. I., March 2.—Although the Nassau County authorities have had one suspect under surveillance for several days in connection with the murder of Mrs. Julia Wilkins, and the attack and robbery of her husband, Dr. Walter Wilkins, when they returned from New York to their home here on Thursday night, no move was made today to apprehend the man. Further investigation of certain clues pointing to the suspect was necessary, it was said, to make a sufficiently strong case to hold him. District Attorney Weeks directed his investigator, T. J. Barbuti, to co-operate with Sheriff Seaman and County Detective Carman Plant and others who are working on these clues.

Copies of fingerprints left by the men are being distributed to police and Federal criminal identification bureaus, but the authorities here believe the murderers are somewhere within this immediate locality. In fact today the search was principally confined to the Long Beach district. The police contend that the murderers did not escape by automobile or by boat.

JEWISH WELFARE GROWS.

Warburg Reports Federation Now Has 87 Institutions.

The success in the two years' existence of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanuropic Societies was emphasized in the report of President Felix M. Warburg last night at the annual meeting in the Hudson Theatre. Beginning with twenty institutions, Mr. Warburg said, with a guaranteed annual budget of $1,500,000, the federation had grown to eighty-seven organizations with an appropriation of $2,650,000, and the beneficiary societies would expend in 1919 more than $5,000,000.

"The institutions admitted and the amounts allotted to them have made possible the introduction of many progressive improvements in our hospitals, the establishment of educational institutions on a better and firmer basis, and in the extension of various activities, especially the encouragement of such as have to do with influences which tend toward the Americanization of the newcomer," said Mr. Warburg.

In a brief mention of the war work of the various organizations, including the Y. W. H. A., the Emanu-El Sisterhood, and the Y. M. H. A., it was announced that these organizations would continue their service for the home-coming troops.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

$500 REWARD, no questions asked, return lady's hand bag, containing jewelry, cash, driver's license card, lost between Park Av. Hotel and Richmond Hill, L. I. Communicate with Mr. McDonald, Manager Park Avenue Hotel, N. Y. City.

LOST.—In or about Vanderbilt Hotel, 34th St. and Park Av., small green parrot, Sunday, about noon; $50 reward, and no questions asked if returned to head porter Vanderbilt Hotel.

LOST—Brown velvet handbag containing glasses, in green case, keys, small amount of money and checks, Saturday, 6 P. M., on Amsterdam car or Amsterdam Av., near 120th St.; reward. W 399 Times.

LOST—String of pearls, between East 69th St. and First Church of Christ Scientist, 1 West 96th St.; suitable reward, no questions asked. Room 614, 111 Broadway.

LOST—Saturday night, tan leather portfolio; papers of value to no one else; reward, no questions asked. Return to E. J. Speck, 50 East 42d, Room 507.

LOST—A green mixture skirt on March 2 on 84th St. between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Liberal reward. N. Nadler, 486 Central Park West.

LOST—On Feb. 17, on 7:11 A. M. train from Lakewood, ladies' octagonal wrist watch on black ribbon bracelet; liberal reward. L. McCarren, 719 Lake St., Newark, N. J.

LOST—Black neckpiece, Wednesday night, between 174th and 156th Sts.; reward. Gottheimer, 1,760 Hoe Av.

LOST—Silver mesh bag on West 114th St. or Broadway to 113th. Reward for return to 622 West 114th, Apt. 3.

LOST—Central Park, Sunday, March 2, skunk muff; liberal reward. Finder please notify H. R. Posten, 930 Madison Av.

LOST—Saturday, silver watch and pin; 40th St., 5th Av. to Broadway; reward. Apt. 22, 414 West 118th.

LOST—Friday, a jade earring in gold setting; liberal reward. Mrs. Ralston, 206 West 79th St. Telephone 8711 Schuyler.

LOST—Pearl wreath pin, March 2, east side 5th Av., between 80th and 35th St.; reward. 124 East 80th St.

LOST—Umbrella, Sunday evening, subway, Christopher to 14th St. Communicate R 323 Times.

LOST—In taxi, black bag, red top, going to 127 East 37th; reward. Murray Hill 4451.

REWARD $5.—A string of pearls, lost on steamer Rochambeau, Feb. 28. Return to cashier Vanderbilt Hotel.

REWARD $25.—Lost at Bloomingdale Bros., Friday morning platinum and diamond bar pin. Return 55 East 75d.

$50 REWARD

for return of a pear-shaped diamond drop earring, about 7 stones, in a chain to the lower diamond; lost on Feb. 26 from Cohan's Theatre to Vanderbilt Hotel. Return to Cashier, Vanderbilt Hotel.

$200 REWARD.—Diamond-mounted comb, lost Feb. 19. Return Charlton & Co., jewelers, 634 5th Av. Telephone 3661 Circle. Positively no questions asked.

LOST—Reward for wallet and money lost Atlantic City Station on 5:15 N. Y. train Sunday, March 2. H. A. Barter, 761 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Lost and Found Cats and Dogs.

LOST—White collie, brown spots; reward. Boldman, Endicott Hotel, 81st-Columbus Av.

LOST—Big yellow collie, 9 years old, name Prinz; reward. 114 West 86th.

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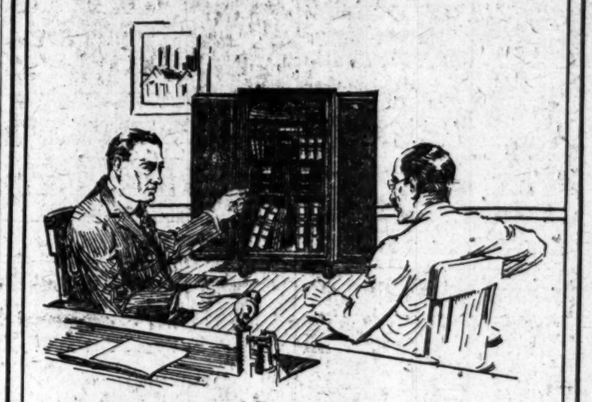

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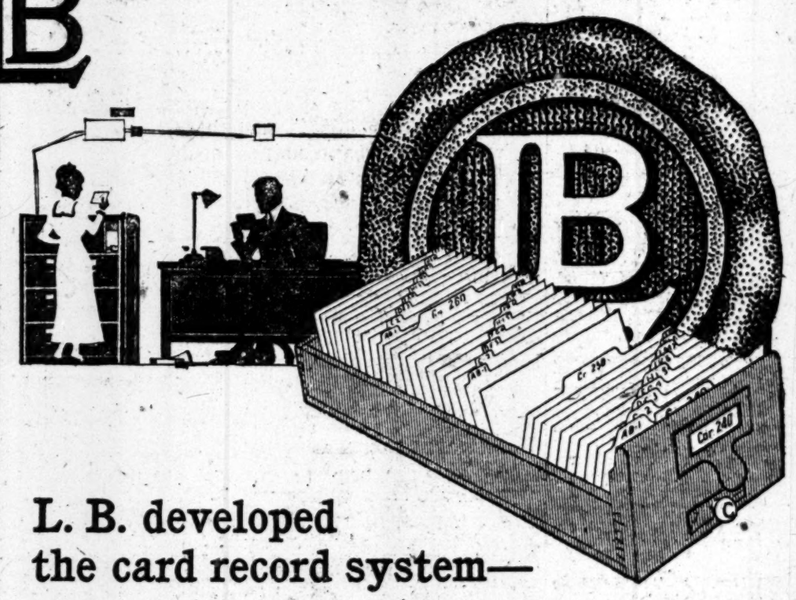

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